

Table 1
Durability of Different Types of Authoritarian Regime¹

<i>Regime Type</i>	<i>Average Length of Rule (years)²</i>	<i>Average Age of Surviving Regimes³</i>	<i>Percent Regimes Surviving in 1999</i>
Military	8.5 (32)	8.3 (4)	11.1%
Military/Personal	9.8 (13)	17.0 (2)	13.3
Personal ⁴	15.0 (43)	19.0 (9)	17.3
Single-Party Hybrids ⁵	18.6 (14)	33.3 (3)	17.6
Single-Party (stringent transition criteria) ⁶	22.7 (17)	36.1 (17)	50.0
Single-Party (less stringent transition criteria)	25.7 (21)	33.5 (12)	36.4
Single-Party/Military/Personal	32.5 (2)	38.3 (3)	60.0

¹ Regimes maintained by foreign occupation or military threat are excluded.

² Includes only regimes that had ended by July 1999.

³ Includes regimes in existence in 1946, or that have come to power since then, that still survived in summer 1999.

⁴ One case classified as surviving here is ambiguous: the Rawlings government in Ghana. Ghana held elections deemed free and fair by international observers in 1996 (and elections boycotted by the opposition in 1992), an voters reelected Rawlings. Many now consider Ghana democratic, but by the criteria used for this study its transition is incomplete. If Ghana were classified as having made a transition, this change would have no effect on the average length of personalist regimes and would increase the average length of surviving personalist regimes by about one tenth of a year.

⁵ Category includes both Single-Party/Military and Single-Party/Personal regimes.

⁶ Five countries in this category have held elections deemed free and fair but nevertheless returned the ruling party to power. The results if these countries are classified as having democratized are shown immediately below.