Supplementary Document

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Abstract

Despite widespread public opposition to the Iraq War, numerous democracies joined the U.S.-led multinational force. However, while some stayed until the end of coalition operations, and several increased their deployments over time, others left unilaterally. How to explain this variation? While some studies suggest that democratic defection from security commitments is primarily motivated by electoral incentives or leadership change, scholars have not reached a consensus on this issue. To account for the complex interplay between causal factors, this article develops an integrative theoretical framework, using fuzzy-set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) on original data on the Iraq War involvement of 51 leaders from 29 democracies. The findings document the existence of multiple paths toward coalition defection. Among others, the results show that (1) leadership change led to early withdrawal only when combined with leftist partisanship and the absence of upcoming elections, (2) casualties and coalition commitment played a larger role than previously assumed, and (3) coalition defection often occurred under the same leaders who had made the initial decision to deploy to Iraq, and who did not face elections when they made their withdrawal announcements.

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1 Explanatory Note

The first section provides descriptive statistics and information on the calibration approaches used to create the explanatory conditions and the outcome condition (Tables S1-S2, Figures S1-S3). Drawing on quantitative data, the direct method of calibration was used for the conditions leftist partisanship, low commitment, and fatalities (Table S1). The conditions leadership change, upcoming elections, and the outcome early withdrawal are based on a qualitative assignment of values (Table S2). The second section entails additional documentation for the empirical analysis, including the analysis of necessary conditions for the non-outcome, truth tables with logical remainders, and parsimonious, intermediate, and complex solution terms for the outcome and the non-outcome (Tables S3-S7). The third section documents several robustness tests, including an alternative crisp-set analysis, a restrictive coding of leadership change, a negative coding of the case Romania-2 (Popescu-Tariceanu), and an alternative threshold for the coding of upcoming elections (Tables S8-S11).

2 Calibration Strategy and Descriptive Statistics

Table S1. Calibration Thresholds for Explanatory Conditions (Direct Method)

Condition	Code	Measurement	Fully Out	Cross-Over	Fully In
Leftist Partisanship	P	Government political ideology on a left-right scale	6.250	5.000	3.750
Low Commitment	C	Relative military deployment (in relation to material capabilities)	1.500	1.000	0.500
Fatalities	F	Relative military and civilian fatalities (in relation to military deployment)	0.005	0.006	0.500

Figure S1. Histograms of Raw Data

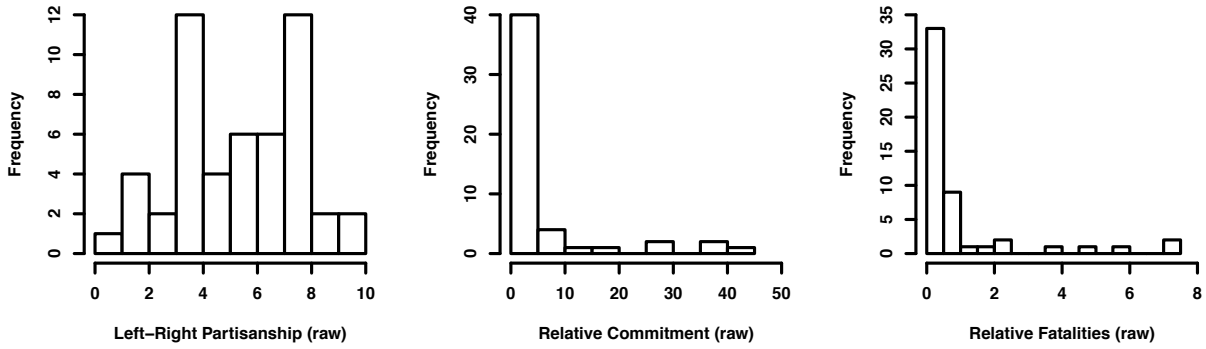


Table S2. Calibration of Explanatory Conditions and Outcome (Qualitative)

Condition	Code	Measurement	Assigned Value	Cases
Leadership Change	L	Change at the head of the executive after country's military deployment to Iraq, as a result of elections	1.0	AL2, AU2, CZ3, EE2, ES2, IT2, LV2, MK3, MN2, PL4, RO2, SK2, SV2
		Change at the head of the executive after country's military deployment to Iraq, without elections	0.6	CZ2, GB2, HU2, LT2, MK2, MN3, PL2, PL3, PT2
		No change at the head of the executive after country's military deployment to Iraq	0.0	AL1, AU1, BG1, CZ1, DK1, DO1, EE1, ES1, GB1, HN1, HU1, IT1, JP1, KR1, LT1, LV1, MD1, MK1, MN1, NI1, NL1, NO1, NZ1, PH1, PL1, PT1, RO1, SK1, SV1
Upcoming Elections	E	Withdrawal decision ≤ 60 days before elections or elections during time in office	1.0	AL1, AL2, AU1, CZ1, CZ2, DO1, EE1, ES1, GB1, GB2, HU1, IT1, KR1, LT1, LT2, LV1, MD1, MK1, MK2, MK3, MN1, MN3, PL1, PL2, PL3, PT1, PT2, RO1, SK1, SV1, SV2
		Withdrawal decision > 60 days before elections or no elections during time in office	0.0	AU2, BG1, CZ3, DK1, EE2, ES2, HN1, HU2, IT2, JP1, LV2, MN2, NI1, NL1, NO1, NZ1, PH1, PL4, RO2, SK2
Early Withdrawal (Outcome)	W	Official announcement of complete troop withdrawal before May 31, 2008	1.0	BG1, DO1, ES2, HN1, HU2, IT2, JP1, LV2, NI1, NL1, NZ1, PH1, PT2, SK2
		Official announcement of substantial troop withdrawal before May 31, 2008	0.9	AU2, DK1, NO1, RO2
		Official announcement of troop withdrawal without specified exit date, no near term start of reductions	0.3	IT1, PL2
		Major reduction of military deployment (≥50%) before May 31, 2008	0.2	CZ3, GB1, KR1, LT2, PL4
		Minor reduction of military deployment (≤50%) before May 31, 2008	0.1	AU1, GB2
		No announcement of troop withdrawal or reduction of troops before May 31, 2008	0.0	AL1, AL2, CZ1, CZ2, EE1, EE2, ES1, HU1, LT1, LV1, MD1, MK1, MK2, MK3, MN1, MN2, MN3, PL1, PL3, PT1, RO1, SK1, SV1, SV2

Figure S2. Histograms of Fuzzy-Set Membership Scores

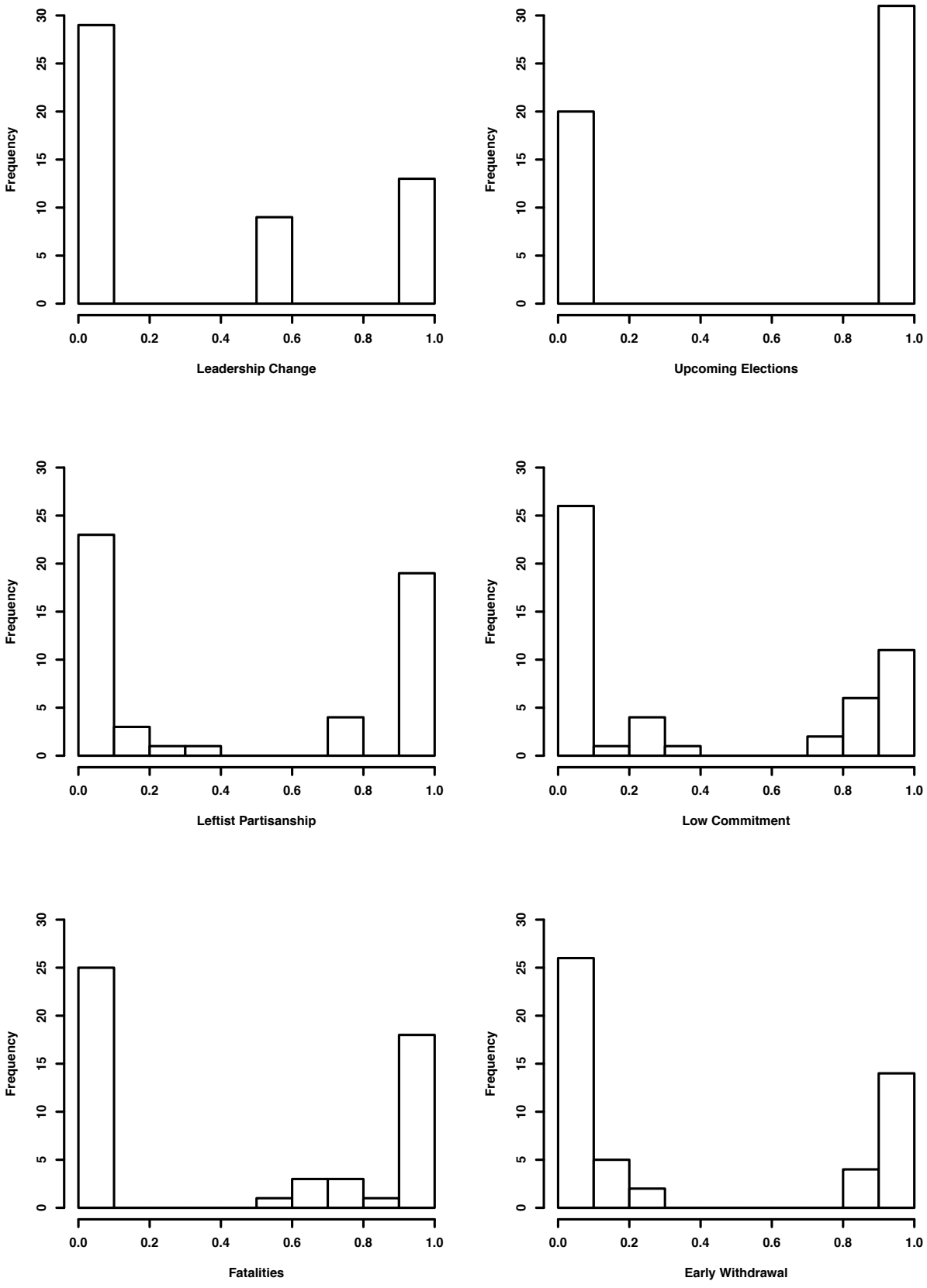
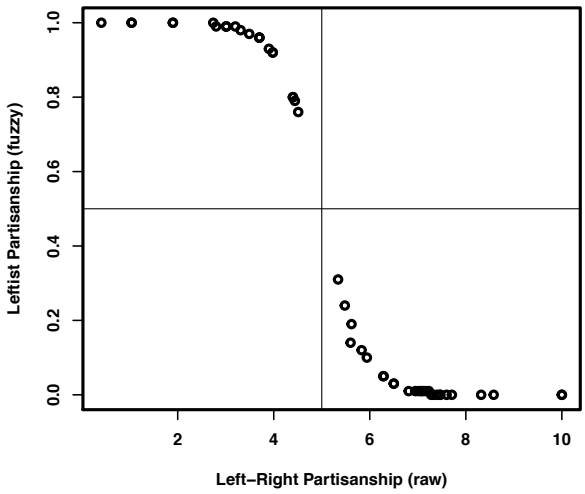
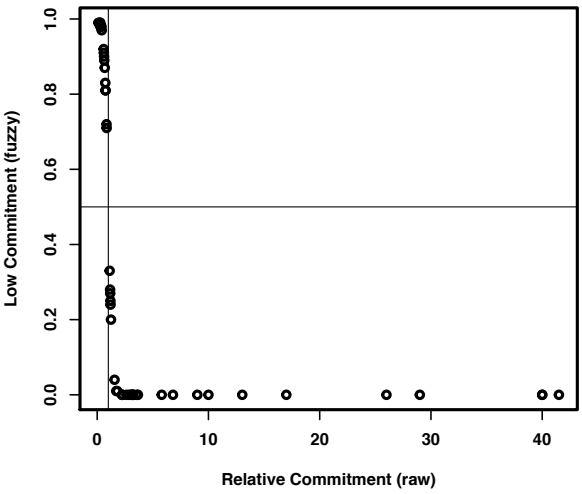
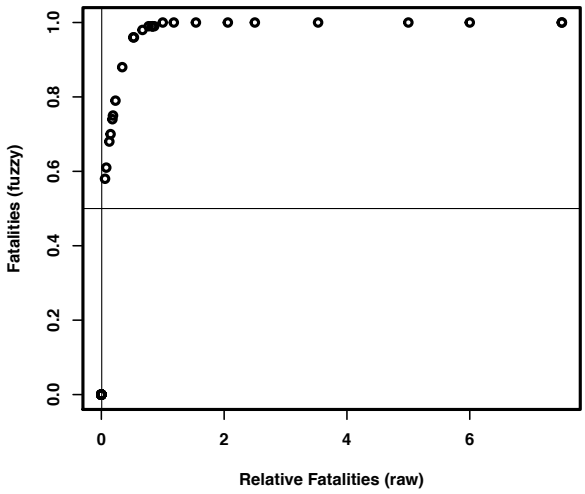


Figure S3. Raw Data and Calibrated Fuzzy Sets







3 Additional Documentation

Table S3. Analysis of Necessary Conditions for Non-Outcome

Condition	Consistency	Coverage	RoN	Condition	Consistency	Coverage	RoN
L	0.348	0.598	0.815	~L	0.671	0.650	0.617
E	0.873	0.890	0.855	~E	0.127	0.200	0.660
P	0.519	0.713	0.809	~P	0.501	0.566	0.655
C	0.308	0.516	0.779	~C	0.728	0.715	0.673
F	0.442	0.592	0.740	~F	0.576	0.663	0.719

Note: L = Leadership Change, E = Upcoming Elections, P = Leftist Partisanship, C = Low Commitment, F = Fatalities, tilde indicates the negation of a condition, RoN = Relevance of Necessity.

Table S4. Truth Table for Early Withdrawal, with Logical Remainders

	Conditions					Outcome				
Row	L	E	P	C	F	W	*N*	Consistency	PRI	Leaders
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1.000	1.000	**HN1** (Maduro Joest), **NI1** (Bolaños Geyer)
2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1.000	1.000	**BG1** (Sakskoburggotski), **NL1** (Balkenende), **DK1** (A.F. Rasmussen)
4	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1.000	1.000	**JP1** (Koizumi), **PH1** (Macapagal-Arroyo)
7	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1.000	1.000	**NZ1** (Clark)
18	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1.000	1.000	**RO2** (Popescu-Tariceanu), **LV2** (Kalvitis)
24	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1.000	1.000	**ES2** (Zapatero), **SK2** (Fico)
3	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0.938	0.932	**NO1** (Bondevik)
23	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0.886	0.876	**IT2** (Prodi), **AU2** (Rudd)
21	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0.817	0.762	**HU2** (Gyurcsány)
9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.739	0.685	**DO1** (Mejia)
28	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.654	0.619	**PT2** (Santana Lopes)
30	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0.557	0.031	PL2 (Belka)
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.351	0.181	MN2 (Elbegdorj)
31	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0.316	0.015	CZ2 (Paroubek)
15	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0.258	0.007	CZ1 (Spidla)
12	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0.253	0.128	IT1 (Berlusconi), AU1 (Howard), ES1 (Aznar)
19	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0.217	0.039	EE2 (Ansip), PL4 (Tusk), CZ3 (Topolánek)
32	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.203	0.056	GB2 (Brown)
14	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	0.183	0.003	PL1 (Miller), RO1 (Nastase), GB1 (Blair), MK1 (Crvenkovski), KR1 (Roh)
29	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0.168	0.006	LT2 (Kirkilas), MK2 (Bučkovski), MN3 (Enkhbold)
11	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0.166	0.007	PT1 (Barroso)
10	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0.107	0.002	LV1 (Repše), SK1 (Dzurinda), EE1 (Parts), SV1 (Flores)
13	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0.090	0.021	HU1 (Medgyessy), LT1 (Brazauskas), AL1 (Nano), MD1 (Tarlev), MN1 (Enkhbayar)
25	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.064	0.005	AL2 (Berisha), MK3 (Gruevski)
26	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.059	0.006	PL3 (Kaczyński), SV2 (Saca)
5	0	0	1	0	0	?	0			
6	0	0	1	0	1	?	0			
8	0	0	1	1	1	?	0			
16	0	1	1	1	1	?	0			
20	1	0	0	1	1	?	0			
22	1	0	1	0	1	?	0			
27	1	1	0	1	0	?	0			

Note: L = Leadership Change, E = Upcoming Elections, P = Leftist Partisanship, C = Low Commitment, F = Fatalities, W = Early Withdrawal, bold cases hold membership > 0.50 in the outcome. The intermediate solution rests on the exclusion of logical remainder row #5.

Table S5. Parsimonious, Intermediate, and Complex Solution Terms for Early Withdrawal

	Parsimonious Solution			Intermediate Solution				Complex Solution				
	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 5
Leadership Change			⊗	●		⊗	⊗	●		⊗	⊗	●
Upcoming Elections	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Leftist Partisanship	●			●		⊗		●	⊗	⊗		●
Low Commitment							●	●	⊗		●	
Fatalities		●			●				●		⊗	⊗
Consistency	0.94	0.99	0.98	0.92	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.92	1.00	0.93	0.96	0.89
PRI	0.94	0.99	0.98	0.91	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.92	1.00	0.93	0.96	0.88
Raw Coverage	0.31	0.41	0.47	0.23	0.41	0.39	0.23	0.19	0.22	0.39	0.11	0.16
Unique Coverage	0.15	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.04	0.03
Covered Cases / Uniquely Covered Cases (Bold)	**AU2**	BG1	BG1	**AU2**	BG1	BG1	JP1	**AU2**	**BG1**	BG1	NO1	AU2
	ES2	DK1	DK1	ES2	DK1	DK1	NO1	**ES2**	DK1	DK1	**NZ1**	**HU2**
	HU2	ES2	**HN1**	**HU2**	ES2	**HN1**	**NZ1**	**IT2**	LV2	**HN1**		IT2
	IT2	JP1	JP1	**IT2**	JP1	JP1	PH1	**SK2**	NL1	**JP1**		
	NZ1	**LV2**	**NI1**	SK2	**LV2**	**NI1**			**RO2**	**NI1**		
	SK2	NL1	NL1		NL1	NL1				NL1		
		PH1	**NO1**		PH1	NO1				NO1		
		RO2	NZ1		**RO2**	PH1				**PH1**		
		SK2	PH1		SK2							
Solution Consistency		0.96			0.96				0.96			
Solution PRI		0.96			0.96				0.96			
Solution Coverage		0.80			0.76				0.73			
Model (Total)		M1 (1)			M1 (2)				M1 (2)			

Note: Black circles indicate the presence of a condition, crossed-out circles its absence. The intermediate solution rests on the simplifying assumption that the logical remainder (~L*~E*P*~C*~F) is not sufficient for the outcome. Where the solution yields multiple models, the model with the highest solution consistency is reported.

Table S6. Truth Table for Non-Outcome, with Logical Remainders

	Conditions					Outcome				
Row	L	E	P	C	F	~W	*N*	Consistency	PRI	Leaders
10	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	0.998	0.998	**LV1** (Repše), **SK1** (Dzurinda), **EE1** (Parts), **SV1** (Flores)
14	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	0.998	0.997	**PL1** (Miller), **RO1** (Nastase), **GB1** (Blair), **MK1** (Crvenkovski), **KR1** (Roh)
25	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0.995	0.995	**AL2** (Berisha), **MK3** (Gruevski)
15	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.995	0.993	**CZ1** (Spidla)
29	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0.995	0.994	**LT2** (Kirkilas), **MK2** (Bučkovski), **MN3** (Enkhbold)
26	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0.994	0.994	**PL3** (Kaczyński), **SV2** (Saca)
11	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0.994	0.993	**PT1** (Barroso)
31	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0.990	0.985	**CZ2** (Paroubek)
30	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.986	0.969	**PL2** (Belka)
13	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	0.980	0.979	**HU1** (Medgyessy), **LT1** (Brazauskas), **AL1** (Nano), **MD1** (Tarlev), **MN1** (Enkhbayar)
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.953	0.944	**GB2** (Brown)
19	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0.898	0.874	**EE2** (Ansip), **PL4** (Tusk), **CZ3** (Topolánek)
17	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.856	0.819	**MN2** (Elbegdorj)
12	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0.838	0.811	**IT1** (Berlusconi), **AU1** (Howard), **ES1** (Aznar)
28	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.439	0.381	PT2 (Santana Lopes)
9	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.431	0.315	DO1 (Mejia)
21	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.412	0.238	HU2 (Gyurcsány)
23	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.188	0.124	IT2 (Prodi), AU2 (Rudd)
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.076	0.000	NO1 (Bondevik)
18	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0.053	0.000	RO2 (Popescu-Tariceanu), LV2 (Kalvitis)
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0.043	0.000	BG1 (Sakskoburggotski), NL1 (Balkenende), DK1 (A.F. Rasmussen)
4	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.041	0.000	JP1 (Koizumi), PH1 (Macapagal-Arroyo)
7	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.011	0.000	NZ1 (Clark)
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.010	0.000	HN1 (Maduro Joest), NI1 (Bolaños Geyer)
24	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0.000	0.000	ES2 (Zapatero), SK2 (Fico)
5	0	0	1	0	0	?	0			
6	0	0	1	0	1	?	0			
8	0	0	1	1	1	?	0			
16	0	1	1	1	1	?	0			
20	1	0	0	1	1	?	0			
22	1	0	1	0	1	?	0			
27	1	1	0	1	0	?	0			

Note: L = Leadership Change, E = Upcoming Elections, P = Leftist Partisanship, C = Low Commitment, F = Fatalities, ~W = Non-Early Withdrawal, bold cases hold membership > 0.50 in the outcome.

Table S7. Parsimonious and Complex Solution Terms for Non-Outcome

	Parsimonious Solution				Complex Solution					
	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 5	Path 6
Leadership Change		⊗	●		●	●	●		⊗	⊗
Upcoming Elections	●	●		●	●	⊗	●	●	●	●
Leftist Partisanship	●		⊗		●	⊗		●	⊗	●
Low Commitment		●		⊗			⊗	⊗		⊗
Fatalities			⊗	●		⊗			●	
Consistency	0.95	0.91	0.91	0.96	0.99	0.86	1.00	0.97	0.91	1.00
PRI	0.95	0.90	0.89	0.95	0.99	0.83	1.00	0.97	0.90	1.00
Raw Coverage	0.50	0.19	0.18	0.33	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.42	0.23	0.10
Unique Coverage	0.29	0.08	0.17	0.15	0.02	0.11	0.10	0.32	0.19	0.06
Covered Cases / Uniquely Covered Cases (Bold)	**AL1**	**AU1**	**AL2**	**EE1**	**CZ2**	**CZ3**	**AL2**	**AL1**	**AU1**	**CZ1**
	CZ1	CZ1	**CZ3**	GB1	**GB2**	**EE2**	LT2	**GB1**	**EE1**	**PT1**
	CZ2	**ES1**	**EE2**	KR1	LT2	**MN2**	MK2	**HU1**	**ES1**	
	GB1	**IT1**	**MK3**	**LV1**	MK2	**PL4**	**MK3**	**KR1**	**IT1**	
	GB2	**PT1**	**MN2**	MK1	MN3		MN3	**LT1**	**LV1**	
	HU1		**PL4**	PL1	PL2		PL2	LT2	**SK1**	
	KR1			PL2			PL3	**MD1**	SV1	
	LT1			**PL3**			**SV2**	**MK1**		
	LT2			RO1				MK2		
	MD1			**SK1**				**MN1**		
	MK1			**SV1**				MN3		
	MK2			**SV2**				**PL1**		
	MK3							PL2		
	MN1							**RO1**		
	MN3									
	PL1									
	PL2									
	RO1									
Solution Consistency	0.93				0.95					
Solution PRI	0.93				0.94					
Solution Coverage	0.94				0.93					
Model (Total)	M1 (1)				M1 (9)					

Note: Black circles indicate the presence of a condition, crossed-out circles its absence. Where the solution yields multiple models, the model with the highest solution consistency is reported.

4 Robustness Tests

Table S8. Crisp-Set Analysis

For this robustness test all fuzzy-sets conditions were transformed into crisp-set conditions (dichotomized). This yields a nearly identical solution with increased measures of fit, an additional path (Path 5), and a specification of Path 3 (for a direct comparison, see the intermediate solution in Table S5).

	Intermediate Solution				
	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 5
Leadership Change	●		⊗	⊗	●
Upcoming Elections	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	
Leftist Partisanship	●		⊗		⊗
Low Commitment			⊗	●	●
Fatalities		●			●
Consistency	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PRI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Raw Coverage	0.28	0.50	0.17	0.22	0.06
Unique Coverage	0.17	0.28	0.17	0.11	0.06
Solution Consistency			1.00		
Solution PRI			1.00		
Solution Coverage			1.00		
Model (Total)			M2 (2)		

Note: Black circles indicate the presence of a condition, crossed-out circles its absence. The model with the highest solution consistency is reported.

Table S9. Restrictive Coding of Leadership Change

For this robustness test all instances of leadership change without elections were coded negatively. In total, this affected 9 out of 22 cases of leadership change (e.g. in the United Kingdom, Gordon Brown succeeding Tony Blair as Prime Minister). The restrictive coding procedure yields substantively similar results when compared to the main analysis (see Table S5).

	Parsimonious Solution				Complex Solution			
	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4
Leadership Change	●	●	⊗	⊗	⊗	●	⊗	●
Upcoming Elections		⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Leftist Partisanship	●		⊗	⊗	⊗	●	⊗	⊗
Low Commitment				●	●	●		⊗
Fatalities		●	⊗				⊗	●
Consistency	0.91	0.89	0.90	0.81	0.81	0.92	0.90	0.83
PRI	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.79	0.79	0.92	0.89	0.82
Raw Coverage	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.10
Unique Coverage	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.09
Solution Consistency	0.87				0.87			
Solution PRI	0.83				0.87			
Solution Coverage	0.62				0.60			
Model (Total)	M2 (2)				M1 (1)			

Note: Black circles indicate the presence of a condition, crossed-out circles its absence. Where the solution yields multiple models, the model with the highest solution consistency is reported.

Table S10. Negative Coding of Romania-2

For this alternative analysis, Romania-2 (Popescu-Tariceanu) was coded negatively on the outcome (see manuscript for discussion). Apart from slight decreases in unique coverage for the respective paths, this yields nearly identical results (compare Table S5).

	Parsimonious Solution			Intermediate Solution				Complex Solution				
	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 5
Leadership Change			⊗	●		⊗	⊗	●		⊗	⊗	●
Upcoming Elections	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Leftist Partisanship	●			●		⊗		●	⊗	⊗		●
Low Commitment							●	●	⊗		●	
Fatalities		●			●				●		⊗	⊗
Consistency	0.94	0.94	0.98	0.92	0.94	0.98	0.98	0.92	0.91	0.98	0.96	0.88
PRI	0.94	0.94	0.98	0.91	0.94	0.98	0.98	0.92	0.90	0.98	0.96	0.88
Raw Coverage	0.32	0.40	0.49	0.24	0.40	0.40	0.23	0.19	0.21	0.40	0.11	0.16
Unique Coverage	0.16	0.08	0.16	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.22	0.04	0.03
Covered Cases / Uniquely Covered Cases (Bold)	**AU2**	BG1	BG1	**AU2**	BG1	BG1	JP1	AU2	BG1	BG1	NO1	AU2
	ES2	DK1	DK1	ES2	DK1	DK1	NO1	**ES2**	DK1	DK1	**NZ1**	**HU2**
	HU2	ES2	**HN1**	**HU2**	ES2	**HN1**	**NZ1**	IT2	**LV2**	**HN1**		IT2
	IT2	JP1	JP1	**IT2**	JP1	JP1	PH1	**SK2**	NL1	**JP1**		
	NZ1	**LV2**	**NI1**	SK2	**LV2**	**NI1**				**NI1**		
	SK2	NL1	NL1		NL1	NL1				NL1		
		PH1	**NO1**		PH1	NO1				NO1		
		SK2	NZ1		SK2	PH1				**PH1**		
			PH1									
Solution Consistency		0.94			0.94				0.93			
Solution PRI		0.94			0.93				0.93			
Solution Coverage		0.80			0.76				0.73			
Model (Total)		M1 (1)			M1 (2)				M1 (2)			

Note: Black circles indicate the presence of a condition, crossed-out circles its absence. The intermediate solution rests on the simplifying assumption that the logical remainder (~L*~E*P*~C*~F) is not sufficient for the outcome. Where the solution yields multiple models, the model with the highest solution consistency is reported.

Table S11. Alternative Threshold for Upcoming Elections (6 Months)

This robustness test applies a more inclusive threshold for upcoming elections, counting all instances with equal to or less than six months distance as instances of upcoming elections (≤ 180 days = 1, ≥ 181 days = 0). The change of calibration thresholds slightly decreases coverage, but the substantive patterns of all solution terms remain identical (compare Table S5).

	Parsimonious Solution			Intermediate Solution				Complex Solution				
	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 1	Path 2	Path 3	Path 4	Path 5
Leadership Change			⊗	●		⊗	⊗	●		⊗	⊗	●
Upcoming Elections	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
Leftist Partisanship	●			●		⊗		●	⊗	⊗		●
Low Commitment							●	●	⊗		●	
Fatalities		●			●				●		⊗	⊗
Consistency	0.94	0.99	0.98	0.92	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.92	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.88
PRI	0.94	0.99	0.98	0.91	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.92	1.00	0.97	0.96	0.88
Raw Coverage	0.31	0.36	0.42	0.23	0.36	0.35	0.23	0.19	0.18	0.35	0.11	0.16
Unique Coverage	0.15	0.09	0.16	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.04	0.03
Covered Cases / Uniquely Covered Cases (Bold)	**AU2**	DK1	DK1	**AU2**	DK1	DK1	JP1	AU2	DK1	DK1	NO1	AU2
	ES2	ES2	**HN1**	ES2	ES2	**HN1**	NO1	**ES2**	**LV2**	**HN1**	**NZ1**	**HU2**
	HU2	JP1	JP1	**HU2**	JP1	JP1	**NZ1**	IT2	NL1	**JP1**		IT2
	IT2	**LV2**	**NI1**	**IT2**	**LV2**	**NI1**	PH1	**SK2**	**RO2**	**NI1**		
	NZ1	NL1	NL1	SK2	NL1	NL1				NL1		
	SK2	PH1	**NO1**		PH1	NO1				NO1		
		RO2	NZ1		**RO2**	PH1				**PH1**		
		SK2	PH1		SK2							
Solution Consistency		0.96			0.96				0.96			
Solution PRI		0.96			0.96				0.96			
Solution Coverage		0.74			0.71				0.69			
Model (Total)		M1 (1)			M1 (2)				M1 (2)			

Note: Black circles indicate the presence of a condition, crossed-out circles its absence. The intermediate solution rests on the simplifying assumption that the logical remainder (~L*~E*P*~C*~F) is not sufficient for the outcome. Where the solution yields multiple models, the model with the highest solution consistency is reported.