Updating the *Party Government* data set[‡]

Public Release Version 2.0

Codebook for "Data Set 1: Governments"

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1 Overview

This codebook offers the list of variables and their definition of "Data Set 1: Governments" in *Updating the Party Government Data Set* (Seki and Williams 2014). This Version 2.0 of the data set includes information about governments by the end of December 31, 2014 if the *Political Data Yearbook* of *European Journal of Political Research* has coverage.

This codebook is accompanied by three appendices:

Appendix 1a provides a list of government parties.

Appendix 1b offers detailed notes on our coding decisions.

Appendix 1c includes the full set of citation.

1.1 Location

The SW dataset can be found in the following locations:

- Personal website: faculty.missouri.edu/ williamslaro/data
- Harvard Dataverse: dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/laronwilliams

1.2 Citation

Please use the following citation if you use or reference the Seki-Williams update to the *Party Government* dataset:

Katsunori Seki and Laron K. Williams (2014). "Updating the *Party Government* Data Set." *Electoral Studies*. 34: 270-279.

1.3 Acknowledgements

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2 List of Variables

- `country`, `ccode`: Name of country and country code (Table 1). In the original Woldendorp, et al. (2000; 2011) data, three different names were given to South Africa: South Africa I (1948–1984), South Africa II (1984–1993), and South Africa III (1993–1996). Starting from the version 2.0 of our data, we decided to assign one single country name for South Africa in **country** variable.

Table 1: List of Countries and Country Codes

country	**ccode**	**country**	**ccode**	**country**	**ccode**
Australia	900	Great Britain	200	Netherlands	210
Austria	305	Greece	350	New Zealand	920
Bangladesh	771	Guyana	110	Norway	385
Belgium	211	Hungary	310	Pakistan	770
Botswana	571	Iceland	395	Poland	290
Bulgaria	355	India	750	Portugal	235
Canada	20	Ireland	205	Romania	360
Croatia	344	Israel	666	Slovakia	317
Cyprus	352	Italy	325	Slovenia	349
Czech Republic	316	Jamaica	51	South Africa	560
Czechoslovakia	315	Japan	740	Spain	230
Denmark	390	Latvia	367	Sri Lanka	780
Estonia	366	Lithuania	368	Sweden	380
Finland	375	Luxembourg	212	Switzerland	225
France IV	220	Macedonia	343	Turkey	640
France V	220	Malta	338	USA	2
Germany	255	Namibia	565		

- `cow`: *Correlates of War* country code.
- `imf`: IMF's *International Financial Statistics* country code.
- `wdi`: World Bank's *World Development Indicators* country code.
- `marpor`: MARPOR (Manifesto Research on Political Representation, Version 2016a) country code. This variable was labeled as "**cmp**" in the version 1.0 of our data set.
- `mapp`: It gets "1" if the MARPOR (Version 2016a) has data on parties in the government. "0" otherwise.
- `ms2000`: The Müller and Strøm (2000) cabinet values.
- `smg2003`: The Strøm, et al. (2003) cabinet values.
- `errda`: The European Representative Democracy data archive (Andersson, et al. 2014) cabinet values. New in Version 2.0.

- `mfh2004`: The Müller-Rommel et al. (2004) cabinet values.
- `parlgov`: ParlGov (Döring and Manow 2016) cabinet values. New in Version 2.0.
- `govtseq`: Each new government gets the next value in this sequence. A government represents any administration formed after an election, and continues in the absence of a change in PM, or change in party composition of cabinet (i.e., parties moving in or out, but not changes in the cabinet composition of government parties), or resignation of government within the electoral cycle (even if it is replaced by the exact same parties and PM it is still a government change). See Woldendorp, et al. (2000, 10) for the original definition of a government.
- `new`: This variable is coded as "0" if a government is found in Woldendorp, et al. (2000), "1" if a government is not found in Woldendorp, et al. (2000) but in Woldendorp, et al. (2011) and "2" if a government is a new update by Seki and Williams (2014).
- `investiture`: This variable is coded as "1" if the state requires an investiture vote, "0" otherwise (based on Woldendorp, et al. 2000, Chapter 2).
- `startyear`, `startmonth` and `startday`: The start of the government's tenure is the date of investiture (majority support in parliament), or the first day of the parliamentary session (if no investiture vote is required). This typically occurs when there is a single-party majority.
- `peyear`, `pemonth`, `peday`: The date of most recent legislative elections. It codes the first day of those elections if they had multiple rounds.
- `neyear`, `nemonth`, `neday`: The date of next legislative elections. It codes the first day of those elections if they had multiple rounds.
- `duration`: The duration of government is the difference between investiture dates for two governments. Keep in mind that the "end" date of a government is the day before the start date of the next government (possibly after an election), so adjustments might have to be made if one wants to predict government duration.
- `ciep`: This variable measures the number of years in the constitutional interelection period (CIEP) (Table 2). If changes were made in **ciep**, we took a new **ciep** once it became in effect. For example, the constitutional reform in Austria in 2007 changed **ciep** from four years to five years. But this reform became in effect for MPs elected after 2008. Therefore, we coded **ciep** as "4" in Austria from 1945 to 2007 and as "5" for the governments that were formed after the 2008 election.

Table 2: Constitutional Interelection Period (CIEP)

Country	Period	CIEP	Country	Period	CIEP
Australia	1943–2014	3	Japan	1946–2014	4
Austria	1945–2007	4	Latvia	1993–1997	3
	2008–2014	5		1998–2014	4
Bangladesh	1973–1996	5	Lithuania	1992–2014	4
Belgium	1945–2014	4	Luxembourg	1945–1955	3
Botswana	1965–1994	5		1956–2014	5
Bulgaria	1991–2014	4	Macedonia	1994–2006	4
Canada	1945–2014	5	Malta	1962–2014	5
Croatia	1992–2014	4	Namibia	1989–1994	5
Cyprus	1976–2014	5	Netherlands	1946–2014	4
Czech Republic	1992–2014	4	New Zealand	1946–2014	3
Czechoslovakia	1990–1992	4	Norway	1945–2014	4
Denmark	1945–1952	3	Pakistan	1945–1997	5
	1953–2014	4	Poland	1989–2014	4
Estonia	1992–2014	4	Portugal	1976–2014	4
Finland	1945–2014	4	Romania	1990–2014	4
France IV	1946–1958	5	Slovakia	1992–2014	4
France V	1959–2014	5	Slovenia	1992–2014	4
Germany	1949–2014	4	South Africa	1948–1994	5
Great Britain	1945–2014	5	Spain	1977–2014	4
Greece	1946–2014	4	Sri Lanka	1947–1971	5
Guyana	1964–1992	5		1972–1994	6
Hungary	1990–2014	4	Sweden	1944–1969	4
Iceland	1942–2014	4		1970–1993	3
India	1951–2009	5		1994–2014	4
Ireland	1948–2014	5	Switzerland	1944–2014	4
Israel	1949–2014	4	Turkey	1946–1981	4
Italy	1946–2014	5		1982–2007	5
Jamaica	1962–1997	5	USA	1947–2014	2

Notes: In Luxembourg, a half of the seats was elected every three years before 1956.

- `ciep_left`: **ciep** is fixed across governments in a given country[1] regardless of whether a government was formed right after an election or was formed following the collapse of the previous government for non-electoral reasons. This means that **ciep** does not necessarily reflect the number of days that is constitutionally left upon the formation of a new government. In order to see this variation, **ciep_left** measures the number of days left in the constitutional interelection period (CIEP) at the start of a government or the maximum potential duration of each government. This variable is operationalized as follows:

$$[\text{ciep_left}] = [\text{Upper bound}] - [\text{Start date of a government}] + 1,$$

where

$$[\text{Upper bound}] = [\text{Date of the latest election}] + [\text{CIEP}] - 1.$$

By applying this rule, we observed three cases for which **ciep_left** takes a negative value. **ciep_left** of these cases were coded as missing (i.e., "."), which are listed in Table 3. This happens when a new government was formed even after the upper bound was reached, but a new election was not called yet.

Note that, in some cases, the variable is coded as missing because elections were not held regularly. This is typically the case where the country was under dictatorial rule.[2] Classification of regime type is based on Geddes et al. (2013) since this data set provides the dates on which a dictatorship started and ended. Table 4 lists the cases for which **ciep_left** was coded as missing (i.e., "."). The table provides original values of **ciep_left**.

Table 3: The Number of Days Left in the Constitutional Interelection Period—Special Cases

country	govtseq	**ciep_left**	Start date	Latest election	Upper bound	Next election
Finland	17	-49	04/26/1958	03/08/1954	03/07/1958	07/07/1958
New Zealand	20	-21	09/05/1990	08/15/1987	08/14/1990	10/27/1990
Sri Lanka	15	-269	02/20/1977	05/27/1970	05/26/1976	02/21/1977

[1] Exceptions are Austria, Denmark, Latvia, Luxembourg, Sri Lanka, and Turkey (see Table 2).
[2] Note that in some dictatorships elections were regularly held.

Table 4: Irregular Elections in the Data Set

Country	govtseq	**ciep_left**	Reasons of irregular election timing
Bangladesh	1	1817	Dictatorship (12/16/1971–12/06/1990)
	2	1770	Dictatorship (12/16/1971–12/06/1990)
	3	813	Dictatorship (12/16/1971–12/06/1990)
	4	736	Dictatorship (12/16/1971–12/06/1990)
Belgium	1	-681	German occupation (1940–1944)
	2	-852	German occupation (1940–1944)
Botswana	1	1248	Dictatorship (09/30/1966–continued as of 12/31/2010)
	2	1821	Dictatorship (09/30/1966–continued as of 12/31/2010)
	3	1822	Dictatorship (09/30/1966–continued as of 12/31/2010)
	4	1826	Dictatorship (09/30/1966–continued as of 12/31/2010)
	5	1555	Dictatorship (09/30/1966–continued as of 12/31/2010)
	6	1820	Dictatorship (09/30/1966–continued as of 12/31/2010)
	7	1820	Dictatorship (09/30/1966–continued as of 12/31/2010)
	8	1817	Dictatorship (09/30/1966–continued as of 12/31/2010)
Greece	38	319	Dictatorship (04/21/1967–07/23/1974)
	39	-2352	Government was formed after the return to democracy
Guyana	2	1460	Dictatorship (1968–1992)
	3	1821	Dictatorship (1968–1992)
	4	1810	Dictatorship (1968–1992)
	5	131	Dictatorship (1968–1992)
	6	1776	Dictatorship (1968–1992)
India	8	1809	State of emergency by Indira Gandhi (06/25/1975–03/21/1977)
Namibia	1	1692	Dictatorship (03/21/1990–continued as of 12/31/2010)
Pakistan	9	845	Dictatorship (08/14/1947–12/20/1971; 02/09/1975–11/16/1988)
	10	1803	Dictatorship (02/09/1975–11/16/1988)
South Africa	1	1818	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	2	1825	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	3	1595	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	4	1817	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	5	1686	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	6	1802	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	7	1821	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	8	1659	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	9	1800	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	10	1821	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	11	1770	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	12	1523	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	13	1824	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	14	589	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	15	1802	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	16	1812	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
	17	273	Dictatorship (05/31/1910–04/29/1994)
Sri Lanka	17	1991	Dictatorship (09/07/1978–11/09/1994)
	18	2188	Dictatorship (09/07/1978–11/09/1994)
	19	1783	Dictatorship (09/07/1978–11/09/1994)
	20	649	Dictatorship (09/07/1978–11/09/1994)
	21	2189	Dictatorship (09/07/1978–11/09/1994)
Turkey	1	1444	Dictatorship (10/29/1923–05/14/1950)
	2	1045	Dictatorship (10/29/1923–05/14/1950)
	3	771	Dictatorship (10/29/1923–05/14/1950)
	4	551	Dictatorship (10/29/1923–05/14/1950)
	9	1432	Dictatorship (10/27/1957–10/15/1961)
	27	571	Dictatorship (09/12/1980–11/06/1983)

- `pmpd`: This variable measures the government's duration as a percentage of the maximum potential duration (PMPD). This is obtained by dividing **duration** by **ciep_left**:

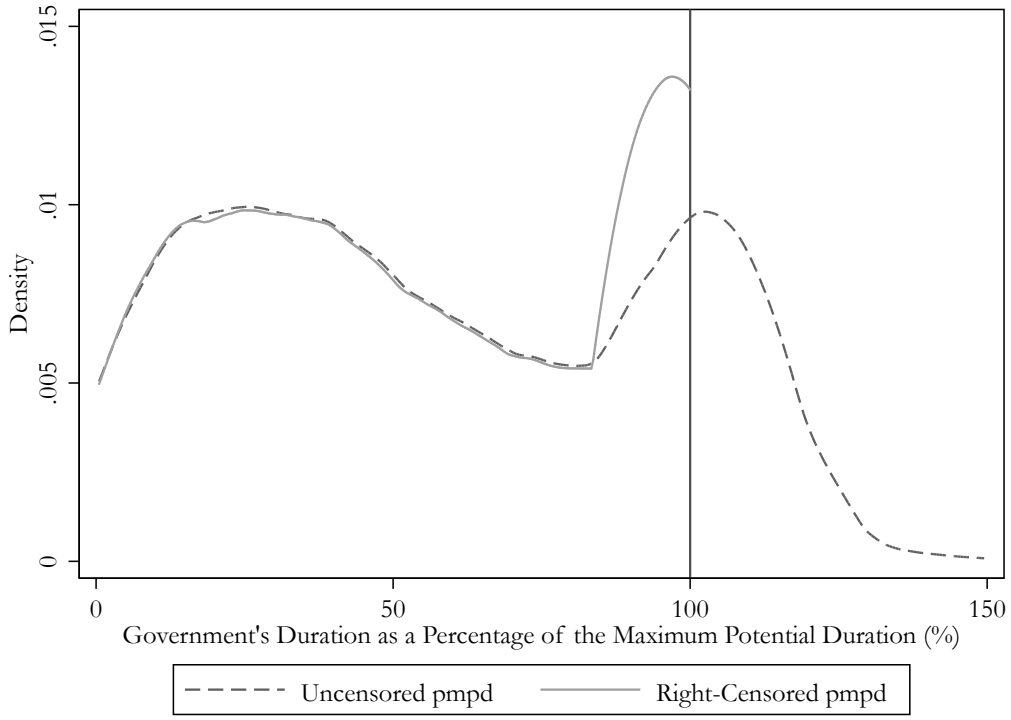
$$\text{pmpd} = (\text{[duration]} \,/\, \text{[ciep_left]}) \times 100.$$

Note that governments that continued to exist even after the upper bound was reached have **pmpd** greater than 100 (%). We kept those values in the data set. However, if a user wants to right-censor those observations and turn the values of **pmpd** into "100" in order to indicate that the government lasted by the constitutionally determined upper bound, it can be done by typing the following command in Stata:

```
replace  pmpd = 100 if pmpd > 100 & pmpd != .
```

In order to see how uncensored **pmpd** differs from right-censored **pmpd**, Figure 1 compares kernel density estimates of uncensored **pmpd** and kernel density estimates of **pmpd** that was right-censored at 100.

Figure 1: Kernel Density Estimates of **pmpd**



- `rft`: We provide three versions of *Reason for Termination* (RfT) variable – two of them are provided to replicate findings that were obtained by using Woldendorp, et al. (2000) and Woldendorp, et al. (2011). Interested users can also see the discrepancies between these versions. **rft_wkb2000** is same as data provided by Woldendorp, et al. (2000). **rft_wkb2011** is based on Woldendorp et al. (2011). **rft_sw2014** is our original update. Appendix 1b details the sources of information by which we made our coding decision. The definition of the variable is as follows (Woldendorp, et al. 2000, 16–17):

    1. Elections. These include any election stipulated by law or constitution as well as an anticipated elections, which are not required by law;
    2. Voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister;
    3. Resignation of the Prime Minister due to health reasons. Both these last two reasons should be considered as non-political ones, but mode 2 may well be a cover-up for factional dispute within party or government (as for instance occurs frequently in Japan). Yet, since we cannot distinguish 'real' from 'fake' reasons, we have accepted them entirely on face value.
    4. Dissension within government. This covers those instances when either a coalition breaks up without external pressure or when there are publicized quarrels and/or movement of personnel. Often these incidents are not discussed in the literature since in many cases they have no visible consequence for a government defined in a more general way than we have defined it here.
    5. Lack of parliamentary support. This reason for termination, of course, lies at the heart of any parliamentary democracy. We have counted here every instance when parties either withdrew support from government, or there occurred a (successful) vote of no confidence (or similar parliamentary action).
    6. Intervention by the Head of State.
    7. Broadening of the coalition. This covers any termination of government to allow for a broadening or extension of the existing government coalition with the inclusion of new parties (regardless of the final result).

- `election_follows`: This variable is coded as "1" if the government ends with parliamentary dissolution and an election. This is used to determine whether the government failure type was dissolution or replacement. "0" otherwise.

- `tog`: We provide two versions of *Type of Government* (ToG) variable – one based solely on the government parties (**tog1**) and another based on both the government parties and the supporting parties (**tog2**). The definition of the variable is as below (Woldendorp, et al. 2000, 17–18). In our update, a government has the majority status if its seat share is greater than 50%. Note that if a government's seat share is exactly equal to 50%, it is deemed minority government:

  1. Single Party Government: one party takes all government seats and has a parliamentary majority;
  2. Minimal Winning Coalition: all participating parties are necessary to form a majority government;
  3. Surplus Coalition: this comprises those coalition governments, which exceed the minimal-winning coalition criterion (i.e., one of the parties could leave and they would still have a majority);
  4. Single Party Minority Government: the party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament;
  5. Multi Party Minority Government: the parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament;
  6. Caretaker Government: the government formed is not intended to undertake any serious policy-making, but is only minding the shop temporarily.

- `gpshare`: The seat share of government parties excluding the seat share of supporting parties. This variable is used to determine **tog1**.

- `gspshare`: The seat share of government parties including the seat share of supporting parties. This variable is used to determine **tog2**.

- `gparties`: The number of government parties.

- `gsparties`: The number of government parties and supporting parties.

- `sparties`: The number of supporting parties.

- `reshuffles`: A cabinet reshuffle is defined as "simultaneous movement or replacement of two or more Cabinet Ministers" (Woldendorp, et al. 2000, 19). This variable counts the number of reshuffles for that government.

- `return`: The number of parties from the previous government that returned to office following the government termination.

- `return_elect`: The number of parties from the previous government that returned to office following the last election; this will be missing for all governments except those following elections.

- `py#name`, `py#seat`, `py#cab_perc`, `mpppy#`: The name of the political party (`py#name`), its seat share (`py#seat`), its share of cabinet ministers (`py#cab_perc`) and its party code in MARPOR data set (`mpppy#`). In our data set, the maximum number of political parties in a government was 10, and therefore **#** ranges from 1 to 10. Parties with square brackets means that those parties are supporting parties to form a majority in the legislature (or the lower house in bicameral system). Appendix 1a provides the full name of political parties in our data set.

- `totalseat`: The total number of seats in the lower house of parliament.
- `portfolio`: The total number of government portfolios.
- `cpg`: The *Ideological Complexion of Government and Parliament* (CPG) is an indicator of ideological composition of governments. The original definition and operationalization of this variable is as follows (Woldendorp, et al. 2000, 19):

  1. Right-wing dominance (share of seats in government and supporting parties in parliament held by right parties is larger than 66.6%)
  2. Right-center complexion (share of right and center parties in government and supporting parties is between 33.3 and 66.6% each)
  3. Balanced situation (share of center larger than 50% in government and in parliament; or if left and right form a government together not dominated by one side or the other)
  4. Left-center complexion (share of seats of left and center parties in government and supporting parties in parliament between 33.3 and 66.6% each)
  5. Left-wing dominance (share of seats in government and supporting parties in parliament larger than 66.6%)

  Similar to **rft**, we provide the three versions of this measure. **cpg_wkb2000** and **cpg_wkb2011** correspond to the data found in Woldendorp et al. (2000) and Woldendorp et al. (2011), respectively. **cpg_sw2014** is our original update.

  With respect to the operationalization of the variable, we found that the description above is not comprehensive and it is not possible to classify some governments. Using the data we collected and assembled, we tried to replicate the measurement by Woldendorp et al. (2000; 2011), but were not able to do so perfectly. Table 5 summarizes our suggested operationalization of this variable and Table 6 shows the distribution of convergence and discrepancies in the three versions of the measurement.

  The process of our operationalization is broken down into two steps: First, we divide the cases with respect to the combination of ideology that government parties adhere to. There are eight different combinations of government parties' ideology. Second, for each combination, we specify the conditions that determine the category of **cpg** that a government belongs to.

  In the conditions that we propose (Table 5), R, C, and L represent discrete categories of party ideology (Right, Center, and Left). Subscript to these terms can take two forms. The subscript P refers to the seat share in parliament while the subscript G means the seat share in government. For example, $66.66\% < R_P \leq 100\%$ is read "the seat share of **Right** party(ies) is greater than 66.66% and is less than or equal to 100% **within parliament**." $66.66\% < R_G \leq 100\%$ is read "the seat share of **Right** party(ies) is greater than 66.66% and is less than or equal to 100% **within the government** (i.e., excluding all opposition parties)."

  In Woldendorp, et al. (2000; 2011), **cpg** of governments that are composed solely by non-partisan politicians were coded as "Balanced situation (3)." We coded them as "Missing," instead. In the present data set, there are three cases that belong to this: Bulgaria (govtseq $= 2$ and 3) and Estonia (govtseq $= 2$).

There are countries for which party ideology is not available (See Appendix 1b). **cpg** of governments in those countries are, therefore, not computed based on our suggested operationalization. Instead, we relied on the measurement of Woldendorp, et al. (2000; 2011). Hence, **cpg** of Czechoslovakia, Jamaica, Namibia, South Africa and Sri Lanka was taken from Woldendorp, et al. (2000). Woldendorp et al. (2011) was used to measure **cpg** of Greece (govtseq 0 to 39), India, Israel[3] and Turkey.

Finally, Table 6 shows the proportion of cases matched with respect to the measurement of **cpg** across the three data sets.

Table 5: Our Operationalization of CPG

Ideology of party(ies) in government	Conditions	Category
Right only	$66.66\% < R_P \leq 100\%$	[1] Right-wing dominance
	$33.33\% \leq R_P \leq 66.66\%$	[2] Right-center complexion
	$0\% < R_P < 33.33\%$	[2] Right-center complexion†
Center only	$0\% < C_P \leq 100\%$	[3] Balanced situation
Left only	$0\% < L_P < 33.33\%$	[4] Left-center complexion†
	$33.33\% \leq L_P \leq 66.66\%$	[4] Left-center complexion
	$66.66\% < L_P \leq 100\%$	[5] Left-wing dominance
Right and Center	$66.66\% < R_P \leq 100\%$	[1] Right-wing dominance
	$33.33\% \leq R_P \leq 66.66\%$	[2] Right-center complexion
	$0 < R_P < 33.33\%$, $0 < C_P < 33.33\%$, and $50\% < R_G \leq 100\%$	[2] Right-center complexion†
	$0 < R_P < 33.33\%$, $0 < C_P < 33.33\%$, and $50\% < C_G \leq 100\%$	[3] Balanced situation†
	$0 < R_P < 33.33\%$ and $33.33\% \leq C_P < 100\%$	[3] Balanced situation†
Left and Center	$0 < L_P < 33.33\%$ and $33.33\% \leq C_P < 100\%$	[3] Balanced situation†
	$0 < L_P < 33.33\%$, $0 < C_P < 33.33\%$, and $50\% < C_G \leq 100\%$	[3] Balanced situation†
	$0 < L_P < 33.33\%$, $0 < C_P < 33.33\%$, and $50\% < L_G \leq 100\%$	[4] Left-center complexion†
	$33.33\% \leq L_P \leq 66.66\%$	[4] Left-center complexion
	$66.66\% < L_P \leq 100\%$	[5] Left-wing dominance
Right and Left	$50\% < R_G < 100\%$	[2] Right-center complexion‡
	$0\% < R_G < 50\%$ and $0\% < L_G < 50\%$	[3] Balanced situation‡
	$50\% < L_G < 100\%$	[4] Left-center complexion‡
Right, Center and Left	$50\% < R_G < 100\%$	[2] Right-center complexion‡
	$0\% < R_G < 50\%$ and $0\% < L_G < 50\%$	[3] Balanced situation‡
	$50\% < L_G < 100\%$	[4] Left-center complexion‡
Nonpartisan	$R_P = C_P = L_P = 0$	[.] Missing

† Conditions added to supplement the original operationalization.
‡ Conditions specified to represent the original operationalization.

[3]Woldendorp, et al. (2011) provides **cpg** for govtseq equals to 0 to 54, 57, and 60 to 62. **cpg** for govtseq equals to 48, 49, 55, 56, 58, 59, and 63 to 69 is our imputation. Note that since party ideology of Israel is largely unavailable, the resulting measurement requires users' scrutiny.

Table 6: Convergence and Discrepancies in CPGs

	Woldendorp et al. (2000) and Seki & Williams (2014)		
	% of Convergence	Number of Convergence	Number of Discrepancies
(1) Right-wing dominance	88%	44	6
(2) Right-center complexion	81%	184	42
(3) Balanced situation	72%	236	90
(4) Left-center complexion	94%	227	15
(5) Left-wing dominance	100%	11	0
Overall	82%	702	153

	Woldendorp et al. (2011) and Seki & Williams (2014)		
	% of Convergence	Number of Convergence	Number of Discrepancies
(1) Right-wing dominance	75%	27	9
(2) Right-center complexion	76%	242	76
(3) Balanced situation	72%	256	102
(4) Left-center complexion	91%	258	26
(5) Left-wing dominance	—	0	0
Overall	79%	783	213

- `prime`, `primeparty`, `mpp_pm`: The name of the Prime Minister (**prime**), the party of the Prime Minister (**primeparty**), and the party code in MARPOR data set (**mpp_pm**). Appendix 1a provides the full name of political parties in our data set. "NONA" in **primeparty** represents prime ministers without party affiliation. In presidential system where no prime minister exist, **prime** refers to the name of President while **primeparty** indicates the party of President.

- `py1seat_upper`: The number of seats held by the government party in the upper house (only for the US).

- `totalseat_upper`: The number of the total seat of the upper house (only for the US).