Southeast Europe elections, cabinets and elites

Content:

[Country selection](#)

[Political parties](#)

[Election results](#)

[Cabinet parties](#)

[Political elite](#)

[Sources](#)

Authors:

Nikola Todorić – University of Konstanz (2017) – nikolatodoric.fpn@gmail.com

Holger Döring – University of Bremen – doering@uni-bremen.de

Christina Zuber – University of Konstanz – christina.zuber@uni-konstanz.de

All data collected and coded by Nikola Todorić at the University of Konstanz in 2017.

Additional support by David Knoll in 2018

This dataset provides information about parties in the countries that succeed the former Republic of Yugoslavia. It follows the structure of the ParlGov-dataset (Döring and Manow 2018) and consists of three separate tables with information about election results, cabinet composition and party leaders. The variables in each table are described in further detail below.

Country selection

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- General results until 2002, after 2002 (starting in 2006) results by entities

Croatia

- Elections and cabinets from ParlGov

- *Comment:* only information after war and transitional period coded

Kosovo

- Start in 2007 (elections before independence proclamation)

Macedonia

- 1998 elections had a mixed parallel electoral system, with two phases - proportional and majoritarian with single-member constituencies. Both phases are coded separately, and overall number of MPs per party is the sum of two phases. For the majoritarian phase, only the second round is coded.
- 1990 and 1994 elections were majoritarian – only second round is coded

Montenegro

- Results for elections at the level of the federal unit in federation with Serbia after 1990
- *Comment:* election dates used as starting date for Đukanović II and III

Serbia

- Results at the level of the federal unit between 1990 and 2006
- Initial country also used to fine tune coding rules codebook
- *Comment:* 1990 first election under majoritarian electoral system – two-round single-member-district

Slovenia

- elections and cabinets from ParlGov

Political parties

Political parties are recorded coherently in election, cabinet and political elite data tables.

Every party is uniquely identified by its **partyfacts_id**

All parties are also added to Party Facts with year first of party and party changes (predecessor/ successor).

Election results

Observational unit:
party level election result

Only parties with an election result of more than **2% vote share OR 2 seats** have been recorded. If no vote share information was available (eg. only seats won), parties who won over 5% of the seats have been recorded.

PDF-copy of sources used can be found in the folder “data-sources”.

Variables:
country
- ISO-Code

year/Month of election (two variables)
- Do identify the election

party facts ID
party key / Short Name
- The party name short has been coded in correspondence to the abbreviation used in Party Facts

party name source
- Name of party in source (use latinica and diacritics)
- For Macedonian, transliterate Cyrillic to latin script according to the official transliteration system adopted by the Macedonian Academy of Arts and Sciences: https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Macedonian_transliteration

party name English
alliance
- If a a party is a member of an electoral alliance, the short name of the alliance is listed here
- If available, not only the election result of the alliance but also of the member parties has been implemented

share
- Vote share of the party

votes
- Number of votes for each party.

seats
- Seats won by a party
- alliances: coded at the alliance level, if alliance wins seats in total

seats_parl
- seats of alliance members in parliament (if not available at the electoral level)
- sum of “seats_parl” approximates “seats” of alliance but may differ (eg. some MPs decide to join other party groups after the election)

comments
source
- URL or title of source document.

Cabinet parties

Observational unit:
party in cabinet

Cabinet definition:

1. any change of parties with cabinet membership
2. any change of the prime minister
3. any general election

Cabinet party definition:

1. party with a minister in cabinet
2. it is distinguished between ministers without portfolio; a description was added for complicated portfolios.

Variables:

country

date

- start of cabinet

cabinet_name

- name of PM and number of PM cabinet – see ParlGov

caretaker

- caretaker cabinet with a limited legislative mandate: non-partisan, provisional, technical or continuation cabinet. Dummy variable coded 1 for caretaker.

party name

partyfacts_id

prime minister

- indicates if the party fills the prime minister position. Dummy variable coded 1 for prime minister's party.

no_portflio

- party has only ministers without portfolio. In this case, the dummy variable is coded 1.

Political elite

Observational unit:

- position of politicians
- defined through coming into position for the first time or after someone else took the position (e.g. not reelected)

Variable:

country

position

- "President"; "pm" (Prime Minister); "partyleader"; "highrepresentative"; "presidencymember"; "chairman"
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
    - "pmrs" – Prime Minister of the Republic of Srpska

    - “presidentrs” – President of the Republic of Srpska
    - “pmfed” – Prime Minister of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

name

- full name of politician with diacritics, exactly the same characters were used for identical persons across multiple rows.
- used to define/identify politician. No numerical ID is used.

start_date

- date coming into office
- code as XXXX-01-01 (1 January) if exact date unknown

party_name

partyfacts_id

comment

Sources

Each observation was coded using information from the document referenced under the “source”-Variable of the elections data table. PDF-copies of those documents can be found in the “data-sources”-folder.