

Appendix 3.4:  
The Relationship between British legal heritage and other institutional characteristics:

<b><i>British Legal Heritage:</i></b>	<b><i>Other legal heritage:</i></b>
<i>...but not British colonies*:</i>	<i>...British colonies*:</i>
Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Canada, Liberia, Maldives, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Thailand, Tonga, United Arab Republic, United States, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Yemen.	Burma, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Malta, Mauritius, Seychelles  <b>Correlation, legal heritage and colonizer: .627</b>
<i>...but presidential:</i>	<i>... parliamentary:</i>
Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Israel, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States, Yemen, Zimbabwe.	Most of Continental Europe, Burundi, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Honduras (dates?), Japan, Laos (dates)?, Malta, Mauritius, Niger, Panama (dates)?, Suriname, Togo, Turkey, Cambodia.  <b>Correlation, legal heritage and parliamentary: -.273</b>
<i>...but higher ratification barrier:</i>	<i>...with similar or lower ratification barrier:</i>
Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cyprus, Gambia, Ghana, Ireland, Israel, Kiribati, Liberia, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, United States, Uganda, Western Samoa, Yemen.	Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan.  <b>Correlation, legal heritage and ratification barrier: -.346</b>

\* Since World War 1