A Codebook for the within-country dataset

year Year. We are using July for all years apart from 1966, where data was only available for September and 1970, where we are using January instead of July.

country_isocode The country's alpha-3 ISO code.

country_name Country name.

id A row id.

position The person's position in the cabinet.

name The person's name. The names have been standardized across years.

title The person's title, such as Dr., Gen. or Lt. Gen. The titles are standardized, so the most frequent title used in the original dataset for the given person is used across all year for the same person. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments"-directory. The coding is based on national customs. For example, some countries consistently address people with a PhD as 'Dr.', while this is not the case in other countries.

gender The person's gender. We have primarily coded the gender based on the person's name. However, in some cases we have looked up the person to confirm their gender or relied on country experts.

birthyear The person's year of birth. We have added year of birth when the data was available. However, in some cases we would only have the age of a person at a given point in time. Here, we have subtracted the age from the year.

deadyear The person's year of death. If the person is still alive at the time when the data was gathered, the entry is A (2020).

party The abbreviation for the person's party affiliation. For further information on this variable, see Appendix F

party_english The name of the party in English.

party_otherlanguage The name of the party in the local language or other commonly used language in the country. We have prioritized languages using the Latin alphabet.

core The variable takes the value 1 if the person is perceived as being a core member of the cabinet. We consider cabinet ministers, prime ministers, presidents, vice presidents, vice prime ministers, members of the politburo and members of a military junta as core positions. The variable is coded manually on a country by country basis.

minister The variable takes the value 1 if the person is a cabinet minister. Deputy and junior ministers are not coded as being cabinet ministers. The variable is coded manually on a country by country basis.

leader The variable takes the value 1 if the person is coded as being the de facto leader for the given country in the given year. We have relied on Archigos to code the leader (2009).[9]

classification A classification of the position. See appendix H for further information.

portfolio_1 A standard category of the portfolio. See appendix H for further information.

prestige_1 The prestige of portfolio_1. See appendix H for further information.

portfolio_2 A standard category of the portfolio if the position includes several portfolios. See appendix H for further information.

prestige_2 The prestige of portfolio_2. See appendix H for further information.

portfolio_3 A standard category of the portfolio if the position includes several portfolios. See appendix H for further information.

prestige_3 The prestige of portfolio_3. See appendix H for further information.

portfolio_4 A standard category of the portfolio if the position includes several portfolios. See appendix H for further information.

prestige_4 The prestige of portfolio_4. See appendix H for further information.

m_finance The variable takes the value 1 if the person is minister of finance.

m_defense The variable takes the value 1 if the person is the minister of defense.

[9]We have decided to deviate from Archigos in a few instances. These are: Romania after 1990. Finland after 2000, Croatia after 2000, Portugal after 1976, Bhutan in the period 1998-2007, Syria from 1966-1970, Timor Leste (2002-2018), Papua New Guinea (2011, mistake in Archigos), Somalia (1966-1969, parliamentary system), Albania (1992-1997, parliamentary system).

m_agriculture The variable takes the value 1 if the person is minister of agriculture.

m_foreignaffairs The variable takes the value 1 if the person is minister of foreign affairs.

B Codebook for the cross-sectional dataset

year Year. We are using July for all years apart from 1966, where data was only available for September and 1970, where we are using January instead of July.

country_isocode The country's alpha-3 ISO code.

country_name Country name.

n_total Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

n_individuals Number of unique persons in the cabinet. This number exclude unoccupied positions and positions, which are held by the same person.

n_core Number of core members in cabinet. This number exclude unoccupied positions, positions, which are held by the same person, and posts, which are not considered core positions.

n_minister Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

leader Name of the person coded as being the de facto leader of the country.

leader_start_date Day the leader enters office. We have relied on Archigos to code the date (2009).

leader_end_date Day the leader exits office. We have relied on Archigos to code the date (2009).

leader_party Party of the leader.

leaderexperience_continuous The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

leaderexperience_continuous The number of years the person has been leader of the country in total. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

n_female_total The number of women in n_total.

n_female_core The number of women in n_core.

n_female_minister The number of women in n_ministers.

n_militarytitle_total The number of people in n.total with a military title. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this not the case in other countries, and we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

n_militarytitle_core The number of people in n_core with a military title. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this not the case in other countries, and we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

n_militarytitle_minister The number of people in n.ministers with a military title. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this not the case in other countries, and we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

average_total The average tenure for people in n_total.

average_core The average tenure for people in n_core.

average_minister The average tenure for people in n_ministers.

retention_rate_total The share of people in n_total, who were in n.total the previous year.

retention_rate_core The share of people in n_core, who were in n_core in the previous year.

retention_rate_minister The share of people in n_ministers, who where in n_ministers the previous year.

retention_rateadj_total The share of people in n_total, who were in n_total the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of n_total, so n_total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

retention_rateadj_core The share of people in n_ministers, who where in n.ministers the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of n_core, so n.total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

retention_rateadj_minister The share of people in n_ministers, who where in n_ministers the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of n_minister, so n_total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

age_total Average age for people in n_total.

age_core Average age for people in n_core.

age_minister Average age for people in n_minister.

age_share Share of n_total, where the age is coded.

n_party Number of parties represented in the government.

party_share Share of members in n.total (excluding UN representative, Ambassadors and Central Bank governors), where party is coded.

m_finance The name of the minister of finance.

m_agriculture The name of the minister of agriculture.

m_defense The name of the minister of defense.

m_foreignaffairs The name of the minister of foreign affairs.

govern_name The name of the government based on Döring (2019) or Bértoa (2020).

govern_start_date Day the government enters office based on Döring (2019) or Bértoa (2020).

govern_end_date Day the government exits office based Döring (2019) or Bértoa (2020).

system_category The regimetype as classified by Cheibub et al. (2010) and updated by Bjørnskov and Rode (2018).