

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Afghanistan** U.N. Region **Southern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Shadowy parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in

1st largest	<b></b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b></b>
2nd largest	<b></b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b></b>
3rd largest	<b></b>	<b></b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b></b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **CIA World Factbook 2002** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$800** Logarithm **2.90** Log z-score **-1.70**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **652,100** Logarithm **5.81** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.85**
- Total population **27,145,300** Logarithm **7.43** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.83**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -1.71$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.29**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-2.00</b>	<b>-1.33</b>	<b>-1.53</b>	<b>-1.75</b>	<b>-1.17</b>	<b>-2.37</b>	<b>-1.69</b>

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Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Albania** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>PD</b>	<b>40.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>4.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PSS</b>	<b>30.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>52.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PR</b>	<b>13.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.54** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.54**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.51** Logarithm **-0.29** Janda's viscosity **0.29** Viscosity z-score **-1.07**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **9** Logarithm **0.95** Log z-score **0.76**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$4,937** Logarithm **3.69** Log z-score **-0.14**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **27,400** Logarithm **4.44** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.21**
- Total population **3,129,678** Logarithm **6.50** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.08**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.00**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.70**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.70</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>-0.57</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>-0.30</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Algeria** U.N. Region **Northern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>FLN</b>	<b>51.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>35.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>RND</b>	<b>12.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>16.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>MSP</b>	<b>10.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>18.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.90** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.90**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.20** Logarithm **-0.71** Janda's viscosity **0.71** Viscosity z-score **-0.24**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **23** Logarithm **1.36** Log z-score **1.97**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,799** Logarithm **3.83** Log z-score **0.13**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,381,700** Logarithm **6.38** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.29**
- Total population **32,853,798** Logarithm **7.52** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.91**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.23$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.49**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.72</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.47</b>	<b>-0.66</b>	<b>-1.01</b>	<b>-1.18</b>	<b>-0.76</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **American Samoa** U.N. Region **Polynesia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest **-99.0** Referent parties correspond to   
 2nd largest **-99.0** the stimulus parties. Their size   
 3rd largest  rank may not remain the same.

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Referent election**  
**Wikipedia Election Results by country** **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$8,000** Logarithm **3.90** Log z-score **0.27**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **200** Logarithm **2.30** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.87**
- Total population **57,663** Logarithm **4.76** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.76**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{1.17}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.01**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.72</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Andorra** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>PLA</b>	<b>50.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>54.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PSD</b>	<b>43.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>21.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>CDA</b>	<b>7.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>18.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.59** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.59**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.19** Logarithm **-0.72** Janda's viscosity **0.72** Viscosity z-score **-0.21**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$26,800** Logarithm **4.43** Log z-score **1.31**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **500** Logarithm **2.70** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.56**
- Total population **66,200** Logarithm **4.82** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.70**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.40**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.18**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.36</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Angola** U.N. Region **Middle Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **1992** and after a "referent" election in **1986**

1st largest	<b>MPLA</b>	<b>59.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>100.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UNITA</b>	<b>32.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PRS</b>	<b>3.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.71** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.71**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.39** Logarithm **-0.41** Janda's viscosity **0.41** Viscosity z-score **-0.84**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **12** Logarithm **1.08** Log z-score **1.13**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,457** Logarithm **3.39** Log z-score **-0.74**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,246,700** Logarithm **6.10** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.07**
- Total population **15,941,392** Logarithm **7.20** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.61**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.65$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.70**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.35</b>	<b>-1.16</b>	<b>-1.12</b>	<b>-1.00</b>	<b>-1.11</b>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>-1.03</b>

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Polity: **Anguilla** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>ANF/ANA</b>	<b>36.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>27.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>ASA</b>	<b>18.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>AUP</b>	<b>9.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>18.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.42** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.42**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.33** Logarithm **-0.48** Janda's viscosity **0.48** Viscosity z-score **-0.70**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$11,363** Logarithm **4.06** Log z-score **0.57**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **100** Logarithm **2.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.10**
- Total population **11,400** Logarithm **4.06** Reversed as small pop., z-score **2.44**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.76**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.94**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.35</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Antigua & Barbuda** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>UPP</b>	<b>70.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>23.5</b>
2nd largest	<b>ALP</b>	<b>23.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>70.5</b>
3rd largest	<b>BPM</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>6.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.02** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.02**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.52** Logarithm **-0.29** Janda's viscosity **0.29** Viscosity z-score **-1.07**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$11,000** Logarithm **4.04** Log z-score **0.54**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **400** Logarithm **2.60** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.63**
- Total population **82,786** Logarithm **4.92** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.60**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.70**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.28**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.79</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Argentina** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2003**

1st largest	<b>FV</b>	<b>39.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UCR</b>	<b>8.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>19.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PJ</b>	<b>7.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>45.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.22** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.22**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.75** Logarithm **-0.13** Janda's viscosity **0.13** Viscosity z-score **-1.40**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **15** Logarithm **1.18** Log z-score **1.42**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$12,468** Logarithm **4.10** Log z-score **0.65**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,736,700** Logarithm **6.44** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.33**
- Total population **38,747,148** Logarithm **7.59** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.98**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.10**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.62**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-0.77</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>-0.24</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Armenia** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>RPA</b>	<b>24.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>49.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>OE</b>	<b>14.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>7.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>JA</b>	<b>11.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.74** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.74**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.41** Logarithm **-0.39** Janda's viscosity **0.39** Viscosity z-score **-0.87**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$3,806** Logarithm **3.58** Log z-score **-0.37**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **28,200** Logarithm **4.45** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.20**
- Total population **3,016,312** Logarithm **6.48** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.09**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.30**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.21**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>-0.68</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-0.31</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Aruba** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>MEP</b>	<b>52.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>57.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>AVP</b>	<b>38.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>28.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>MPA</b>	<b>5.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.19** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.19**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.11** Logarithm **-0.95** Janda's viscosity **0.95** Viscosity z-score **0.26**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$21,800** Logarithm **4.34** Log z-score **1.13**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **100** Logarithm **2.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.10**
- Total population **103,900** Logarithm **5.02** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.51**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.33**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.44**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.89</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.12</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Australia** U.N. Region **Australia and New Zealand**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>Liberal</b>	<b>50.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>37.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>Labor</b>	<b>40.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>55.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>National</b>	<b>8.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>7.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.35** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.35**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.15** Logarithm **-0.83** Janda's viscosity **0.83** Viscosity z-score **0.02**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$29,893** Logarithm **4.48** Log z-score **1.40**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **7,682,300** Logarithm **6.89** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.68**
- Total population **20,329,000** Logarithm **7.31** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.71**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.84**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.95**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.62</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Austria** U.N. Region **Western Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>OVP</b>	<b>43.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>36.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>SPO</b>	<b>38.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>37.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>FPO</b>	<b>10.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>11.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.19** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.19**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.05** Logarithm **-1.29** Janda's viscosity **1.29** Viscosity z-score **0.93**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$31,254** Logarithm **4.49** Log z-score **1.44**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **82,500** Logarithm **4.92** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.16**
- Total population **8,233,300** Logarithm **6.92** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.33**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.13**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.77**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.65</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Azerbaijan** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>NAP</b>	<b>45.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>60.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>APF/F</b>	<b>5.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>5.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>CSP</b>	<b>2.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.47** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.47**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.90** Janda's viscosity **0.90** Viscosity z-score **0.15**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **10** Logarithm **1.00** Log z-score **0.90**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$3,968** Logarithm **3.60** Log z-score **-0.33**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **82,700** Logarithm **4.92** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.16**
- Total population **8,388,000** Logarithm **6.92** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.34**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.41$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.42**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.65</b>	<b>-1.04</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>-1.13</b>	<b>-0.69</b>	<b>-0.81</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Bahamas** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>PLP</b>	<b>72.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>44.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>FNM</b>	<b>18.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>56.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.42** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.42**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.35** Logarithm **-0.46** Janda's viscosity **0.46** Viscosity z-score **-0.73**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$17,865** Logarithm **4.25** Log z-score **0.96**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **10,000** Logarithm **4.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.55**
- Total population **323,063** Logarithm **5.51** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.03**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.75**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.38**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1.09</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Bahrain** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Shadowy parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b></b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b></b>
2nd largest	<b></b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b></b>
3rd largest	<b></b>	<b></b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b></b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$18,817** Logarithm **4.27** Log z-score **1.01**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **700** Logarithm **2.85** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.44**
- Total population **726,617** Logarithm **5.86** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.69**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad 0.65$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.01**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>-0.82</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>0.24</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Bangladesh** U.N. Region **Southern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **1996**

1st largest	<b>BJD</b>	<b>64.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>39.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>BAL</b>	<b>21.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>49.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>JIB</b>	<b>6.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>1.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election Referent election  
**Wikipedia Election Results by country** **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.18** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.18**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.32** Logarithm **-0.49** Janda's viscosity **0.49** Viscosity z-score **-0.67**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,875** Logarithm **3.27** Log z-score **-0.97**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **130,200** Logarithm **5.11** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.31**
- Total population **141,822,276** Logarithm **8.15** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.52**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.77**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.04**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.81</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>-1.05</b>	<b>-0.86</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-1.44</b>	<b>-0.93</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Barbados** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>BLP</b>	<b>77.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>93.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>DLP</b>	<b>23.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>7.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.02** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.02**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.16** Logarithm **-0.80** Janda's viscosity **0.80** Viscosity z-score **-0.06**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$16,483** Logarithm **4.22** Log z-score **0.89**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **400** Logarithm **2.60** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.63**
- Total population **269,556** Logarithm **5.43** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.11**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.94**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.23**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.17</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Belarus** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats elected, without choices among candidates**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>KPB</b>	<b>7.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>5.5</b>
2nd largest	<b>APB</b>	<b>3.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>4.5</b>
3rd largest	<b>LDPB</b>	<b>1.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>1.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election Referent election  
**Wikipedia Election Results by country** **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.63** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.63**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.14** Logarithm **-0.87** Janda's viscosity **0.87** Viscosity z-score **0.08**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,646** Logarithm **3.82** Log z-score **0.11**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **207,500** Logarithm **5.32** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.47**
- Total population **9,775,591** Logarithm **6.99** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.40**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.17**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.92**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.09</b>	<b>-1.26</b>	<b>-0.88</b>	<b>-1.56</b>	<b>-1.80</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-1.07</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Belgium** U.N. Region **Western Europe**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>PS</b>	<b>17.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>13.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>VLD</b>	<b>17.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>12.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>MR</b>	<b>16.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>15.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.50** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.50**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.11** Logarithm **-0.95** Janda's viscosity **0.95** Viscosity z-score **0.26**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **10** Logarithm **1.00** Log z-score **0.90**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$29,707** Logarithm **4.47** Log z-score **1.40**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **30,200** Logarithm **4.48** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.18**
- Total population **10,478,650** Logarithm **7.02** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.43**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.99}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.53**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.37</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Belize** U.N. Region **Central America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>PUP</b>	<b>76.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>90.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UDP</b>	<b>24.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>10.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.14** Logarithm **-0.85** Janda's viscosity **0.85** Viscosity z-score **0.06**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,339** Logarithm **3.87** Log z-score **0.20**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **22,800** Logarithm **4.36** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.28**
- Total population **291,800** Logarithm **5.47** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.07**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.20**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.18**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.02</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.03</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Benin** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>UBF</b>	<b>38.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PRB</b>	<b>18.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PRD</b>	<b>13.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>12.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.42** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.42**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.70** Logarithm **-0.15** Janda's viscosity **0.15** Viscosity z-score **-1.34**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,094** Logarithm **3.04** Log z-score **-1.44**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **110,600** Logarithm **5.04** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.25**
- Total population **8,438,853** Logarithm **6.93** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.34**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.11**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.55**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.56</b>	<b>-0.57</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>-0.23</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Bermuda** U.N. Region **North America**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>PLP</b>	<b>61.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>61.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UBT</b>	<b>39.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>39.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.27** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.27**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **2.00** Viscosity z-score **2.35**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$36,000** Logarithm **4.56** Log z-score **1.56**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **100** Logarithm **2.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.10**
- Total population **62,100** Logarithm **4.79** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.72**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{1.64}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.75**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.89</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1.06</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Bhutan** U.N. Region **Southern Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in  and after a "referent" election in

1st largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>          </b>
2nd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>          </b>
3rd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>          </b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election  Referent election   
 CIA World Factbook 2002  CIA World Factbook 2002

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$3,095** Logarithm **3.49** Log z-score **-0.54**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **47,000** Logarithm **4.67** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.03**
- Total population **637,013** Logarithm **5.80** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.75**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.72$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **1.21**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>-0.68</b>	<b>-0.88</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.09</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Bolivia** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>MAS</b>	<b>55.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>21.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PDS</b>	<b>33.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>FUN</b>	<b>6.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.79** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.79**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.63** Logarithm **-0.20** Janda's viscosity **0.20** Viscosity z-score **-1.26**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,710** Logarithm **3.43** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,084,400** Logarithm **6.04** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.02**
- Total population **9,182,015** Logarithm **6.96** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.37**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.57$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.39**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.96</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>-1.18</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>-0.99</b>	<b>-0.74</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Bosnia & Herzegovina** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>SDA</b>	<b>24.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>21.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>SBiH</b>	<b>14.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>19.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>SDS</b>	<b>12.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>7.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election**

**Referent election**

**Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.74** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.74**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.87** Janda's viscosity **0.87** Viscosity z-score **0.10**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **13** Logarithm **1.11** Log z-score **1.23**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,504** Logarithm **3.74** Log z-score **-0.05**

## Measures of Country Size

• Area in sq. kilometers **51,200** Logarithm **4.71** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.00**

• Total population **3,907,074** Logarithm **6.59** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.02**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.11**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.41**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.80</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-0.29</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>-0.41</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Botswana** U.N. Region **Southern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>BDP</b>	<b>77.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>82.5</b>
2nd largest	<b>BNF</b>	<b>21.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>15.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>BCP</b>	<b>2.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.18** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.18**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.06** Logarithm **-1.22** Janda's viscosity **1.22** Viscosity z-score **0.80**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$10,169** Logarithm **4.01** Log z-score **0.48**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **566,700** Logarithm **5.75** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.80**
- Total population **1,764,926** Logarithm **6.25** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.32**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.18**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.49**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.68</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Brazil** U.N. Region **South America**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PT</b>	<b>18.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>16.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PFL</b>	<b>16.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>13.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PMDB</b>	<b>15.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>17.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election** **Referent election**  
**Election Resource on the Internet** **Election Resource on the Internet**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.58** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.58**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.07** Logarithm **-1.13** Janda's viscosity **1.13** Viscosity z-score **0.62**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **19** Logarithm **1.28** Log z-score **1.72**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$8,049** Logarithm **3.91** Log z-score **0.28**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **8,459,400** Logarithm **6.93** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.71**
- Total population **186,404,913** Logarithm **8.27** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.64**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.17$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.27**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.44</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>-0.24</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-0.11</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Brunei Darussalam** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in  and after a "referent" election in

1st largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>          </b>
2nd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>          </b>
3rd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>          </b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election  Referent election   
**CIA World Factbook 2002** **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$24,143** Logarithm **4.38** Log z-score **1.22**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **5,300** Logarithm **3.72** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.77**
- Total population **373,819** Logarithm **5.57** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.97**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad 0.68$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.38**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>-1.08</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.42</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Bulgaria** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>KzB</b>	<b>34.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>20.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>NDSV</b>	<b>22.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>50.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>DPS</b>	<b>14.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>9.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.10** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.10**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.32** Logarithm **-0.50** Janda's viscosity **0.50** Viscosity z-score **-0.65**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$8,500** Logarithm **3.93** Log z-score **0.32**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **110,600** Logarithm **5.04** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.25**
- Total population **7,740,000** Logarithm **6.89** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.30**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.18**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.32**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.14</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.24</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Burkina Faso** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>CDP</b>	<b>52.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>66.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>ADF/RDA</b>	<b>15.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>13.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PDP/PS</b>	<b>9.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.66** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.66**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.15** Logarithm **-0.83** Janda's viscosity **0.83** Viscosity z-score **0.02**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **10** Logarithm **1.00** Log z-score **0.90**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,258** Logarithm **3.10** Log z-score **-1.32**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **273,600** Logarithm **5.44** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.56**
- Total population **13,227,835** Logarithm **7.12** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.53**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.11**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.63**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.48</b>	<b>-0.84</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>-0.38</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Burundi** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **1993**

1st largest	<b>CNDD-FDD</b>	<b>59.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>FRODEBU</b>	<b>24.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>80.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UPEONA</b>	<b>10.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>20.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.65** Logarithm **-0.19** Janda's viscosity **0.19** Viscosity z-score **-1.27**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$708** Logarithm **2.85** Log z-score **-1.81**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **25,700** Logarithm **4.41** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.24**
- Total population **7,547,515** Logarithm **6.88** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.29**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.24**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.08**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.16</b>	<b>-1.34</b>	<b>-1.06</b>	<b>-1.21</b>	<b>-0.80</b>	<b>-1.42</b>	<b>-1.17</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Cambodia** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1993**

1st largest	<b>KPK</b>	<b>59.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>52.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>FUNCINPE</b>	<b>21.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>35.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PSR</b>	<b>20.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>12.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.18** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.18**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.15** Logarithm **-0.84** Janda's viscosity **0.84** Viscosity z-score **0.02**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,074** Logarithm **3.32** Log z-score **-0.89**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **176,500** Logarithm **5.25** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.41**
- Total population **14,071,014** Logarithm **7.15** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.55**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.72$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.34**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.06</b>	<b>-0.82</b>	<b>-1.08</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-0.80</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Cameroon** U.N. Region **Middle Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>RPDC</b>	<b>74.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>85.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>SDF</b>	<b>12.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>9.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UDC</b>	<b>3.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **CIA World Factbook 2002** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.90** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.90**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.08** Logarithm **-1.09** Janda's viscosity **1.09** Viscosity z-score **0.53**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,176** Logarithm **3.34** Log z-score **-0.85**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **465,400** Logarithm **5.67** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.74**
- Total population **16,321,863** Logarithm **7.21** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.62**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.83$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.26**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.09</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>-0.93</b>	<b>-0.71</b>	<b>-0.94</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.82</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Canada** U.N. Region **North America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>Liberal</b>	<b>43.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>57.1</b>
2nd largest	<b>CP</b>	<b>32.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>22.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>BQ</b>	<b>17.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>17.6</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.71** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.71**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.88** Janda's viscosity **0.88** Viscosity z-score **0.12**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$32,921** Logarithm **4.52** Log z-score **1.49**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **9,093,500** Logarithm **6.96** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.74**
- Total population **32,299,000** Logarithm **7.51** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.90**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.82**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **1.04**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.64</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Cape Verde** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PAICV</b>	<b>55.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>57.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>MPD</b>	<b>42.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>40.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>ADM</b>	<b>3.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.51** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.51**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.04** Logarithm **-1.45** Janda's viscosity **1.45** Viscosity z-score **1.25**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,858** Logarithm **3.77** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **4,000** Logarithm **3.60** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.86**
- Total population **506,807** Logarithm **5.70** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.84**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.32**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.30**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.57</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Cayman Islands** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "simulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>PPM</b>	<b>60.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UDP</b>	<b>33.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **ACE Electoral Knowledge Network**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.79** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.79**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **1.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **-1.65**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$32,300** Logarithm **4.51** Log z-score **1.47**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **100** Logarithm **2.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.10**
- Total population **47,200** Logarithm **4.67** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.84**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.53**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.37**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.18</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Central African Republic** U.N. Region **Middle Africa**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>KNK</b>	<b>40.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>MLPC</b>	<b>10.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>43.1</b>
3rd largest	<b>RDC</b>	<b>8.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>18.4</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.06**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.70** Logarithm **-0.16** Janda's viscosity **0.16** Viscosity z-score **-1.34**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$1,107** Logarithm **3.04** Log z-score **-1.43**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **623,000** Logarithm **5.79** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.84**
- Total population **4,037,747** Logarithm **6.61** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.03**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.28$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.24**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.52</b>	<b>-1.38</b>	<b>-0.90</b>	<b>-1.24</b>	<b>-0.93</b>	<b>-1.78</b>	<b>-1.29</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Chad** U.N. Region **Middle Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **1997**

1st largest	<b>MPS</b>	<b>73.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>52.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>RDP</b>	<b>6.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>2.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>FAR</b>	<b>6.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>1.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.38** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.38**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.21** Logarithm **-0.67** Janda's viscosity **0.67** Viscosity z-score **-0.31**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **15** Logarithm **1.18** Log z-score **1.42**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,555** Logarithm **3.19** Log z-score **-1.13**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,259,200** Logarithm **6.10** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.07**
- Total population **9,748,931** Logarithm **6.99** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.40**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.15**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.25**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.40</b>	<b>-1.45</b>	<b>-1.22</b>	<b>-1.16</b>	<b>-1.43</b>	<b>-1.96</b>	<b>-1.44</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Chile** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>CPcD</b>	<b>54.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>52.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>Alliance</b>	<b>45.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>47.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>FRI</b>	<b>1.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.75** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.75**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.03** Logarithm **-1.60** Janda's viscosity **1.60** Viscosity z-score **1.55**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$10,904** Logarithm **4.04** Log z-score **0.54**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **748,800** Logarithm **5.87** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.90**
- Total population **16,295,102** Logarithm **7.21** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.62**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.41**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.76**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>1.12</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **China** U.N. Region **Eastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "simulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>CCP</b>	<b>100.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>100.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>noparty2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **IPU Parline Database** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **2.00** Viscosity z-score **2.35**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,642** Logarithm **3.75** Log z-score **-0.03**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **9,326,000** Logarithm **6.97** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.74**
- Total population **1,304,500,000** Logarithm **9.12** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-2.46**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.53**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.08**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.45</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>-0.66</b>	<b>-0.24</b>	<b>-1.70</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>-0.54</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Colombia** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PLC</b>	<b>33.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>22.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PCC</b>	<b>13.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>18.5</b>
3rd largest	<b>Coalitio</b>	<b>7.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.82** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.82**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.25** Logarithm **-0.60** Janda's viscosity **0.60** Viscosity z-score **-0.45**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **39** Logarithm **1.59** Log z-score **2.65**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,962** Logarithm **3.84** Log z-score **0.15**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,109,500** Logarithm **6.05** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.03**
- Total population **44,945,790** Logarithm **7.65** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.04**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.16$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.41**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.57</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>-1.65</b>	<b>-0.42</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Comoros** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1996**

1st largest	<b>CIA</b>	<b>36.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>CRC</b>	<b>18.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.42** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.42**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **1.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **-1.65**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,660** Logarithm **3.22** Log z-score **-1.08**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,200** Logarithm **3.34** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.06**
- Total population **600,490** Logarithm **5.78** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.77**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.62$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.31**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.93</b>	<b>-1.80</b>	<b>-0.69</b>	<b>-1.43</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>-0.95</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Congo (Brazzaville)** U.N. Region **Middle Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>PCT</b>	<b>34.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>34.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>FDU</b>	<b>20.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UPRM</b>	<b>4.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.26** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.26**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.26** Logarithm **-0.58** Janda's viscosity **0.58** Viscosity z-score **-0.48**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,267** Logarithm **3.10** Log z-score **-1.31**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **341,500** Logarithm **5.53** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.63**
- Total population **3,998,904** Logarithm **6.60** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.03**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.08**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.18**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.26</b>	<b>-1.34</b>	<b>-1.04</b>	<b>-1.20</b>	<b>-1.11</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-1.13</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Congo (Kinshasa)** U.N. Region **Middle Africa**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PPRD</b>	<b>18.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>22.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>MLC</b>	<b>18.8</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>13.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PLU</b>	<b>7.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>18.8</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.36** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.36**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.21** Logarithm **-0.67** Janda's viscosity **0.67** Viscosity z-score **-0.30**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$633** Logarithm **2.80** Log z-score **-1.91**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,267,100** Logarithm **6.36** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.27**
- Total population **57,548,744** Logarithm **7.76** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.15**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.63$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.04**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.67</b>	<b>-1.68</b>	<b>-1.27</b>	<b>-1.35</b>	<b>-1.46</b>	<b>-2.26</b>	<b>-1.62</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Cook Islands** U.N. Region **Polynesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "simulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>DP</b>	<b>50.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>54.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>CIP</b>	<b>46.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>42.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.83** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.83**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.04** Logarithm **-1.38** Janda's viscosity **1.38** Viscosity z-score **1.11**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,000** Logarithm **3.70** Log z-score **-0.13**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **100** Logarithm **2.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.10**
- Total population **18,000** Logarithm **4.26** Reversed as small pop., z-score **2.24**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.49**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.12**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.61</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.09</b>			<b>0.35</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Costa Rica** U.N. Region **Central America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>LN</b>	<b>30.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>44.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>AC</b>	<b>26.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>32.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>ML</b>	<b>11.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>11.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.22** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.22**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.89** Janda's viscosity **0.89** Viscosity z-score **0.12**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$9,887** Logarithm **4.00** Log z-score **0.45**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **51,100** Logarithm **4.71** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.00**
- Total population **4,327,228** Logarithm **6.64** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.06**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.35**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.09**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.57</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Cote D'Ivoire** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2000** and after a "referent" election in **1996**

1st largest	<b>FPI</b>	<b>43.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>7.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PDCI</b>	<b>42.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>84.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>RDR</b>	<b>2.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>8.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.51** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.51**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.45** Logarithm **-0.35** Janda's viscosity **0.35** Viscosity z-score **-0.96**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$1,436** Logarithm **3.16** Log z-score **-1.20**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **318,000** Logarithm **5.50** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.61**
- Total population **18,153,867** Logarithm **7.26** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.66**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.81$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.73**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.54</b>	<b>-1.37</b>	<b>-1.09</b>	<b>-0.98</b>	<b>-1.26</b>	<b>-2.12</b>	<b>-1.39</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Croatia** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>HDZ</b>	<b>43.7</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>30.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>SDPiHLSL</b>	<b>22.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>47.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>HSS</b>	<b>6.6</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>11.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.26** Logarithm **-0.58** Janda's viscosity **0.58** Viscosity z-score **-0.50**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **12** Logarithm **1.08** Log z-score **1.13**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$11,568** Logarithm **4.06** Log z-score **0.59**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **55,900** Logarithm **4.75** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.03**
- Total population **4,443,350** Logarithm **6.65** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.07**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.42**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.39**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.33</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Cuba** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats elected, without choices among candidates**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2008**

1st largest	<b>PCC</b>	<b>98.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>100.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>noparty2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **IPU Parline Database** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **2.00** Viscosity z-score **2.34**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$3,000** Logarithm **3.48** Log z-score **-0.57**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **109,800** Logarithm **5.04** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.25**
- Total population **11,269,400** Logarithm **7.05** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.46**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.65$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.14**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.79</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-1.63</b>	<b>-1.93</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>-0.84</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Cyprus** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>AKEL</b>	<b>36.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>32.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>DSISI</b>	<b>34.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>32.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>DIKO</b>	<b>16.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>20.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.06** Logarithm **-1.23** Janda's viscosity **1.23** Viscosity z-score **0.81**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$19,633** Logarithm **4.29** Log z-score **1.04**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **9,200** Logarithm **3.96** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.58**
- Total population **757,800** Logarithm **5.88** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.67**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.95**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.01**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.96</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>1.00</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Czech Republic** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>CSSD</b>	<b>35.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>37.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>ODS</b>	<b>29.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>40.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>KSCM</b>	<b>20.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>13.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.46** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.46**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.11** Logarithm **-0.94** Janda's viscosity **0.94** Viscosity z-score **0.23**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$18,370** Logarithm **4.26** Log z-score **0.98**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **77,300** Logarithm **4.89** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.13**
- Total population **10,234,092** Logarithm **7.01** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.42**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.73}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.04**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.80</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Denmark** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>VDLP</b>	<b>30.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>32.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>SD</b>	<b>27.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>30.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>DF</b>	<b>14.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>13.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.30** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.30**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.04** Logarithm **-1.39** Janda's viscosity **1.39** Viscosity z-score **1.12**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$33,089** Logarithm **4.52** Log z-score **1.49**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **42,400** Logarithm **4.63** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.07**
- Total population **5,415,978** Logarithm **6.73** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.15**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.12**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.83**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.95</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.84</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Djibouti** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1997**

1st largest	<b>RPP</b>	<b>100.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>100.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>noparty2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **2.00** Viscosity z-score **2.35**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$1,878** Logarithm **3.27** Log z-score **-0.97**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **23,200** Logarithm **4.37** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.27**
- Total population **793,078** Logarithm **5.90** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.65**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.84$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.33**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.98</b>	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>-0.80</b>	<b>-1.06</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>-0.65</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Dominica** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>PLP</b>	<b>37.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>31.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UWP</b>	<b>25.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>28.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>DFP</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>34.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.14** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.14**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.28** Logarithm **-0.55** Janda's viscosity **0.55** Viscosity z-score **-0.54**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,970** Logarithm **3.78** Log z-score **0.02**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **800** Logarithm **2.90** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.40**
- Total population **72,000** Logarithm **4.86** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.66**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.29}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.40**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.80</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Dominican Republic** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PRD</b>	<b>49.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>24.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PLD</b>	<b>27.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>54.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PRSC</b>	<b>24.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>22.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.30** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.30**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.27** Logarithm **-0.57** Janda's viscosity **0.57** Viscosity z-score **-0.51**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,767** Logarithm **3.83** Log z-score **0.13**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **48,400** Logarithm **4.68** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.02**
- Total population **9,469,601** Logarithm **6.98** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.39**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.13**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.68**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.55</b>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>-0.65</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>-0.25</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Ecuador** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PRE</b>	<b>15.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>6.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>ID-RED</b>	<b>13.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>13.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PRIAN</b>	<b>10.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>28.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.82** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.82**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.32** Logarithm **-0.50** Janda's viscosity **0.50** Viscosity z-score **-0.65**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **24** Logarithm **1.38** Log z-score **2.03**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$4,083** Logarithm **3.61** Log z-score **-0.31**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **276,800** Logarithm **5.44** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.56**
- Total population **13,228,423** Logarithm **7.12** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.53**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.40$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.64**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.04</b>	<b>-1.04</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>-1.09</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>-0.86</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Egypt** U.N. Region **Northern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>NDP</b>	<b>68.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>87.7</b>
2nd largest	<b>MuslimBr</b>	<b>19.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>NWP</b>	<b>1.3</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>1.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.31** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.31**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.22** Logarithm **-0.66** Janda's viscosity **0.66** Viscosity z-score **-0.32**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$4,072** Logarithm **3.61** Log z-score **-0.31**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **995,500** Logarithm **6.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.99**
- Total population **74,032,884** Logarithm **7.87** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.25**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.43$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.30**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.13</b>	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>-0.58</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>-1.24</b>	<b>-0.77</b>	<b>-0.58</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **El Salvador** U.N. Region **Central America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>FMLN</b>	<b>37.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>38.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>ARENA</b>	<b>32.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>40.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PCN</b>	<b>19.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>12.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.71** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.71**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.09** Logarithm **-1.05** Janda's viscosity **1.05** Viscosity z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$4,379** Logarithm **3.64** Log z-score **-0.25**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **20,700** Logarithm **4.32** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.31**
- Total population **6,880,951** Logarithm **6.84** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.25**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.04$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.64**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.68</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>-0.13</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Equatorial Guinea** U.N. Region **Middle Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>PDGE</b>	<b>98.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>94.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>CPDS</b>	<b>2.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>1.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UP</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>5.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.71** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.71**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.05** Logarithm **-1.30** Janda's viscosity **1.30** Viscosity z-score **0.95**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$33,994** Logarithm **4.53** Log z-score **1.51**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **28,100** Logarithm **4.45** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.21**
- Total population **503,519** Logarithm **5.70** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.84**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.95**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-2.11**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.16</b>	<b>-1.37</b>	<b>-1.37</b>	<b>-1.35</b>	<b>-1.89</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>-1.22</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Eritrea** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Elections postponed, parliament extended**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "simulus" election in **1994** and after a "referent" election in **1997**

1st largest	<b>PFDJ</b>	<b>100.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>100.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>noparty2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **African Elections Database** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **2.00** Viscosity z-score **2.35**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$909** Logarithm **2.96** Log z-score **-1.59**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **101,000** Logarithm **5.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.22**
- Total population **4,401,357** Logarithm **6.64** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.07**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.37**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.27**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.10</b>	<b>-1.30</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-1.95</b>	<b>-2.15</b>	<b>-1.04</b>	<b>-1.36</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Estonia** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>K</b>	<b>28.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>29.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>IPL/RP</b>	<b>28.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>19.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>RE</b>	<b>19.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>31.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.38** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.38**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.14** Logarithm **-0.85** Janda's viscosity **0.85** Viscosity z-score **0.04**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$15,217** Logarithm **4.18** Log z-score **0.82**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **42,400** Logarithm **4.63** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.07**
- Total population **1,346,100** Logarithm **6.13** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.43**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.65**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.35**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1.06</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Ethiopia** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>EPRDF</b>	<b>60.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>88.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>CUD</b>	<b>20.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UEDF</b>	<b>10.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **African Elections Database** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.26** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.26**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.33** Logarithm **-0.49** Janda's viscosity **0.49** Viscosity z-score **-0.68**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **11** Logarithm **1.04** Log z-score **1.02**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$814** Logarithm **2.91** Log z-score **-1.69**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,000,000** Logarithm **6.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.99**
- Total population **71,256,000** Logarithm **7.85** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.24**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.42**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.88**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.54</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-0.70</b>	<b>-0.90</b>	<b>-1.19</b>	<b>-1.72</b>	<b>-0.92</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Fiji** U.N. Region **Melanesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>SDL</b>	<b>45.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>51.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>FLP</b>	<b>38.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>44.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>MV</b>	<b>8.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election** **Referent election**  
**Adam Carr Election Archives** **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.19** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.19**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.11** Logarithm **-0.97** Janda's viscosity **0.97** Viscosity z-score **0.29**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,997** Logarithm **3.78** Log z-score **0.02**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **18,300** Logarithm **4.26** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.35**
- Total population **847,706** Logarithm **5.93** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.63**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.21**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.58**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>-0.37</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Finland** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>Kesk</b>	<b>28.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>25.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>SD</b>	<b>26.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>23.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>Kok</b>	<b>20.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>25.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.22** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.22**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.08** Logarithm **-1.12** Janda's viscosity **1.12** Viscosity z-score **0.59**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$29,305** Logarithm **4.47** Log z-score **1.39**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **304,600** Logarithm **5.48** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.59**
- Total population **5,246,100** Logarithm **6.72** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.14**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.91**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.96**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.83</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **France** U.N. Region **Western Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>UMP</b>	<b>63.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>54.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PS</b>	<b>24.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>32.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UDF</b>	<b>5.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.12** Logarithm **-0.91** Janda's viscosity **0.91** Viscosity z-score **0.17**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$27,738** Logarithm **4.44** Log z-score **1.34**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **550,100** Logarithm **5.74** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.79**
- Total population **60,873,000** Logarithm **7.78** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.17**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.82**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.50**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.15</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **French Guiana** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "simulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>PSG</b>	<b>55.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>35.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UMP</b>	<b>22.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>DFG</b>	<b>22.5</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>29.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.30** Logarithm **-0.52** Janda's viscosity **0.52** Viscosity z-score **-0.60**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$8,300** Logarithm **3.92** Log z-score **0.30**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **86,500** Logarithm **4.94** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.17**
- Total population **202,100** Logarithm **5.31** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.23**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.18**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.44**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.57</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Gabon** U.N. Region **Middle Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PDG</b>	<b>73.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>68.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>RNB</b>	<b>7.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>7.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>ADR</b>	<b>2.5</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.30** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.30**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.03** Logarithm **-1.51** Janda's viscosity **1.51** Viscosity z-score **1.36**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **9** Logarithm **0.95** Log z-score **0.76**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,922** Logarithm **3.84** Log z-score **0.15**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **257,700** Logarithm **5.41** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.54**
- Total population **1,383,841** Logarithm **6.14** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.42**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.13$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.47**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-0.66</b>	<b>-0.85</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-0.54</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Gambia** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>APRC</b>	<b>94.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>89.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PDOISRNC</b>	<b>3.8</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>1.9</b>
3rd largest	<b>NRC</b>	<b>1.9</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.56** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.56**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.05** Logarithm **-1.34** Janda's viscosity **1.34** Viscosity z-score **1.02**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,903** Logarithm **3.28** Log z-score **-0.96**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **10,000** Logarithm **4.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.55**
- Total population **1,517,079** Logarithm **6.18** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.38**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.74$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.53**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-0.71</b>	<b>-0.78</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.96</b>	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>-0.53</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Georgia** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>NMO</b>	<b>90.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>RO</b>	<b>10.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>SMK</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>55.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.06**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **1.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **-1.65**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$2,774** Logarithm **3.44** Log z-score **-0.64**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **69,500** Logarithm **4.84** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.10**
- Total population **4,474,404** Logarithm **6.65** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.07**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.58$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.14**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.44</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>-0.70</b>	<b>-0.27</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Germany** U.N. Region **Western Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>CDU/CSU</b>	<b>36.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>41.1</b>
2nd largest	<b>SPD</b>	<b>36.1</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>41.6</b>
3rd largest	<b>FDP</b>	<b>9.9</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>7.8</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.04** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.04**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.07** Logarithm **-1.16** Janda's viscosity **1.16** Viscosity z-score **0.68**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$28,988** Logarithm **4.46** Log z-score **1.38**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **348,800** Logarithm **5.54** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.64**
- Total population **82,469,400** Logarithm **7.92** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.30**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.98**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.80**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>1.52</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Ghana** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>NPP</b>	<b>56.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>50.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>NDC</b>	<b>41.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>46.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>CPP</b>	<b>1.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.43** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.43**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.06** Logarithm **-1.21** Janda's viscosity **1.21** Viscosity z-score **0.77**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$2,475** Logarithm **3.39** Log z-score **-0.74**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **227,500** Logarithm **5.36** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.50**
- Total population **22,112,805** Logarithm **7.34** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.74**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.46$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.38**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.08</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.07</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Greece** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>ND</b>	<b>55.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>42.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>PASOK</b>	<b>39.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>52.3</b>
3rd largest	<b>KKE</b>	<b>4.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>3.7</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.27** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.27**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.87** Janda's viscosity **0.87** Viscosity z-score **0.10**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$20,362** Logarithm **4.31** Log z-score **1.07**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **128,900** Logarithm **5.11** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.31**
- Total population **11,104,000** Logarithm **7.05** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.45**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.85**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.20**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.61</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Grenada** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>NNP</b>	<b>53.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>100.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>NDC</b>	<b>47.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.91** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.91**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.47** Logarithm **-0.33** Janda's viscosity **0.33** Viscosity z-score **-0.99**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,917** Logarithm **3.90** Log z-score **0.26**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **300** Logarithm **2.48** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.73**
- Total population **106,500** Logarithm **5.03** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.50**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.71**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.52**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.41</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Guam** U.N. Region **Micronesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>Republic</b>	<b>60.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>40.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>Democrat</b>	<b>40.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>60.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2008**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.35** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.35**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.20** Logarithm **-0.70** Janda's viscosity **0.70** Viscosity z-score **-0.25**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$21,000** Logarithm **4.32** Log z-score **1.10**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **500** Logarithm **2.70** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.56**
- Total population **173,300** Logarithm **5.24** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.29**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.22**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.06**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.71</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Guatemala** U.N. Region **Central America**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>FRG</b>	<b>26.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>55.8</b>
2nd largest	<b>GANA</b>	<b>25.9</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UNE</b>	<b>19.6</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.22** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.22**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.59** Logarithm **-0.23** Janda's viscosity **0.23** Viscosity z-score **-1.18**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **12** Logarithm **1.08** Log z-score **1.13**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$4,009** Logarithm **3.60** Log z-score **-0.32**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **108,400** Logarithm **5.04** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.25**
- Total population **12,599,059** Logarithm **7.10** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.51**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.25$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.86**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.11</b>	<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.75</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>-0.76</b>	<b>-0.61</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Guinea** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **1995**

1st largest	<b>PUP</b>	<b>75.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>62.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UPR</b>	<b>18.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>8.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UPG</b>	<b>2.6</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>1.8</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.42** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.42**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.14** Logarithm **-0.85** Janda's viscosity **0.85** Viscosity z-score **0.05**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,919** Logarithm **3.28** Log z-score **-0.95**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **245,700** Logarithm **5.39** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.52**
- Total population **9,002,656** Logarithm **6.95** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.37**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.82$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.65**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.47</b>	<b>-1.47</b>	<b>-1.33</b>	<b>-1.14</b>	<b>-1.23</b>	<b>-2.02</b>	<b>-1.44</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Guinea-Bissau** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>PAIGC</b>	<b>45.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>24.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PRS</b>	<b>35.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>37.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PUSD</b>	<b>17.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.95** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.95**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.25** Logarithm **-0.60** Janda's viscosity **0.60** Viscosity z-score **-0.46**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$730** Logarithm **2.86** Log z-score **-1.78**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **28,100** Logarithm **4.45** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.21**
- Total population **1,586,344** Logarithm **6.20** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.36**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.13$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.23**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.36</b>	<b>-1.21</b>	<b>-1.11</b>	<b>-1.10</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.95</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Guyana** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PPC-C</b>	<b>52.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>55.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PNC-R</b>	<b>41.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>34.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>Action</b>	<b>3.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>1.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.43** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.43**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.06** Logarithm **-1.21** Janda's viscosity **1.21** Viscosity z-score **0.77**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$4,575** Logarithm **3.66** Log z-score **-0.21**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **196,900** Logarithm **5.29** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.45**
- Total population **751,218** Logarithm **5.88** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.68**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z -0.08$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.49**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.57</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>-0.64</b>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>-0.32</b>	<b>-0.34</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Haiti** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2000** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>Lavalas</b>	<b>88.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>6.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>Mochrena</b>	<b>3.6</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>2.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>OpenGate</b>	<b>2.4</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.58** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.58**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.84** Logarithm **-0.07** Janda's viscosity **0.07** Viscosity z-score **-1.50**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **18** Logarithm **1.26** Log z-score **1.65**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,625** Logarithm **3.21** Log z-score **-1.10**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **27,600** Logarithm **4.44** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.21**
- Total population **8,527,777** Logarithm **6.93** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.34**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.91$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.51**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.42</b>	<b>-1.33</b>	<b>-1.28</b>	<b>-0.86</b>	<b>-0.77</b>	<b>-1.34</b>	<b>-1.17</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Honduras** U.N. Region **Central America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>PLH</b>	<b>48.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>43.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PNH</b>	<b>43.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>48.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PUD</b>	<b>4.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>4.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.59** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.59**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.05** Logarithm **-1.28** Janda's viscosity **1.28** Viscosity z-score **0.91**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,682** Logarithm **3.43** Log z-score **-0.67**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **111,900** Logarithm **5.05** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.26**
- Total population **7,204,723** Logarithm **6.86** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.27**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.35$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.51**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.86</b>	<b>-0.57</b>	<b>-0.69</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.49</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Hong Kong** U.N. Region **Eastern Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>DABHK</b>	<b>20.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>17.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>LP</b>	<b>17.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>12.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>DP</b>	<b>15.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>20.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.50** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.50**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.89** Janda's viscosity **0.89** Viscosity z-score **0.13**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **10** Logarithm **1.00** Log z-score **0.90**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$30,558** Logarithm **4.49** Log z-score **1.42**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,000** Logarithm **3.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.33**
- Total population **6,980,412** Logarithm **6.84** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.26**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{1.22}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.18**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.39</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Hungary** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>MSzP</b>	<b>48.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>50.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>FIDESz</b>	<b>47.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>42.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>SzDSz</b>	<b>5.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>5.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.91** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.91**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.04** Logarithm **-1.45** Janda's viscosity **1.45** Viscosity z-score **1.25**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$15,546** Logarithm **4.19** Log z-score **0.84**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **89,600** Logarithm **4.95** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.18**
- Total population **10,087,050** Logarithm **7.00** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.41**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.77**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.03**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.80</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Iceland** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>SSF</b>	<b>35.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>41.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>SF</b>	<b>32.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>27.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>FSF</b>	<b>19.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>19.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.71** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.71**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.06** Logarithm **-1.20** Janda's viscosity **1.20** Viscosity z-score **0.75**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$33,269** Logarithm **4.52** Log z-score **1.49**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **100,300** Logarithm **5.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.22**
- Total population **296,750** Logarithm **5.47** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.07**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.11**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.86**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.97</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.88</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **India** U.N. Region **Southern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>INC</b>	<b>27.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>21.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>BJP</b>	<b>25.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>34.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>CPI(M)</b>	<b>8.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>6.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.14** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.14**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.14** Logarithm **-0.85** Janda's viscosity **0.85** Viscosity z-score **0.06**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **31** Logarithm **1.49** Log z-score **2.36**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$3,080** Logarithm **3.49** Log z-score **-0.55**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,973,200** Logarithm **6.47** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.36**
- Total population **1,094,583,000** Logarithm **9.04** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-2.38**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.62$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.72**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>-1.01</b>	<b>-0.19</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Indonesia** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>Golkar</b>	<b>23.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>26.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PDI-P</b>	<b>20.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>33.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PPP</b>	<b>11.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>13.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.26** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.26**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.14** Logarithm **-0.85** Janda's viscosity **0.85** Viscosity z-score **0.04**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **17** Logarithm **1.23** Log z-score **1.58**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$3,703** Logarithm **3.57** Log z-score **-0.39**

## Measures of Country Size

• Area in sq. kilometers **1,811,600** Logarithm **6.26** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.19**

• Total population **220,558,000** Logarithm **8.34** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.71**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.52**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.19**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.71</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.72</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	<b>-1.13</b>	<b>-0.57</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Iran** U.N. Region **Southern Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Shadowy parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>Conserv</b>	<b>54.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>18.1</b>
2nd largest	<b>Reform</b>	<b>13.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>76.6</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.82** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.82**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.62** Logarithm **-0.21** Janda's viscosity **0.21** Viscosity z-score **-1.23**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$7,594** Logarithm **3.88** Log z-score **0.23**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,636,200** Logarithm **6.21** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.16**
- Total population **68,251,085** Logarithm **7.83** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.22**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.13$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.71**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.84</b>	<b>-0.78</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>-1.61</b>	<b>-1.52</b>	<b>-1.33</b>	<b>-1.11</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Iraq** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2005**

1st largest	<b>UIA</b>	<b>51.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>47.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>DPAK</b>	<b>27.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>19.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>IL-NIL</b>	<b>15.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>9.1</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.30** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.30**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.11** Logarithm **-0.97** Janda's viscosity **0.97** Viscosity z-score **0.30**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **12** Logarithm **1.08** Log z-score **1.13**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$3,500** Logarithm **3.54** Log z-score **-0.44**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **437,400** Logarithm **5.64** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.72**
- Total population **28,993,400** Logarithm **7.46** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.86**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z -0.41$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-1.48**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.89</b>	<b>-1.68</b>	<b>-1.39</b>	<b>-1.35</b>	<b>-1.29</b>	<b>-2.82</b>	<b>-1.74</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Ireland** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>FF</b>	<b>49.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>47.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>FG</b>	<b>19.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>31.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>Labour</b>	<b>12.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>12.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.34** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.34**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.08** Logarithm **-1.08** Janda's viscosity **1.08** Viscosity z-score **0.52**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$37,663** Logarithm **4.58** Log z-score **1.60**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **68,900** Logarithm **4.84** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.10**
- Total population **4,159,100** Logarithm **6.62** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.04**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.10**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.67**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.60</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Israel** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>Likud</b>	<b>32.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>10.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>Labour</b>	<b>16.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>16.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>Shinui</b>	<b>12.5</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.58** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.58**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.40** Logarithm **-0.40** Janda's viscosity **0.40** Viscosity z-score **-0.85**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **12** Logarithm **1.08** Log z-score **1.13**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$22,077** Logarithm **4.34** Log z-score **1.14**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **21,600** Logarithm **4.33** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.29**
- Total population **6,923,600** Logarithm **6.84** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.26**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.82**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.06**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.76</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>-1.20</b>	<b>0.56</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Italy** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>CDL</b>	<b>58.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>45.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>L'Ulivo</b>	<b>38.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>55.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PRC</b>	<b>4.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.19** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.19**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.17** Logarithm **-0.77** Janda's viscosity **0.77** Viscosity z-score **-0.11**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$27,984** Logarithm **4.45** Log z-score **1.35**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **294,100** Logarithm **5.47** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.58**
- Total population **58,607,050** Logarithm **7.77** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.15**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.99**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.56**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.60</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Jamaica** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>PNP</b>	<b>58.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>45.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>JLP</b>	<b>42.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>55.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.51** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.51**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.89** Janda's viscosity **0.89** Viscosity z-score **0.12**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$4,327** Logarithm **3.64** Log z-score **-0.26**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **10,800** Logarithm **4.03** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.53**
- Total population **2,654,500** Logarithm **6.42** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.15**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.08}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.71**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.63</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.01</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Japan** U.N. Region **Eastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2003**

1st largest	<b>LDP</b>	<b>62.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>49.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>DP</b>	<b>24.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>37.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>Komeito</b>	<b>6.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>7.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.15** Logarithm **-0.84** Janda's viscosity **0.84** Viscosity z-score **0.02**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$29,906** Logarithm **4.48** Log z-score **1.40**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **364,500** Logarithm **5.56** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.66**
- Total population **127,774,000** Logarithm **8.11** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.48**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.90**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.49**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.15</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Jordan** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Shadowy parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>IAF</b>	<b>16.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>6.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>noparty2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.45** Logarithm **-0.34** Janda's viscosity **0.34** Viscosity z-score **-0.96**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$4,383** Logarithm **3.64** Log z-score **-0.24**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **88,200** Logarithm **4.95** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.18**
- Total population **5,411,500** Logarithm **6.73** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.15**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

RL =  $-.09\text{NoParties}_z + .18\text{Smallarea}_z + .72\text{Wealth}_z + .11\text{NonPartisan}_z + .10\text{Party\#2\%}_z$  **-0.40**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.91**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>-0.64</b>	<b>-0.29</b>	<b>0.09</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Kazakhstan** U.N. Region **Central Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>Otan</b>	<b>55.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>100.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>Agrarian</b>	<b>14.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>Asar</b>	<b>5.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.74** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.74**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.37** Logarithm **-0.43** Janda's viscosity **0.43** Viscosity z-score **-0.78**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,418** Logarithm **3.87** Log z-score **0.21**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,699,700** Logarithm **6.43** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.33**
- Total population **15,147,050** Logarithm **7.18** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.59**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.17$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.66**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.58</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-1.06</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>-0.58</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Kenya** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>KANU</b>	<b>30.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>7.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>LDP</b>	<b>26.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>DP</b>	<b>17.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>1.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.22** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.22**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.80** Logarithm **-0.10** Janda's viscosity **0.10** Viscosity z-score **-1.46**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **9** Logarithm **0.95** Log z-score **0.76**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,062** Logarithm **3.03** Log z-score **-1.46**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **569,100** Logarithm **5.76** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.80**
- Total population **34,255,722** Logarithm **7.53** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.93**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.17$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.19**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.98</b>	<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.94</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>-1.10</b>	<b>-0.65</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Kiribati** U.N. Region **Micronesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>MTM</b>	<b>57.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>15.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>BK</b>	<b>38.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>39.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election Referent election  
**Wikipedia Election Results by country** **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.19** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.19**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.29** Logarithm **-0.54** Janda's viscosity **0.54** Viscosity z-score **-0.57**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,537** Logarithm **3.40** Log z-score **-0.71**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **700** Logarithm **2.85** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.44**
- Total population **99,000** Logarithm **5.00** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.53**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.12**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.96**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.84</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>-1.10</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.24</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Korea, North** U.N. Region **Eastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats elected, without choices among candidates**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>WPK</b>	<b>87.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>87.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>KSDP</b>	<b>8.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>8.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>CCP</b>	<b>3.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>3.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **IPU Parline Database** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.22** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.22**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **2.35**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,400** Logarithm **3.15** Log z-score **-1.22**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **120,400** Logarithm **5.08** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.28**
- Total population **22,487,661** Logarithm **7.35** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.75**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.05**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.02**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.03</b>	<b>-2.10</b>	<b>-1.69</b>	<b>-2.26</b>	<b>-2.31</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>-1.51</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Korea, South** U.N. Region **Eastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>YUD</b>	<b>50.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>HD</b>	<b>40.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>48.7</b>
3rd largest	<b>MND</b>	<b>3.3</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.39** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.39**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.43** Logarithm **-0.36** Janda's viscosity **0.36** Viscosity z-score **-0.93**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$21,419** Logarithm **4.33** Log z-score **1.12**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **98,700** Logarithm **4.99** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.22**
- Total population **48,294,143** Logarithm **7.68** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.07**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.91**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.09**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.82</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.74</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Kosovo** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>LDK</b>	<b>41.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>21.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PDK</b>	<b>26.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>31.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>AAK</b>	<b>8.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>8.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.22** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.22**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.19** Logarithm **-0.73** Janda's viscosity **0.73** Viscosity z-score **-0.18**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **9** Logarithm **0.95** Log z-score **0.76**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,300** Logarithm **3.36** Log z-score **-0.80**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **10,900** Logarithm **4.04** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.52**
- Total population **2,126,708** Logarithm **6.33** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.24**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.45**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.39**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.84</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-0.75</b>		<b>-0.65</b>		<b>-0.65</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Kuwait** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>Islamic</b>	<b>42.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>34.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>GOVT</b>	<b>28.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>32.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>Liberals</b>	<b>6.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>14.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election** **Referent election**  
**Wikipedia Election Results by country** **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.38** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.38**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.89** Janda's viscosity **0.89** Viscosity z-score **0.14**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$16,066** Logarithm **4.21** Log z-score **0.87**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **17,800** Logarithm **4.25** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.36**
- Total population **2,535,446** Logarithm **6.40** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.17**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.73}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.04**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.27</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Kyrgyzstan** U.N. Region **Central Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Shadowy parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2000** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>Communist</b>	<b>8.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>9.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UDF</b>	<b>7.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>War Vets</b>	<b>3.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.30** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.30**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.41** Logarithm **-0.39** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **-0.87**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,934** Logarithm **3.29** Log z-score **-0.95**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **191,800** Logarithm **5.28** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.44**
- Total population **5,143,500** Logarithm **6.71** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.13**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.89$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.30**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.19</b>	<b>-0.75</b>	<b>-1.08</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>-0.64</b>	<b>-1.11</b>	<b>-0.86</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Laos** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats elected, without choices among candidates**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>LPRP</b>	<b>99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>98.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>Nonparty</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.29** Janda's viscosity **2.29** Viscosity z-score **2.94**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$1,921** Logarithm **3.28** Log z-score **-0.95**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **230,800** Logarithm **5.36** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.50**
- Total population **5,663,910** Logarithm **6.75** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.17**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.97$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.01**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.96</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>-1.00</b>	<b>-1.08</b>	<b>-1.66</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.92</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Latvia** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>JL</b>	<b>26.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>18.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PCTVL</b>	<b>24.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>6.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>TP</b>	<b>21.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>23.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election** **Referent election**  
**Election Resource on the Internet** **Election Resource on the Internet**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.24** Logarithm **-0.62** Janda's viscosity **0.62** Viscosity z-score **-0.40**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$11,980** Logarithm **4.08** Log z-score **0.62**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **62,300** Logarithm **4.79** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.06**
- Total population **2,300,500** Logarithm **6.36** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.21**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.44**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.13**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.68</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Lebanon** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Shadowy parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b></b>
2nd largest	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b></b>
3rd largest	<b></b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b></b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,930** Logarithm **3.77** Log z-score **0.01**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **10,200** Logarithm **4.01** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.55**
- Total population **4,010,740** Logarithm **6.60** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.03**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.22$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.44**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.66</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-0.65</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-2.09</b>	<b>-0.78</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Lesotho** U.N. Region **Southern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>LCD</b>	<b>64.2</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>52.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>BNP</b>	<b>18.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>2.5</b>
3rd largest	<b>NIP</b>	<b>4.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>18.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.42** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.42**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.26** Logarithm **-0.58** Janda's viscosity **0.58** Viscosity z-score **-0.49**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,074** Logarithm **3.32** Log z-score **-0.89**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **30,400** Logarithm **4.48** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.18**
- Total population **1,794,769** Logarithm **6.25** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.31**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.64$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.29**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>-0.69</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-0.25</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Liberia** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **1997**

1st largest	<b>CDC</b>	<b>23.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>LP</b>	<b>14.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UP</b>	<b>12.5</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>11.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **African Elections Database** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.74** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.74**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.64** Logarithm **-0.20** Janda's viscosity **0.20** Viscosity z-score **-1.26**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **11** Logarithm **1.04** Log z-score **1.02**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$900** Logarithm **2.95** Log z-score **-1.60**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **96,300** Logarithm **4.98** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.21**
- Total population **3,283,267** Logarithm **6.52** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.06**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -1.26$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.20**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.06</b>	<b>-1.18</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-1.24</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-1.15</b>	<b>-0.90</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Libya** U.N. Region **Northern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>99.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>99.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>99.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>99.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **CIA World Factbook 2002** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.00** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$10,769** Logarithm **4.03** Log z-score **0.53**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,759,500** Logarithm **6.25** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.18**
- Total population **5,853,452** Logarithm **6.77** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.19**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.17$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.45**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.62</b>	<b>-1.07</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.98</b>	<b>-1.94</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>-0.83</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Liechtenstein** U.N. Region **Western Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>FBPL</b>	<b>48.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>56.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>VU</b>	<b>40.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>40.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>FL</b>	<b>12.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>4.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.35** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.35**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.08** Logarithm **-1.10** Janda's viscosity **1.10** Viscosity z-score **0.55**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$25,000** Logarithm **4.40** Log z-score **1.25**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **200** Logarithm **2.30** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.87**
- Total population **34,750** Logarithm **4.54** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.97**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.39**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.12**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.40</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Lithuania** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>DP</b>	<b>27.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UDL</b>	<b>22.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>TS</b>	<b>17.7</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.04** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.04**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **1.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **-1.65**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **10** Logarithm **1.00** Log z-score **0.90**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$12,980** Logarithm **4.11** Log z-score **0.69**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **62,700** Logarithm **4.80** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.06**
- Total population **3,414,300** Logarithm **6.53** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.04**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.48**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.01**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.72</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Luxembourg** U.N. Region **Western Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>ADR</b>	<b>40.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>32.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>LSAP</b>	<b>23.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>22.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>DP</b>	<b>17.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>25.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.02** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.02**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.11** Logarithm **-0.97** Janda's viscosity **0.97** Viscosity z-score **0.29**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$63,609** Logarithm **4.80** Log z-score **2.05**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,600** Logarithm **3.41** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.00**
- Total population **456,710** Logarithm **5.66** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.89**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.66**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.19**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.81</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Macao** U.N. Region **Eastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>ANMD</b>	<b>7.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>7.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>UCUM</b>	<b>7.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>7.4</b>
3rd largest	<b>UD</b>	<b>7.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>7.4</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.30** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.30**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.03** Logarithm **-1.56** Janda's viscosity **1.56** Viscosity z-score **1.47**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$19,400** Logarithm **4.29** Log z-score **1.03**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **100** Logarithm **2.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.10**
- Total population **456,989** Logarithm **5.66** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.89**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.99}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.64**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.54</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Macedonia** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>ZMZ</b>	<b>51.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>27.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>VMRO-DPM</b>	<b>27.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>37.5</b>
3rd largest	<b>DUI</b>	<b>13.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>14.2</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.34** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.34**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.21** Logarithm **-0.68** Janda's viscosity **0.68** Viscosity z-score **-0.28**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,237** Logarithm **3.86** Log z-score **0.19**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **25,400** Logarithm **4.40** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.24**
- Total population **2,034,060** Logarithm **6.31** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.26**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.22**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.69**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.47</b>	<b>-0.29</b>	<b>-0.28</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.20</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Madagascar** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>TIM</b>	<b>66.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>82.7</b>
2nd largest	<b>FP</b>	<b>14.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>RPSD</b>	<b>2.6</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.71** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.71**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.20** Logarithm **-0.69** Janda's viscosity **0.69** Viscosity z-score **-0.27**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$854** Logarithm **2.93** Log z-score **-1.65**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **581,500** Logarithm **5.76** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.81**
- Total population **18,605,921** Logarithm **7.27** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.67**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.40**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **1.05**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>-0.19</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Malawi** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>MCP</b>	<b>30.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>34.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>UDF</b>	<b>25.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>48.4</b>
3rd largest	<b>MC</b>	<b>14.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.17** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.17**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.27** Logarithm **-0.57** Janda's viscosity **0.57** Viscosity z-score **-0.50**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **11** Logarithm **1.04** Log z-score **1.02**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$569** Logarithm **2.76** Log z-score **-2.00**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **94,100** Logarithm **4.97** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.20**
- Total population **12,883,935** Logarithm **7.11** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.52**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.44**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **1.05**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.74</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-0.42</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Malaysia** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>PKMB</b>	<b>49.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>37.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PCM</b>	<b>14.2</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>15.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PGRM</b>	<b>4.6</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>3.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.73** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.73**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.12** Logarithm **-0.91** Janda's viscosity **0.91** Viscosity z-score **0.17**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **9** Logarithm **0.95** Log z-score **0.76**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$10,423** Logarithm **4.02** Log z-score **0.50**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **328,600** Logarithm **5.52** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.62**
- Total population **25,347,368** Logarithm **7.40** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.80**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.17**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.36**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.53</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>-0.55</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.33</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Maldives** U.N. Region **Southern Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Shadowy parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest **-99.0** Referent parties correspond to   
 2nd largest **-99.0** the stimulus parties. Their size   
 3rd largest  rank may not remain the same.

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$7,327** Logarithm **3.86** Log z-score **0.20**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **300** Logarithm **2.48** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.73**
- Total population **329,198** Logarithm **5.52** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.02**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad 0.13$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.11**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.02</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>-0.78</b>	<b>-0.04</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>-0.30</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Mali** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>ADEMA</b>	<b>33.1</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>31.9</b>
2nd largest	<b>RPM</b>	<b>28.8</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>6.9</b>
3rd largest	<b>CNID</b>	<b>8.1</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>4.4</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.45** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.45**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.24** Logarithm **-0.63** Janda's viscosity **0.63** Viscosity z-score **-0.40**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **10** Logarithm **1.00** Log z-score **0.90**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,024** Logarithm **3.01** Log z-score **-1.49**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,220,200** Logarithm **6.09** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.06**
- Total population **13,518,416** Logarithm **7.13** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.54**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.21$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.84**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-0.55</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>-0.26</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Malta** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>PN</b>	<b>50.7</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>53.8</b>
2nd largest	<b>MLP</b>	<b>49.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>46.2</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **2.10** For missing data, z-score is 0 **2.10**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.03** Logarithm **-1.51** Janda's viscosity **1.51** Viscosity z-score **1.37**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$19,302** Logarithm **4.29** Log z-score **1.03**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **300** Logarithm **2.48** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.73**
- Total population **403,500** Logarithm **5.61** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.94**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.28**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.27**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.31</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Marshall Islands** U.N. Region **Micronesia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest **-99.0** Referent parties correspond to   
 2nd largest **-99.0** the stimulus parties. Their size   
 3rd largest  rank may not remain the same.

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **CIA World Factbook 2002** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$1,600** Logarithm **3.20** Log z-score **-1.11**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **200** Logarithm **2.30** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.87**
- Total population **63,266** Logarithm **4.80** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.72**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad 0.18$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.17**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.01</b>	<b>-0.84</b>	<b>-0.58</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>-0.01</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Martinique** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>MIM</b>	<b>68.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>32.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PPM</b>	<b>22.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>17.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UDF</b>	<b>10.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>15.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election Referent election  
**Wikipedia Election Results by country** **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.10** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.10**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.28** Logarithm **-0.55** Janda's viscosity **0.55** Viscosity z-score **-0.55**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$14,400** Logarithm **4.16** Log z-score **0.78**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,100** Logarithm **3.04** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.29**
- Total population **398,700** Logarithm **5.60** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.94**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.79**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.10**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Mauritania** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PRDS</b>	<b>79.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>7.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>UFP</b>	<b>4.9</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>8.4</b>
3rd largest	<b>RFD</b>	<b>3.7</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>15.8</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.47** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.47**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.73** Logarithm **-0.14** Janda's viscosity **0.14** Viscosity z-score **-1.38**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,187** Logarithm **3.34** Log z-score **-0.84**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,025,200** Logarithm **6.01** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.00**
- Total population **3,068,742** Logarithm **6.49** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.09**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.94**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.34**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-0.68</b>	<b>-0.50</b>	<b>-0.36</b>	<b>-0.75</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>-0.54</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Mauritius** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>AS</b>	<b>61.3</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>MSM-MMM</b>	<b>35.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>82.9</b>
3rd largest	<b>OPR</b>	<b>3.2</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.9</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.99** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.99**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.59** Logarithm **-0.23** Janda's viscosity **0.23** Viscosity z-score **-1.19**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$12,215** Logarithm **4.09** Log z-score **0.63**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,000** Logarithm **3.30** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.09**
- Total population **1,243,253** Logarithm **6.09** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.47**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.76**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.03**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.66</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Mexico** U.N. Region **Central America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PRI</b>	<b>44.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>24.2</b>
2nd largest	<b>PAN</b>	<b>29.8</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>41.2</b>
3rd largest	<b>PRD</b>	<b>19.4</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>32.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **EI Universal website** Referent election **IFE/PREP and Grupa Reforma**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.53** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.53**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.23** Logarithm **-0.63** Janda's viscosity **0.63** Viscosity z-score **-0.38**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$9,666** Logarithm **3.99** Log z-score **0.43**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,908,700** Logarithm **6.28** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.21**
- Total population **103,089,133** Logarithm **8.01** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.39**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.15}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.73**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.58</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-0.57</b>	<b>-0.17</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Micronesia** U.N. Region **Micronesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2003**

1st largest	<b></b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b></b>
2nd largest	<b></b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b></b>
3rd largest	<b></b>	<b></b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b></b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **CIA World Factbook 2002** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,000** Logarithm **3.30** Log z-score **-0.92**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **700** Logarithm **2.85** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.44**
- Total population **110,487** Logarithm **5.04** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.48**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad 0.24$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.49**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.73</b>	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.26</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Moldova** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>PCRM</b>	<b>55.4</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>70.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>BMD</b>	<b>33.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PPCD</b>	<b>10.9</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>10.9</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.84** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.84**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.27** Logarithm **-0.57** Janda's viscosity **0.57** Viscosity z-score **-0.51**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,119** Logarithm **3.33** Log z-score **-0.87**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **32,900** Logarithm **4.52** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.15**
- Total population **3,876,661** Logarithm **6.59** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.01**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.50$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.16**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.66</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.68</b>	<b>-0.31</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-0.51</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Monaco** U.N. Region **Western Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>UPM</b>	<b>87.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UND</b>	<b>12.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>100.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.86** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.86**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.88** Logarithm **-0.06** Janda's viscosity **0.06** Viscosity z-score **-1.53**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$27,000** Logarithm **4.43** Log z-score **1.32**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **100** Logarithm **2.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.10**
- Total population **32,500** Logarithm **4.51** Reversed as small pop., z-score **2.00**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.24**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.33**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.13</b>			<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.73</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Mongolia** U.N. Region **Eastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>MPRP</b>	<b>48.7</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>98.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>EON-MAN</b>	<b>46.1</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>BNM</b>	<b>1.3</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **IFES Election Guide**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.84** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.84**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.50** Logarithm **-0.30** Janda's viscosity **0.30** Viscosity z-score **-1.05**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,918** Logarithm **3.28** Log z-score **-0.95**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,566,500** Logarithm **6.19** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.14**
- Total population **2,554,000** Logarithm **6.41** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.16**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.70$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.29**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.70</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>-0.21</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Montenegro** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PCG</b>	<b>48.1</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>50.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>ZzY</b>	<b>39.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>13.6</b>
3rd largest	<b>LSCG</b>	<b>6.5</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>3.7</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.27** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.27**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.19** Logarithm **-0.72** Janda's viscosity **0.72** Viscosity z-score **-0.21**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$3,800** Logarithm **3.58** Log z-score **-0.37**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **14,000** Logarithm **4.15** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.44**
- Total population **598,000** Logarithm **5.78** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.77**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.04$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.26**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.30</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>-0.21</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Morocco** U.N. Region **Northern Africa**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "simulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>USFP</b>	<b>15.4</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>11.7</b>
2nd largest	<b>PI</b>	<b>14.8</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>16.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PJD</b>	<b>12.9</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>14.2</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.68** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.68**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.07** Logarithm **-1.14** Janda's viscosity **1.14** Viscosity z-score **0.63**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **22** Logarithm **1.34** Log z-score **1.91**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$4,332** Logarithm **3.64** Log z-score **-0.25**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **446,300** Logarithm **5.65** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.72**
- Total population **30,142,709** Logarithm **7.48** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.87**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.38$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.23**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.15</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>-0.24</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>-0.62</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.29</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Mozambique** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>FRELIMO</b>	<b>64.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>53.2</b>
2nd largest	<b>RENAMO</b>	<b>36.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>46.8</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Mozambique government website** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.03** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.03**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.11** Logarithm **-0.97** Janda's viscosity **0.97** Viscosity z-score **0.28**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,247** Logarithm **3.10** Log z-score **-1.32**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **784,100** Logarithm **5.89** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.91**
- Total population **19,792,295** Logarithm **7.30** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.70**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.00**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.32**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.68</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>-0.31</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Myanmar** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **No lower chamber**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parliament**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>99.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>99.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>99.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>99.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **CIA World Factbook 2002** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.00** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,364** Logarithm **3.13** Log z-score **-1.25**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **657,600** Logarithm **5.82** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.85**
- Total population **50,519,492** Logarithm **7.70** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.09**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.38$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.03**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.41</b>	<b>-1.67</b>	<b>-1.46</b>	<b>-2.23</b>	<b>-2.16</b>	<b>-1.22</b>	<b>-1.69</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Namibia** U.N. Region **Southern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>SWAPO</b>	<b>70.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>76.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>CoD</b>	<b>6.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>9.7</b>
3rd largest	<b>DTA</b>	<b>5.1</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>9.7</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.35** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.35**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.08** Logarithm **-1.11** Janda's viscosity **1.11** Viscosity z-score **0.57**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,449** Logarithm **3.81** Log z-score **0.09**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **823,300** Logarithm **5.92** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.93**
- Total population **2,031,252** Logarithm **6.31** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.26**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.25**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.37**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.33</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Nauru** U.N. Region **Micronesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2003**

1st largest	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	
2nd largest	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	
3rd largest		rank may not remain the same.	

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.00** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,000** Logarithm **3.70** Log z-score **-0.13**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **10** Logarithm **1.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.87**
- Total population **10,200** Logarithm **4.01** Reversed as small pop., z-score **2.48**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{1.06}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.60**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.46</b>	<b>-0.53</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>-0.72</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.17</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Nepal** U.N. Region **Southern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **No lower chamber**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parliament**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in  and after a "referent" election in

1st largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>          </b>
2nd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>          </b>
3rd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>          </b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election  Referent election   
**Adam Carr Election Archives** **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,402** Logarithm **3.15** Log z-score **-1.22**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **143,000** Logarithm **5.16** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.34**
- Total population **27,132,629** Logarithm **7.43** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.83**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -1.27$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.63**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.64</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>-0.66</b>	<b>-0.65</b>	<b>-0.89</b>	<b>-2.13</b>	<b>-0.96</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Netherlands** U.N. Region **Western Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>CDA</b>	<b>29.3</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>27.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>PvdA</b>	<b>28.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>22.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>VVD</b>	<b>18.7</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>14.7</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.38** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.38**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.09** Logarithm **-1.07** Janda's viscosity **1.07** Viscosity z-score **0.49**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **10** Logarithm **1.00** Log z-score **0.90**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$29,332** Logarithm **4.47** Log z-score **1.39**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **33,900** Logarithm **4.53** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.14**
- Total population **16,319,850** Logarithm **7.21** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.62**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.06**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.70**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.66</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Netherlands Antilles** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PRA</b>	<b>18.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>23.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PNP</b>	<b>9.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>9.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>MAN</b>	<b>9.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>14.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **CIA World Factbook 2002** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.14** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.14**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.12** Logarithm **-0.91** Janda's viscosity **0.91** Viscosity z-score **0.18**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **11** Logarithm **1.04** Log z-score **1.02**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$22,818** Logarithm **4.36** Log z-score **1.17**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,000** Logarithm **3.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.33**
- Total population **191,600** Logarithm **5.28** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.25**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.97**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.08**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.92</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **New Caledonia** U.N. Region **Melanesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>RPCR</b>	<b>29.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>44.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>FT</b>	<b>29.6</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>FLNKS</b>	<b>15.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>22.2</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.51** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.51**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.37** Logarithm **-0.44** Janda's viscosity **0.44** Viscosity z-score **-0.78**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$15,000** Logarithm **4.18** Log z-score **0.81**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **18,500** Logarithm **4.27** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.35**
- Total population **241,700** Logarithm **5.38** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.15**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.70}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-1.01**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.31</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>-0.95</b>	<b>0.29</b>		<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-0.19</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **New Zealand** U.N. Region **Australia and New Zealand**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>Lab</b>	<b>41.3</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>43.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>Nat</b>	<b>39.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>22.5</b>
3rd largest	<b>NZF</b>	<b>5.8</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>10.8</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election**

**Referent election**

**Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.32** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.32**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.15** Logarithm **-0.83** Janda's viscosity **0.83** Viscosity z-score **0.01**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$23,943** Logarithm **4.38** Log z-score **1.21**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **268,000** Logarithm **5.43** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.55**
- Total population **4,098,900** Logarithm **6.61** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.04**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.91**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **1.00**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.77</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Nicaragua** U.N. Region **Central America**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PLC</b>	<b>53.3</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>27.2</b>
2nd largest	<b>FSLN</b>	<b>45.6</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>41.3</b>
3rd largest	<b>PCN</b>	<b>1.1</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.80** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.80**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.19** Logarithm **-0.73** Janda's viscosity **0.73** Viscosity z-score **-0.19**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$2,677** Logarithm **3.43** Log z-score **-0.67**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **121,400** Logarithm **5.08** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.29**
- Total population **5,149,311** Logarithm **6.71** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.13**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.34$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.50**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.84</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>-0.78</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>-0.55</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Niger** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>MNSD</b>	<b>41.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>45.8</b>
2nd largest	<b>CDS</b>	<b>19.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>20.5</b>
3rd largest	<b>PNDS</b>	<b>15.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>19.3</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.30** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.30**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.06** Logarithm **-1.23** Janda's viscosity **1.23** Viscosity z-score **0.81**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **10** Logarithm **1.00** Log z-score **0.90**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$865** Logarithm **2.94** Log z-score **-1.64**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,266,700** Logarithm **6.10** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.07**
- Total population **13,956,977** Logarithm **7.14** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.55**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.40$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.51**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.89</b>	<b>-0.85</b>	<b>-0.89</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>-0.55</b>	<b>-0.69</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Nigeria** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>PDP</b>	<b>61.9</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>59.2</b>
2nd largest	<b>ANPP</b>	<b>26.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>21.3</b>
3rd largest	<b>AD</b>	<b>9.4</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>19.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.28** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.28**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.09** Logarithm **-1.04** Janda's viscosity **1.04** Viscosity z-score **0.42**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,120** Logarithm **3.05** Log z-score **-1.42**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **910,800** Logarithm **5.96** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.96**
- Total population **141,356,083** Logarithm **8.15** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.52**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.16$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.04**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.20</b>	<b>-0.93</b>	<b>-1.01</b>	<b>-0.89</b>	<b>-0.54</b>	<b>-2.07</b>	<b>-1.11</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Niue** U.N. Region **Polynesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>-99.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>-99.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>-99.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>-99.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Elections** Referent election **Wikipedia Elections**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.00** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,800** Logarithm **3.76** Log z-score **-0.00**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **200** Logarithm **2.30** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.87**
- Total population **1,800** Logarithm **3.26** Reversed as small pop., z-score **3.21**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.97}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.00**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **0.00** If > .25, score **0.00**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.18</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Norway** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>AP</b>	<b>36.1</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>26.1</b>
2nd largest	<b>FrP</b>	<b>22.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>15.8</b>
3rd largest	<b>H</b>	<b>13.6</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>23.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election** **Referent election**  
**Adam Carr Election Archives** **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.19** Logarithm **-0.72** Janda's viscosity **0.72** Viscosity z-score **-0.21**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$40,005** Logarithm **4.60** Log z-score **1.65**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **304,300** Logarithm **5.48** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.59**
- Total population **4,623,300** Logarithm **6.66** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.09**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.07**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.93**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.74</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Oman** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b></b>
2nd largest	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b></b>
3rd largest	<b></b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b></b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Political Handbook of the World** Referent election **Political Handbook of the World**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$15,649** Logarithm **4.19** Log z-score **0.85**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **212,460** Logarithm **5.49** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.60**
- Total population **2,566,981** Logarithm **6.41** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.16**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{1.12}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.39**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>-1.03</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.35</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Pakistan** U.N. Region **Southern Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2008**

1st largest	<b>PPP</b>	<b>26.1</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>31.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>PML(Q)</b>	<b>25.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>15.8</b>
3rd largest	<b>PML(N)</b>	<b>7.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>24.6</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.17** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.17**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.25** Logarithm **-0.60** Janda's viscosity **0.60** Viscosity z-score **-0.45**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **15** Logarithm **1.18** Log z-score **1.42**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$2,388** Logarithm **3.38** Log z-score **-0.77**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **770,900** Logarithm **5.89** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.91**
- Total population **155,772,000** Logarithm **8.19** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.56**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.69$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.24**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.93</b>	<b>-0.62</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.56</b>	<b>-1.05</b>	<b>-2.44</b>	<b>-1.07</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Palau** U.N. Region **Micronesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b></b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b></b>
2nd largest	<b></b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b></b>
3rd largest	<b></b>	<b></b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b></b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$9,000** Logarithm **3.95** Log z-score **0.37**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **500** Logarithm **2.70** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.56**
- Total population **20,100** Logarithm **4.30** Reversed as small pop., z-score **2.20**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{1.18}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.27**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.91</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b></b>	<b></b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.69</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Panama Canal Zone** U.N. Region **Central America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>PRD</b>	<b>53.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>48.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>AP</b>	<b>22.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>25.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>SP</b>	<b>12.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>6.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.10** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.10**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.08** Logarithm **-1.07** Janda's viscosity **1.07** Viscosity z-score **0.50**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,739** Logarithm **3.83** Log z-score **0.12**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **74,400** Logarithm **4.87** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.12**
- Total population **3,231,502** Logarithm **6.51** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.06**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.06**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.26**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.20</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.13</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Papua New Guinea** U.N. Region **Melanesia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **1997**

1st largest	<b>NAP</b>	<b>17.4</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>7.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>PDM</b>	<b>11.9</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>7.3</b>
3rd largest	<b>PPP</b>	<b>7.3</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>14.7</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.91** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.91**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.34** Logarithm **-0.47** Janda's viscosity **0.47** Viscosity z-score **-0.70**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **24** Logarithm **1.38** Log z-score **2.03**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$2,357** Logarithm **3.37** Log z-score **-0.78**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **452,900** Logarithm **5.66** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.73**
- Total population **5,887,138** Logarithm **6.77** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.19**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z -0.78$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.07**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.85</b>	<b>-0.74</b>	<b>-1.05</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>-0.76</b>	<b>-0.63</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Paraguay** U.N. Region **South America**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>ANR-PC</b>	<b>46.3</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>58.7</b>
2nd largest	<b>PLRA</b>	<b>26.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>41.3</b>
3rd largest	<b>MPQ</b>	<b>12.5</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.25** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.25**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.22** Logarithm **-0.67** Janda's viscosity **0.67** Viscosity z-score **-0.32**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$4,553** Logarithm **3.66** Log z-score **-0.21**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **397,300** Logarithm **5.60** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.68**
- Total population **5,898,651** Logarithm **6.77** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.19**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.25$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.72**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.97</b>	<b>-0.85</b>	<b>-0.96</b>	<b>-0.57</b>	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>-0.70</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Peru** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PP</b>	<b>37.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>1.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>PAP</b>	<b>23.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>30.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UN</b>	<b>14.2</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>14.2</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.01** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.01**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.35** Logarithm **-0.45** Janda's viscosity **0.45** Viscosity z-score **-0.74**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **11** Logarithm **1.04** Log z-score **1.02**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,556** Logarithm **3.74** Log z-score **-0.04**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,280,000** Logarithm **6.11** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.08**
- Total population **27,968,244** Logarithm **7.45** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.84**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.22$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.49**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.71</b>	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.36</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Philippines** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>LCMD</b>	<b>31.9</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>53.9</b>
2nd largest	<b>NPC</b>	<b>22.6</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>4.4</b>
3rd largest	<b>LP</b>	<b>14.5</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>7.3</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.05** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.05**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.35** Logarithm **-0.45** Janda's viscosity **0.45** Viscosity z-score **-0.74**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **29** Logarithm **1.46** Log z-score **2.27**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$4,561** Logarithm **3.66** Log z-score **-0.21**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **298,200** Logarithm **5.47** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.59**
- Total population **83,054,478** Logarithm **7.92** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.30**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.26**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.33**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>-0.79</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>-0.17</b>	<b>-1.38</b>	<b>-0.51</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Poland** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>PiS</b>	<b>33.7</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>9.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>PO</b>	<b>28.9</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>14.1</b>
3rd largest	<b>SRP</b>	<b>12.2</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>11.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.46** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.46**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.36** Logarithm **-0.44** Janda's viscosity **0.44** Viscosity z-score **-0.76**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$12,452** Logarithm **4.10** Log z-score **0.65**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **306,200** Logarithm **5.49** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.60**
- Total population **38,165,450** Logarithm **7.58** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.97**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.41**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.13**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.48</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Portugal** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>PS</b>	<b>52.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>42.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PSD</b>	<b>32.6</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>45.1</b>
3rd largest	<b>PCP</b>	<b>6.1</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>5.3</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.75** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.75**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.89** Janda's viscosity **0.89** Viscosity z-score **0.12**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$18,503** Logarithm **4.27** Log z-score **0.99**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **91,500** Logarithm **4.96** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.19**
- Total population **10,549,450** Logarithm **7.02** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.43**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.76**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.19**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>1.01</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Puerto Rico** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>PNP</b>	<b>62.7</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>39.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PPD</b>	<b>35.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>59.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PIP</b>	<b>2.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.97** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.97**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.24** Logarithm **-0.63** Janda's viscosity **0.63** Viscosity z-score **-0.40**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$17,700** Logarithm **4.25** Log z-score **0.95**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **8,900** Logarithm **3.95** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.59**
- Total population **3,990,500** Logarithm **6.60** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.02**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.90**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.32**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.77</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Qatar** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in  and after a "referent" election in

1st largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>          </b>
2nd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>          </b>
3rd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>          </b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election  Referent election   
 CIA World Factbook 2002  CIA World Factbook 2002

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$28,919** Logarithm **4.46** Log z-score **1.37**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **11,000** Logarithm **4.04** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.52**
- Total population **812,842** Logarithm **5.91** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.64**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad 0.75$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.14**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>-0.64</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.45</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Reunion** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>PCR</b>	<b>60.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>20.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UMP</b>	<b>24.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PS-G</b>	<b>16.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>20.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **traveldocs.com** Referent election **traveldocs.com**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.49** Logarithm **-0.31** Janda's viscosity **0.31** Viscosity z-score **-1.02**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,200** Logarithm **3.79** Log z-score **0.05**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,500** Logarithm **3.40** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.02**
- Total population **806,700** Logarithm **5.91** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.65**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.24}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.92**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>1.01</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Romania** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>PSD+PUR</b>	<b>39.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>44.9</b>
2nd largest	<b>JTA</b>	<b>33.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>17.7</b>
3rd largest	<b>GRP</b>	<b>14.5</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>24.4</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.84** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.84**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.18** Logarithm **-0.75** Janda's viscosity **0.75** Viscosity z-score **-0.15**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **26** Logarithm **1.41** Log z-score **2.13**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,641** Logarithm **3.88** Log z-score **0.23**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **230,000** Logarithm **5.36** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.50**
- Total population **21,634,350** Logarithm **7.34** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.73**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.17**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.34**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.17</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.12</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Russia** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>UR</b>	<b>49.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>28.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>CP</b>	<b>11.6</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>19.6</b>
3rd largest	<b>LDPR</b>	<b>8.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>3.7</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.93** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.93**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.28** Logarithm **-0.55** Janda's viscosity **0.55** Viscosity z-score **-0.55**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **14** Logarithm **1.15** Log z-score **1.33**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$10,179** Logarithm **4.01** Log z-score **0.48**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **16,381,000** Logarithm **7.21** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.93**
- Total population **143,113,650** Logarithm **8.16** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.53**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.11$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.86**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.97</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>-0.92</b>	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>-1.01</b>	<b>-0.75</b>	<b>-0.75</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Rwanda** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1988**

1st largest	<b>FRP</b>	<b>75.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PSD</b>	<b>13.2</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PL</b>	<b>11.3</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.81** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.81**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **1.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **-1.65**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,351** Logarithm **3.13** Log z-score **-1.25**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **24,700** Logarithm **4.39** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.25**
- Total population **9,037,690** Logarithm **6.96** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.37**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.93**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.28**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.65</b>	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-1.24</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>-0.53</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Saint Kitts & Nevis** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>SKNLP</b>	<b>63.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>72.7</b>
2nd largest	<b>CCM</b>	<b>18.2</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>18.2</b>
3rd largest	<b>NRP</b>	<b>9.1</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>9.1</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.40** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.40**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.05** Logarithm **-1.32** Janda's viscosity **1.32** Viscosity z-score **1.00**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$14,293** Logarithm **4.16** Log z-score **0.77**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **400** Logarithm **2.60** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.63**
- Total population **48,000** Logarithm **4.68** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.83**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.82}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.04**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.87</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Saint Lucia** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>SLLP</b>	<b>82.4</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>35.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>UWP</b>	<b>17.6</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>64.7</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.45** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.45**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.47** Logarithm **-0.33** Janda's viscosity **0.33** Viscosity z-score **-1.00**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,350** Logarithm **3.73** Log z-score **-0.07**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **600** Logarithm **2.78** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.50**
- Total population **164,791** Logarithm **5.22** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.31**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.18**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.68**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.91</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Saint Vincent&Grenadine** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>ULP</b>	<b>80.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>80.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>NDP</b>	<b>20.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>20.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.26** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.26**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **2.00** Viscosity z-score **2.35**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$6,650** Logarithm **3.82** Log z-score **0.11**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **400** Logarithm **2.60** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.63**
- Total population **119,051** Logarithm **5.08** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.45**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.36}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.50**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.87</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Samoa** U.N. Region **Polynesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>HRPP</b>	<b>46.9</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>71.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>SNDP</b>	<b>26.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>20.4</b>
3rd largest	<b>IUP</b>	<b>14.3</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.26** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.26**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.25** Logarithm **-0.60** Janda's viscosity **0.60** Viscosity z-score **-0.45**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,125** Logarithm **3.79** Log z-score **0.04**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,800** Logarithm **3.45** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.98**
- Total population **184,984** Logarithm **5.27** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.27**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.24**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.69**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.93</b>	<b>-0.21</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.44</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **San Marino** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PDCS</b>	<b>41.7</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>35.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PSS</b>	<b>25.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PD</b>	<b>20.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.14** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.14**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.42** Logarithm **-0.37** Janda's viscosity **0.37** Viscosity z-score **-0.91**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$34,600** Logarithm **4.54** Log z-score **1.53**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **100** Logarithm **2.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.10**
- Total population **28,200** Logarithm **4.45** Reversed as small pop., z-score **2.06**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.50**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.59**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.91</b>	<b>-0.08</b>			<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.78</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Sao Tome & Principe** U.N. Region **Middle Africa**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "simulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>MLSTP/PSD</b>	<b>43.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>36.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>MDFM-PCD</b>	<b>41.8</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>41.8</b>
3rd largest	<b>ADI</b>	<b>14.6</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>20.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.49** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.49**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.06** Logarithm **-1.20** Janda's viscosity **1.20** Viscosity z-score **0.75**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$1,529** Logarithm **3.18** Log z-score **-1.15**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,000** Logarithm **3.00** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.33**
- Total population **156,523** Logarithm **5.19** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.34**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.42$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.01**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.79</b>	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>-0.76</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>-0.29</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Saudi Arabia** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in  and after a "referent" election in

1st largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>          </b>
2nd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>          </b>
3rd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>          </b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election  Referent election   
**CIA World Factbook 2002** **CIA World Factbook 2002**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$13,955** Logarithm **4.14** Log z-score **0.75**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,149,700** Logarithm **6.33** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.25**
- Total population **23,118,994** Logarithm **7.36** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.76**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.03$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.30**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.27</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>-0.10</b>	<b>-1.59</b>	<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.38</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Senegal** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>SOPI</b>	<b>74.2</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>87.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>AFP</b>	<b>9.2</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PSS</b>	<b>8.3</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.13** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.13**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.17** Logarithm **-0.77** Janda's viscosity **0.77** Viscosity z-score **-0.11**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$1,813** Logarithm **3.26** Log z-score **-1.00**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **192,500** Logarithm **5.28** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.44**
- Total population **11,658,172** Logarithm **7.07** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.48**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.91$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.52**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-0.30</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Serbia** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>SRS</b>	<b>32.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>32.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>DSS</b>	<b>21.2</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>10.8</b>
3rd largest	<b>G17PLUS</b>	<b>13.6</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>7.6</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.16** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.16**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.14** Logarithm **-0.85** Janda's viscosity **0.85** Viscosity z-score **0.05**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$9,500** Logarithm **3.98** Log z-score **0.42**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **743,400** Logarithm **5.87** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.89**
- Total population **8,064,253** Logarithm **6.91** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.32**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.12**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.69**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.57</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-0.77</b>	<b>-0.37</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Seychelles** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>SPPF</b>	<b>67.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>67.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>SNP</b>	<b>32.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>32.4</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.74** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.74**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **2.00** Viscosity z-score **2.35**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$11,847** Logarithm **4.07** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **500** Logarithm **2.70** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.56**
- Total population **84,494** Logarithm **4.93** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.59**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.81}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.60**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.21</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.09</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Sierra Leone** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>SLPP</b>	<b>74.1</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>34.7</b>
2nd largest	<b>APC</b>	<b>24.1</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>47.6</b>
3rd largest	<b>PLP</b>	<b>1.8</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.07** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.07**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.35** Logarithm **-0.45** Janda's viscosity **0.45** Viscosity z-score **-0.75**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$842** Logarithm **2.93** Log z-score **-1.66**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **71,600** Logarithm **4.85** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.11**
- Total population **5,525,478** Logarithm **6.74** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.16**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.20$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.07**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.13</b>	<b>-1.08</b>	<b>-1.02</b>	<b>-1.01</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>-0.81</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Singapore** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PAP</b>	<b>93.1</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>95.8</b>
2nd largest	<b>SDA</b>	<b>3.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>2.1</b>
3rd largest	<b>WP</b>	<b>3.4</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.1</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.59** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.59**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.03** Logarithm **-1.58** Janda's viscosity **1.58** Viscosity z-score **1.51**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$26,799** Logarithm **4.43** Log z-score **1.31**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **700** Logarithm **2.85** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.44**
- Total population **4,341,800** Logarithm **6.64** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.06**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.04**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.75**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.79</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.50</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Slovakia** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>HZDS</b>	<b>24.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>10.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>SDKU</b>	<b>18.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>20.7</b>
3rd largest	<b>Smer</b>	<b>16.7</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>33.3</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.36** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.36**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.26** Logarithm **-0.58** Janda's viscosity **0.58** Viscosity z-score **-0.49**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$15,066** Logarithm **4.18** Log z-score **0.81**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **48,100** Logarithm **4.68** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.02**
- Total population **5,387,000** Logarithm **6.73** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.15**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.56}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.21**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.72</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Slovenia** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>SDS</b>	<b>32.2</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>15.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>LDS</b>	<b>25.6</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>37.8</b>
3rd largest	<b>ZLSD</b>	<b>11.1</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>12.2</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.19** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.19**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.22** Logarithm **-0.65** Janda's viscosity **0.65** Viscosity z-score **-0.34**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$20,306** Logarithm **4.31** Log z-score **1.07**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **20,100** Logarithm **4.30** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.32**
- Total population **2,000,500** Logarithm **6.30** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.27**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad \mathbf{0.85}$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.01**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.84</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.95</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Solomon Islands** U.N. Region **Melanesia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>PAP</b>	<b>40.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>6.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>SIAC</b>	<b>24.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>4.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PPP</b>	<b>6.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.06**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.75** Logarithm **-0.12** Janda's viscosity **0.12** Viscosity z-score **-1.40**

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$1,845** Logarithm **3.27** Log z-score **-0.99**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **28,000** Logarithm **4.45** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.21**
- Total population **477,742** Logarithm **5.68** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.87**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.66$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.17**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.82</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-1.14</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>-0.48</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Somalia** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in  and after a "referent" election in

1st largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>          </b>
2nd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>          </b>
3rd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>          </b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election  Referent election   
**Political Handbook of the World** **Political Handbook of the World**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$600** Logarithm **2.78** Log z-score **-1.95**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **627,300** Logarithm **5.80** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.84**
- Total population **8,227,826** Logarithm **6.92** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.33**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -1.88$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.76**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-2.64</b>	<b>-2.35</b>	<b>-1.87</b>	<b>-2.72</b>	<b>-1.89</b>	<b>-3.01</b>	<b>-2.41</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **South Africa** U.N. Region **Southern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>ANC</b>	<b>69.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>66.5</b>
2nd largest	<b>DA</b>	<b>12.5</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>9.5</b>
3rd largest	<b>IFP</b>	<b>7.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>7.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.86** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.86**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.04** Logarithm **-1.44** Janda's viscosity **1.44** Viscosity z-score **1.23**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **12** Logarithm **1.08** Log z-score **1.13**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$10,798** Logarithm **4.03** Log z-score **0.53**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **1,214,500** Logarithm **6.08** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.06**
- Total population **46,888,200** Logarithm **7.67** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.06**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.10**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.05**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.43</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Spain** U.N. Region **Southern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>PSOE</b>	<b>46.9</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>35.7</b>
2nd largest	<b>PP</b>	<b>42.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>52.3</b>
3rd largest	<b>CiU</b>	<b>2.9</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>4.3</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.53** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.53**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.12** Logarithm **-0.91** Janda's viscosity **0.91** Viscosity z-score **0.17**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **11** Logarithm **1.04** Log z-score **1.02**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$23,627** Logarithm **4.37** Log z-score **1.20**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **499,200** Logarithm **5.70** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.76**
- Total population **43,398,150** Logarithm **7.64** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.03**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.89**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.23**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.92</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Sri Lanka** U.N. Region **Southern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>UPFA</b>	<b>46.7</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>34.2</b>
2nd largest	<b>EJP</b>	<b>36.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>48.4</b>
3rd largest	<b>ITAK</b>	<b>9.8</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.20** Logarithm **-0.71** Janda's viscosity **0.71** Viscosity z-score **-0.23**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$3,882** Logarithm **3.59** Log z-score **-0.35**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **64,600** Logarithm **4.81** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.07**
- Total population **19,625,384** Logarithm **7.29** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.69**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.15**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.21**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.06</b>	<b>-0.29</b>	<b>-0.13</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>-0.39</b>	<b>-1.96</b>	<b>-0.47</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Sudan** U.N. Region **Northern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>NC</b>	<b>52.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>98.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>SPLM</b>	<b>28.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>NOP</b>	<b>14.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Political Handbook of the World** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.38** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.38**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.46** Logarithm **-0.34** Janda's viscosity **0.34** Viscosity z-score **-0.98**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,246** Logarithm **3.35** Log z-score **-0.82**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **2,376,000** Logarithm **6.38** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.28**
- Total population **36,232,945** Logarithm **7.56** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.95**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -0.78$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.68**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.46</b>	<b>-1.18</b>	<b>-1.25</b>	<b>-1.25</b>	<b>-1.73</b>	<b>-2.30</b>	<b>-1.53</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Suriname** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>NFD</b>	<b>45.1</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>64.7</b>
2nd largest	<b>NDP</b>	<b>29.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>19.6</b>
3rd largest	<b>VVV</b>	<b>11.8</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>5.9</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.50** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.50**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.20** Logarithm **-0.70** Janda's viscosity **0.70** Viscosity z-score **-0.25**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,539** Logarithm **3.74** Log z-score **-0.04**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **156,000** Logarithm **5.19** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.37**
- Total population **449,238** Logarithm **5.65** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.89**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.04**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.20**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.24</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>-0.06</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Swaziland** U.N. Region **Southern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	
2nd largest	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	
3rd largest		rank may not remain the same.	

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **IPU Parline Database** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.00** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$4,995** Logarithm **3.70** Log z-score **-0.13**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **17,200** Logarithm **4.24** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.37**
- Total population **1,131,000** Logarithm **6.05** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.50**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.36$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.40**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.76</b>	<b>-0.71</b>	<b>-0.47</b>	<b>-0.66</b>	<b>-1.10</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.60</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Sweden** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>S</b>	<b>41.3</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>37.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>M</b>	<b>15.8</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>27.8</b>
3rd largest	<b>C</b>	<b>6.3</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>8.3</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election** **Referent election**  
**Adam Carr Election Archives** **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.60** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.60**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.88** Janda's viscosity **0.88** Viscosity z-score **0.11**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **7** Logarithm **0.85** Log z-score **0.44**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$28,205** Logarithm **4.45** Log z-score **1.35**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **410,300** Logarithm **5.61** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.69**
- Total population **9,024,040** Logarithm **6.96** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.37**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.78**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **1.12**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.90</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>1.78</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Switzerland** U.N. Region **Western Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>SVP</b>	<b>27.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>22.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>SDP</b>	<b>26.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>25.5</b>
3rd largest	<b>FDP</b>	<b>18.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>21.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.22** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.22**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.07** Logarithm **-1.17** Janda's viscosity **1.17** Viscosity z-score **0.69**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **14** Logarithm **1.15** Log z-score **1.33**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$31,690** Logarithm **4.50** Log z-score **1.45**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **40,000** Logarithm **4.60** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.09**
- Total population **7,437,100** Logarithm **6.87** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.29**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.09**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.92**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>2.01</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.85</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Syria** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>NPF</b>	<b>66.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>66.8</b>
2nd largest	<b>noparty2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **IPU Parline Database** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **2.00** Viscosity z-score **2.35**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$3,724** Logarithm **3.57** Log z-score **-0.38**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **183,800** Logarithm **5.26** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.43**
- Total population **19,043,382** Logarithm **7.28** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.68**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.54$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.01**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.55</b>	<b>-0.88</b>	<b>-0.88</b>	<b>-1.22</b>	<b>-1.77</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-0.99</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Taiwan** U.N. Region **Eastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>MJD</b>	<b>39.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>38.7</b>
2nd largest	<b>GMT</b>	<b>35.1</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>30.2</b>
3rd largest	<b>QMD</b>	<b>15.1</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>20.4</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.95** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.95**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.06** Logarithm **-1.21** Janda's viscosity **1.21** Viscosity z-score **0.77**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$25,983** Logarithm **4.41** Log z-score **1.28**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **32,300** Logarithm **4.51** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.16**
- Total population **22,858,872** Logarithm **7.36** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.76**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.05**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.38**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.71</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Tajikistan** U.N. Region **Central Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>PDPT</b>	<b>77.8</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>60.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>CPT</b>	<b>6.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>19.1</b>
3rd largest	<b>IRPT</b>	<b>3.2</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>3.2</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.35** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.35**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.18** Logarithm **-0.75** Janda's viscosity **0.75** Viscosity z-score **-0.15**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,246** Logarithm **3.10** Log z-score **-1.32**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **140,000** Logarithm **5.15** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.33**
- Total population **6,550,213** Logarithm **6.82** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.23**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad -1.15$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.02**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.13</b>	<b>-0.97</b>	<b>-0.86</b>	<b>-1.02</b>	<b>-1.26</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>-1.02</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Tanzania** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>CCM</b>	<b>81.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>87.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>CCW</b>	<b>9.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>7.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>Chadema</b>	<b>3.4</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.12** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.12**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.05** Logarithm **-1.32** Janda's viscosity **1.32** Viscosity z-score **0.98**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$673** Logarithm **2.83** Log z-score **-1.85**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **883,600** Logarithm **5.95** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.95**
- Total population **38,477,873** Logarithm **7.59** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.98**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.61**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **1.16**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>-0.45</b>	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-0.15</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>-0.32</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Thailand** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>TRT</b>	<b>75.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>29.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>PP</b>	<b>19.2</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>25.6</b>
3rd largest	<b>PCT</b>	<b>5.4</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>5.8</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.32** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.32**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.33** Logarithm **-0.49** Janda's viscosity **0.49** Viscosity z-score **-0.67**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **4** Logarithm **0.60** Log z-score **-0.29**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,901** Logarithm **3.90** Log z-score **0.26**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **510,900** Logarithm **5.71** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.77**
- Total population **64,232,758** Logarithm **7.81** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.19**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.02**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.08**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.06</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-1.07</b>	<b>-0.32</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Timor-Leste** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2007**

1st largest	<b>FRTL</b>	<b>62.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>32.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>PD</b>	<b>8.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>12.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PSD</b>	<b>7.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>8.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.22** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.22**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.27** Logarithm **-0.56** Janda's viscosity **0.56** Viscosity z-score **-0.53**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **12** Logarithm **1.08** Log z-score **1.13**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$800** Logarithm **2.90** Log z-score **-1.70**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **54,400** Logarithm **4.74** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.02**
- Total population **1,154,800** Logarithm **6.06** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.50**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.35**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.07**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.28</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>-0.92</b>	<b>-1.59</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>-1.09</b>	<b>-0.99</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Togo** U.N. Region **Western Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>RPT</b>	<b>88.9</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>98.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>RSDD</b>	<b>3.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UDSP</b>	<b>2.5</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **African Elections Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.57** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.57**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.08** Logarithm **-1.10** Janda's viscosity **1.10** Viscosity z-score **0.55**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,564** Logarithm **3.19** Log z-score **-1.13**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **15,000** Logarithm **4.18** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.42**
- Total population **6,145,004** Logarithm **6.79** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.21**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.89$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.05**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.94</b>	<b>-1.48</b>	<b>-0.98</b>	<b>-0.98</b>	<b>-1.16</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-1.01</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Tonga** U.N. Region **Polynesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Shadowy parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "simulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>-99.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>-99.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>-99.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>-99.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.00** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,415** Logarithm **3.87** Log z-score **0.21**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **700** Logarithm **2.85** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.44**
- Total population **102,311** Logarithm **5.01** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.51**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad 0.08$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.42**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.50</b>	<b>-0.58</b>	<b>-1.00</b>	<b>-0.75</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>-0.26</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Trinidad & Tobago** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>PNM</b>	<b>55.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>44.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>UNC</b>	<b>44.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>52.8</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.70** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.70**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.10** Logarithm **-1.00** Janda's viscosity **1.00** Viscosity z-score **0.36**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$12,794** Logarithm **4.11** Log z-score **0.67**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **5,100** Logarithm **3.71** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.78**
- Total population **1,305,236** Logarithm **6.12** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.44**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.81**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-1.03**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.22</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.21</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Tunisia** U.N. Region **Northern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>RCD</b>	<b>80.4</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>81.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>MDS</b>	<b>7.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>7.1</b>
3rd largest	<b>PUP</b>	<b>5.8</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>3.8</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.27** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.27**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.02** Logarithm **-1.81** Janda's viscosity **1.81** Viscosity z-score **1.96**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,732** Logarithm **3.89** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **155,400** Logarithm **5.19** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.37**
- Total population **10,029,000** Logarithm **7.00** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.41**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.02**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.34**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>-1.22</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>-0.02</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Turkey** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>AKP</b>	<b>66.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>CHP</b>	<b>32.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>MHP</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>23.5</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.74** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.74**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **1.00** Logarithm **0.00** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **-1.65**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,503** Logarithm **3.88** Log z-score **0.22**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **769,600** Logarithm **5.89** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.91**
- Total population **72,065,000** Logarithm **7.86** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.24**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.07**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.07**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>-0.19</b>	<b>-0.78</b>	<b>-0.08</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Turkmenistan** U.N. Region **Central Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats elected, without choices among candidates**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>DPT</b>	<b>100.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>100.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>noparty2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.00** Janda's viscosity **2.00** Viscosity z-score **2.35**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$7,266** Logarithm **3.86** Log z-score **0.19**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **469,900** Logarithm **5.67** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.74**
- Total population **4,833,266** Logarithm **6.68** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.11**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.19**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-1.14**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.33</b>	<b>-1.37</b>	<b>-1.18</b>	<b>-2.02</b>	<b>-2.07</b>	<b>-0.08</b>	<b>-1.34</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Tuvalu** U.N. Region **Polynesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected, most without parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **1998**

1st largest	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b></b>
2nd largest	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b></b>
3rd largest	<b></b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b></b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **IPU Parline Database** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,100** Logarithm **3.04** Log z-score **-1.43**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **20** Logarithm **1.30** Reversed as small area, z-score **2.64**
- Total population **11,992** Logarithm **4.08** Reversed as small pop., z-score **2.41**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.09**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.94**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.03</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.29</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Uganda** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Shadowy parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>NRM</b>	<b>100.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>64.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>FDC</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>11.6</b>
3rd largest	<b>UPC</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>2.8</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **CIA World Factbook 2002** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.28** Logarithm **-0.55** Janda's viscosity **0.00** Viscosity z-score **-0.54**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,728** Logarithm **3.24** Log z-score **-1.04**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **197,100** Logarithm **5.29** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.45**
- Total population **28,816,229** Logarithm **7.46** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.86**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.02$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.48**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.54</b>	<b>-0.40</b>	<b>-0.76</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>-0.47</b>	<b>-1.15</b>	<b>-0.59</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Ukraine** U.N. Region **Eastern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>NU</b>	<b>24.9</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>18.9</b>
2nd largest	<b>ZEU</b>	<b>22.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>KPU</b>	<b>14.7</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>4.7</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.04** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.04**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.45** Logarithm **-0.35** Janda's viscosity **0.35** Viscosity z-score **-0.96**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **8** Logarithm **0.90** Log z-score **0.61**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$6,554** Logarithm **3.82** Log z-score **0.10**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **579,300** Logarithm **5.76** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.81**
- Total population **47,075,295** Logarithm **7.67** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.06**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.08$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.62**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.70</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-0.73</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-0.40</b>

**Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s**  
 Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **United Arab Emirates** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

**Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.**

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats indirectly elected or appointed**
- Do deputies represent parties? **No parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

**Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:**

After a "stimulus" election in  and after a "referent" election in

1st largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>          </b>
2nd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>-99.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>          </b>
3rd largest	<b>          </b>	<b>          </b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>          </b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election  Referent election   
 IPU Parline Database  IPU Parline Database

**Measure of Party System Competition**

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score  For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.00**

**Measures of Party System Stability**

\* Pedersen's volatility  Logarithm  Janda's viscosity  Viscosity z-score

**Measures of Party System Aggregation**

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **0** Logarithm  Log z-score **0.00**

**Measures of Country Wealth**

GDP per capita **\$23,818** Logarithm **4.38** Log z-score **1.21**

**Measures of Country Size**

- Area in sq. kilometers **83,600** Logarithm **4.92** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.16**
- Total population **4,533,145** Logarithm **6.66** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.08**

**Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:**

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z \quad 0.50$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.16**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

**Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007**

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>-0.89</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.52</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **United Kingdom** U.N. Region **Northern Europe**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2001**

1st largest	<b>LAB</b>	<b>55.2</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>62.5</b>
2nd largest	<b>CON</b>	<b>30.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>25.2</b>
3rd largest	<b>LIB</b>	<b>9.6</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>7.9</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election**

**Referent election**

**Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.60** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.60**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.08** Logarithm **-1.12** Janda's viscosity **1.12** Viscosity z-score **0.59**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **12** Logarithm **1.08** Log z-score **1.13**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$28,938** Logarithm **4.46** Log z-score **1.37**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **241,900** Logarithm **5.38** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.52**
- Total population **60,226,500** Logarithm **7.78** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.16**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.96**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.79**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.54</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **United States** U.N. Region **North America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>REP</b>	<b>53.3</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>52.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>DEM</b>	<b>46.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>46.9</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: **Stimulus election**

**Referent election**

**Wikipedia Election Results by country**

**Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.86** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.86**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-2.22** Janda's viscosity **2.22** Viscosity z-score **2.79**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$39,496** Logarithm **4.60** Log z-score **1.64**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **9,161,900** Logarithm **6.96** Reversed as small area, z-score **-1.74**
- Total population **296,410,404** Logarithm **8.47** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.83**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.06**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.53**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>1.59</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.25</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Uruguay** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>FA-EP-NM</b>	<b>52.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>40.4</b>
2nd largest	<b>PN-B</b>	<b>36.4</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>22.2</b>
3rd largest	<b>PC</b>	<b>10.1</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>33.3</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **1.06** For missing data, z-score is 0 **1.06**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.25** Logarithm **-0.60** Janda's viscosity **0.60** Viscosity z-score **-0.46**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **10** Logarithm **1.00** Log z-score **0.90**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$9,107** Logarithm **3.96** Log z-score **0.38**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **175,000** Logarithm **5.24** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.41**
- Total population **3,305,723** Logarithm **6.52** Reversed as small pop., z-score **0.05**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **0.32**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.17**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.67</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Uzbekistan** U.N. Region **Central Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **1999**

1st largest	<b>ULDP</b>	<b>34.2</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>UPDP</b>	<b>23.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>19.3</b>
3rd largest	<b>SNDP</b>	<b>15.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.01** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.01**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.58** Logarithm **-0.24** Janda's viscosity **0.24** Viscosity z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,766** Logarithm **3.25** Log z-score **-1.02**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **425,400** Logarithm **5.63** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.71**
- Total population **26,167,369** Logarithm **7.42** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.81**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.86$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.20**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.06</b>	<b>-0.74</b>	<b>-0.95</b>	<b>-1.45</b>	<b>-1.91</b>	<b>-1.42</b>	<b>-1.26</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Vanuatu** U.N. Region **Melanesia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>VP-VNUP</b>	<b>34.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>42.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>UMP</b>	<b>17.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>28.9</b>
3rd largest	<b>VRP</b>	<b>7.7</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>5.8</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **IPU Parline Database** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.48** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.48**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.16** Logarithm **-0.81** Janda's viscosity **0.81** Viscosity z-score **-0.03**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$3,297** Logarithm **3.52** Log z-score **-0.49**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **12,200** Logarithm **4.09** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.49**
- Total population **211,367** Logarithm **5.33** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.21**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.31$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.94**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.63</b>	<b>-0.34</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.31</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Venezuela** U.N. Region **South America**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>MVR</b>	<b>69.5</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>55.2</b>
2nd largest	<b>PDS</b>	<b>10.8</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>PPT</b>	<b>6.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.00** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.00**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.22** Logarithm **-0.66** Janda's viscosity **0.66** Viscosity z-score **-0.33**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **12** Logarithm **1.08** Log z-score **1.13**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$5,571** Logarithm **3.75** Log z-score **-0.04**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **882,100** Logarithm **5.95** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.95**
- Total population **26,577,000** Logarithm **7.42** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.82**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.30**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-1.17**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.47</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>-1.04</b>	<b>-1.56</b>	<b>-0.58</b>	<b>-1.23</b>	<b>-1.13</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Viet Nam** U.N. Region **Southeastern Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2002** and after a "referent" election in **1997**

1st largest	<b>FF</b>	<b>90.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>92.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>noparty2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>0.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **IPU Parline Database** Referent election **IPU Parline Database**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-1.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-1.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.01** Logarithm **-1.96** Janda's viscosity **1.96** Viscosity z-score **2.27**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **1** Logarithm **0.00** Log z-score **-2.08**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,570** Logarithm **3.41** Log z-score **-0.70**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **310,100** Logarithm **5.49** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.60**
- Total population **83,104,900** Logarithm **7.92** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-1.30**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-0.80**  
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.27**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.53</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.69</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-1.61</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>-0.56</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Virgin Islands** U.N. Region **Caribbean**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Is an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2004** and after a "referent" election in **2002**

1st largest	<b>DP</b>	<b>66.6</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>66.6</b>
2nd largest	<b>ICM</b>	<b>26.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>13.3</b>
3rd largest	<b>noparty3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **CIA World Factbook Other Year**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.28** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.28**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.08** Logarithm **-1.11** Janda's viscosity **1.11** Viscosity z-score **0.57**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$17,200** Logarithm **4.24** Log z-score **0.93**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **300** Logarithm **2.48** Reversed as small area, z-score **1.73**
- Total population **111,400** Logarithm **5.05** Reversed as small pop., z-score **1.48**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **1.02**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.13**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>0.89</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.84</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **West Bank/Gaza** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2006** and after a "referent" election in **1996**

1st largest	<b>Hamas</b>	<b>56.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>0.0</b>
2nd largest	<b>Fatah</b>	<b>34.0</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>57.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>MAAM</b>	<b>3.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Elections** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.87** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.87**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.55** Logarithm **-0.26** Janda's viscosity **0.60** Viscosity z-score **-1.13**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **3** Logarithm **0.48** Log z-score **-0.66**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$1,500** Logarithm **3.18** Log z-score **-1.17**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **6,000** Logarithm **3.78** Reversed as small area, z-score **0.72**
- Total population **4,018,332** Logarithm **6.60** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.03**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.60$   
Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-0.24**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.84</b>	<b>-1.24</b>	<b>-0.77</b>	<b>-1.38</b>	<b>-1.28</b>	<b>-2.07</b>	<b>-1.26</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Yemen** U.N. Region **Western Asia**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2003** and after a "referent" election in **1997**

1st largest	<b>MSA</b>	<b>79.1</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>62.1</b>
2nd largest	<b>TYI</b>	<b>15.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>17.6</b>
3rd largest	<b>HIY</b>	<b>2.7</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Wikipedia Election Results by country**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **-0.64** For missing data, z-score is 0 **-0.64**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.12** Logarithm **-0.91** Janda's viscosity **0.91** Viscosity z-score **0.16**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **5** Logarithm **0.70** Log z-score **0.00**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$736** Logarithm **2.87** Log z-score **-1.78**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **528,000** Logarithm **5.72** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.78**
- Total population **20,974,655** Logarithm **7.32** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.72**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z$  **-1.48**

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.54**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.94</b>	<b>-1.02</b>	<b>-0.62</b>	<b>-0.71</b>	<b>-1.06</b>	<b>-1.48</b>	<b>-0.97</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Zambia** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **Most seats elected with parties, some appointed or indirectly**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2001** and after a "referent" election in **2006**

1st largest	<b>MMD</b>	<b>46.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>46.5</b>
2nd largest	<b>UPND</b>	<b>32.7</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>17.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>UNIP</b>	<b>8.7</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Wikipedia Election Results by country** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.76** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.76**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.17** Logarithm **-0.78** Janda's viscosity **0.78** Viscosity z-score **-0.08**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **6** Logarithm **0.78** Log z-score **0.24**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$870** Logarithm **2.94** Log z-score **-1.63**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **740,700** Logarithm **5.87** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.89**
- Total population **11,668,457** Logarithm **7.07** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.48**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 1.25$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **0.61**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **is within error range** If > .25, score **suggests overachiever**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-0.64</b>	<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>-0.39</b>

# Party System and Country Governance Data for 212 Polities in the mid 2000s

Kenneth Janda with Jin-Young Kwak, *Party Systems and Country Governance* (Boulder: Paradigm, 2011)

Polity: **Zimbabwe** U.N. Region **Eastern Africa**

## Information on the status of the lower chamber in the parliament or legislature in 2005-2006.

- Is the chamber popularly elected? **All seats popularly elected, most with parties**
- Do deputies represent parties? **Public parties**
- Democracy status according to Freedom House: **Not an Electoral Democracy**

## Percentage of parliamentary seats held by three largest parties after two adjacent elections:

After a "stimulus" election in **2005** and after a "referent" election in **2000**

1st largest	<b>ZANU-PF</b>	<b>52.0</b>	Referent parties correspond to	<b>41.3</b>
2nd largest	<b>MDC</b>	<b>27.3</b>	the stimulus parties. Their size	<b>38.0</b>
3rd largest	<b>no party3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	rank may not remain the same.	<b>0.0</b>

Data sources for seats held: Stimulus election **Adam Carr Election Archives** Referent election **Adam Carr Election Archives**

## Measure of Party System Competition

Percent of seats for 2nd party, Party#2% z-score **0.33** For missing data, z-score is 0 **0.33**

## Measures of Party System Stability

\* Pedersen's volatility **0.13** Logarithm **-0.87** Janda's viscosity **0.87** Viscosity z-score **0.09**

## Measures of Party System Aggregation

• Number of parties after the stimulus election **2** Logarithm **0.30** Log z-score **-1.18**

## Measures of Country Wealth

GDP per capita **\$2,309** Logarithm **3.36** Log z-score **-0.79**

## Measures of Country Size

- Area in sq. kilometers **386,900** Logarithm **5.59** Reversed as small area, z-score **-0.68**
- Total population **13,009,534** Logarithm **7.11** Reversed as small pop., z-score **-0.52**

## Predicted score for Rule of Law from equation 9.1 in *Party Systems and Country Governance*:

$$RL = -.09NoParties_z + .18Smallarea_z + .72Wealth_z + .11NonPartisan_z + .10Party\#2\%_z - 0.65$$

Residual: Actual RL Score - Predicted Score **-1.02**

If residual is < -.25, RL score **suggests underachiever** If > .25, score **is within error range**

## Worldwide Governance Indicators for 2007

Rule of Law	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability	Mean of All Six
<b>-1.67</b>	<b>-1.48</b>	<b>-1.25</b>	<b>-2.24</b>	<b>-1.54</b>	<b>-1.30</b>	<b>-1.58</b>