# SHORT CODEBOOK

## Parliamentary Events Dataset (Version 1.0), 1945-2024

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For questions or comments about the dataset, or to report any potential errors or inaccuracies, please contact Francesco Bromo (francesco.bromo@bsg.ox.ac.uk) or José A. Cheibub (cheibub@pitt.edu).

**order**: Observation number.

**country_number**: Sequential numbering of countries. See table A1.

**country**: Country name (English). See table A1.

**country_code**: Three letter country code. See table A1.

**event_id**: Unique event identifier.

**event**: Parliamentary event (listed below in alphabetical order).

1 APPOINTMENT: Formal appointment of the prime minister (or the cabinet) by whoever has the power of appointment.

2 DISSOLUTION: Formal parliamentary dissolution (lower chamber). See table A2.

3 HOS_OFFICE: Entry of head of state in office (including acting and regents).

4 INVESTITURE: Prime minister (or cabinet) vote of investiture in the lower chamber. When both an ex-ante and an ex-post vote are required (e.g., Ireland), we record the date of the ex-ante vote.

5 LEG_ELEC: First or only round of elections for the lower chamber of parliament. When applicable, we also record repeat elections of the lower chamber (e.g., Austria 4-Oct-1970).

6 PARL_CONVENES: First meeting of parliament following a legislative election (lower chamber). We add a "PARL_CONVENES_DISS" event for the first meeting of formally dissolved parliaments. We do not record convening after recesses or prorogation between elections.

7 PRES_ELEC: First or only round of direct or indirect presidential election. We add a "PM_ELEC" event in Israel to record the three direct elections of the prime minister in 1996, 1999, and 2001.

8 RESIGNATION: Prime minister resignation. Given that all countries in the dataset operate on the basis of collective responsibility, the resignation of the prime minister is equivalent to the resignation of the cabinet as a whole. We consider the death of an incumbent prime minister as a resignation (e.g., Francisco Sá Carneiro in Portugal 4-Dec-1980).

**formation_spell**: Sequential numbering of government formation spells by country. Starts with the event that indicates the beginning of a caretaker period and ends with the event that indicates the end of the caretaker period.

**flag_form_trigger**: Flag for a parliamentary event that triggered the corresponding formation spell.

**form_trigger_type**: Type of event that triggered a formation spell (listed below).

1 PM resignation (RESIGNATION).

2 Formal parliamentary dissolution (DISSOLUTION).

3 Legislative elections (LEG_ELEC).

**flag_form_conclusion**: Flag for a parliamentary event that marked the end of the corresponding formation spell and the beginning of a full-power government.

**form_conclusion_type**: Type of event that marked the end of a formation spell (listed below).

1 PM appointment (APPOINTMENT).

2 Vote of investiture (INVESTITURE).

3 First meeting of a new parliament (PARL_CONVENES or PARL_CONVENES_DISS).

**formation_spell_days**: Sequential numbering for days without a full-power government (i.e., caretaker period). Used to compute the number of days under a caretaker administration. For this reason, it excludes the event indicating the termination of the caretaker period. This is so because the last event is associated with the days that follow it.

**fullpower_flag**: Flag for days with a full-power government.

**fullpower_spell**: Sequential numbering for days with a full-power government.

**form_multipleevents**: Flag for formations that include multiple events that trigger or mark the end of a caretaker period (e.g., failed investiture)

**change_pm**: Type of PM appointment (listed below).

1 New prime minister appointed to lead a full-power government or caretaker administration.

2 Incumbent prime minister re-appointed to lead a full-power government or caretaker administration.

**form_censored**: Flag for right-censored formations.

**fullpower_censored**: Flag for right-censored periods with a full-power government.

**date**: Date of corresponding parliamentary event (DD-MM-YYYY).

**date_lead**: Date of subsequent parliamentary event (DD-MM-YYYY).

**days**: Difference in days between **date_lead** and **date**. Note that the days refer to the time spent under the state created by the date. Thus, for example, if a caretaker period is triggered by a DISSOLUTION event, the days associated with it actually took place under a full-power government. For this reason, we distinguish between formation_spell and formation_spell_days.

**pm**: Last name of PM in office when the corresponding parliamentary event occurred. For events APPOINTMENT and INVESTITURE, we enter the name of the individual who came into office as a result of the event.

**hos**: Last name of the head of state in office when the corresponding parliamentary event occurred. For HOS_OFFICE, we enter the name of the individual who came into office. For Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, we record the last name of the Governor-General. Starting from 1971, we also record the name of the speaker of the unicameral *Riksdag* in Sweden (e.g., Carl XVI Gustaf/Allard).