"Political Parties, Presidents, Elections, and Governments" (PPEG)

Codebook: Governments

Version 2022v1

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Contact: ppeg@wzb.eu

Past contributors: Sven Regel (2009-2021), Klara Podkowik (2019-2020), Markus Konrad (2017, 2020), Clara Montero (2017-2019), Alexandra Keiner (2016-2019), Dag Tanneberg (2008-2011), Sandra Brunsbach (2005-2007), Felix Schwarzer (2003-2005), Alexander Belussov (2000-2003), Kai-Uwe Schnapp (1999-2002).

Data collection initiated by Edeltraud Roller and Bernhard Weßels (1999).

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General Remarks

The database *Political Parties, Presidents, Elections, and Governments (PPEG)* combines data on election results and governments in 72 democracies in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australia, and Europe. The current version covers the period between 1942 and 2021 and contains information on 3030 political parties, 1011 parliamentary elections, 338 presidential elections, and 1881 governments.

The data is separated in four different files:

- data on parliamentary elections to the national lower chambers
- data on presidential elections
- data on national governments
- combined data on national governments and corresponding parliamentary elections

You can download each of these datasets on https://www.ppeg.wzb.eu.

The Government Data includes information on prime ministers, cabinets, cabinet parties, and their seat shares in the national lower house. In addition, the data documents the distribution of ministerial posts across cabinet parties, the type of government, and reasons for termination for the single cabinets.

In case of questions or comments, please contact ppeg@wzb.eu.

Coverage

Country	Time	Political Parties	Cabinets	Unique Observations
Albania	1991-2021	13	19	76
Armenia	1995-2021	10	20	66
Australia	1945-2019	6	40	76
Austria	1945-2021	6	36	81
Azerbaijan	1995-2020	1	14	21
Barbados	1986-2018	2	11	11
Belgium	1946-2020	18	49	182
Bolivia	1989-2020	11	15	48
Brazil	1990-2019	24	18	150
Bulgaria	1990-2021	20	21	53
Canada	1945-2021	3	30	30
Chile	1990-2018	13	9	48
Colombia	1990-2018	9	10	31

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Country	Time	Political Parties	Cabinets	Unique Observations
Costa Rica	1990-2020	4	9	16
Croatia	1990-2020	19	16	65
Cyprus	1976-2021	7	25	67
Czech Republic	1990-2021	17	22	69
Denmark	1945-2019	12	40	105
Dominican Republic	1990-2020	7	10	13
El Salvador	1989-2021	9	17	25
Estonia	1992-2021	10	18	43
Finland	1945-2019	13	58	244
France	1945-2020	26	72	284
Georgia	1992-2021	8	23	32
Germany	1949-2021	6	32	67
Greece	1974-2019	8	25	47
Guatemala	1986-2020	11	12	20
Honduras	1982-2022	6	12	15
Hungary	1990-2018	7	12	33
Iceland	1944-2021	10	35	83
India	1952-2019	23	34	92
Ireland	1944-2020	8	30	55
Israel	1949-2021	63	74	413
Italy	1946-2021	38	72	282
Jamaica	1989-2020	2	11	11
Japan	1946-2021	19	62	127
Latvia	1993-2021	25	26	111
Lithuania	1992-2020	19	20	68
Luxembourg	1945-2018	5	22	48
Malta	1947-2020	3	21	23
Mauritius	1987-2019	9	17	54
Mexico	1946-2021	5	26	34
Moldova	1994-2021	14	26	60
Montenegro	2006-2020	9	7	25
Netherlands	1946-2022	12	34	110
New Zealand	1943-2020	9	35	53
Nicaragua	1990-2022	4	7	7
North Macedonia	1994-2022	22	15	81
Norway	1945-2021	7	36	73
Panama	1994-2019	8	6	16
Paraguay	1989-2018	4	9	12
Peru	1980-2022	23	50	101
Poland	1991-2021	25	27	108
Portugal	1976-2019	7	26	61
Romania	1990-2021	21	34	119
Russia	1994-2021	9	19	49
Serbia	1991-2020	24	15	72

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Country	Time	Political Parties	Cabinets	Unique Observations
Slovakia	1990-2021	23	20	74
Slovenia	1990-2021	21	20	88
South Africa	1994-2019	8	10	24
South Korea	1988-2021	7	33	44
Spain	1977-2020	10	17	31
Sweden	1945-2021	7	34	71
Switzerland	1944-2021	7	78	311
The Bahamas	1987-2021	2	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	1986-2020	4	10	11
Turkey	1950-2018	17	44	93
USA	1949-2021	2	39	42
Ukraine	1994-2021	23	27	72
United Kingdom	1945-2019	4	29	32
Uruguay	1990-2020	6	7	15
Venezuela	1989-2019	6	14	17

Sources

Government data and cabinet compositions were collected from Keesing's Record of World Events, Blondel and Müller-Rommel (2001) and Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (2000).

After 2017, different additional sources were considered. These include government homepages, the European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook), and Wikipedia.

Notes on included governments

A government is defined as any administration that is formed after an election and continues in the absence of:

- a change of Prime Minister; or
- a change in the party composition of the cabinet; or
- resignation in an inter-election period followed by re-formation of the government with the same Prime Minister and party composition; or
- an election to the national lower chamber on a different date than the presidential election in presidential systems.

This definition is based on Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (2000, 10).

Notes on vote and seat shares

If necessary, single government parties were aggregated as electoral alliances in order to facilitate an optimal match with the corresponding parliamentary election results. Due to this, an electoral alliance can be a government party and a supporting party at the same time.

See the Codebook "Parliamentary Data" for detailed information on the collection and calculation of political parties' vote and seat shares in the corresponding lower house elections.

Notes on presidential systems

In presidential systems (e.g. Mexico, Peru, or South Korea) and semi-presidential systems with strong presidents (e.g., Russia or Georgia), the data does not document the total number of ministers, the distribution of ministerial posts, the number of government parties, or the government seat share in the national parliament. Here, the type of government is automatically set to "Presidential Cabinet" (see variable *tog*). Exceptions are Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, and the United States. For these countries, all variables are given.

Notes on expert and caretaker governments

In the case of expert and caretaker governments (see variable *tog*), the data does not document the distribution of ministerial posts or the government seat share in the national parliament.

Variable Information

iso3c

ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 codes

Three-letter country codes defined in ISO 3166-1.

iso2c

ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code

Two-letter country codes defined in ISO 3166-1.

cname_en

Country name (English)

edate

Date of national lower house election

If the election lasted for several days, the last date was coded. By-elections for single seats or districts are unconsidered.

idate

Date of inauguration of the Prime Minister/head of state

The inauguration was coded as the date ...

- the Prime Minister and the Government Programme was confirmed in a formal vote of confidence; or
- on which the Prime Minister was sworn in by the King/Queen; or
- on which the Prime Minister was appointed by the President of the Republic; or
- on which the Ministers were sworn in.

If the swearing-in of the Prime Minister and the approval of the Government Programme took place on two different days, the swearing-in was considered to be the date of inauguration. If only the approval date of the Government Programme is known, this date was taken as the date of inauguration.

pm

Name of Prime Minister (Surname, First Name)

tog

Type of government

Coding:
- SPMa: Single Party Majority
- MWC: Minimum Winning Coalition
- OC: Oversized Coalition
- SPMi: Single Party Minority
- MPMi: Multi Party Minority
- EC: Expert or Caretaker Government
- Pres: Presidential Cabinet
- Other: Other

rft

Reason for termination of government

Coding:
- ElecParl: Election of parliament
- ResPM: Resignation of PM
- ResPMHealth: Resignation of PM due to ill health/death
- Diss: Dissension
- LoPS: Lack of parliamentary support
- IoHS: Intervention of head of state
- ElecPres: Election of president
- Other: Other
- Notappl: Not applicable

The code *Notappl* was used for governments that were still in office at the time of the data release.

party_id

Alphanumeric party code consisting of the ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country code and a party-specifc code (3 digits).

Code consists of the iso2c country code and the database-specific party code (see coding below). E.g., the code FR9 denotes the French Communist Party (PCF).

Coding:
- 1-599: Political parties
- 600-799: Electoral pacts and electoral pacts that transformed into political parties
- 800-879: Regional/Local electoral pacts
- 880-989: Other parties that are part of an electoral pact
- 993: Special coding, e.g. "Initiative Committee"
- 994: Spoilt votes
- 995: Against all candidates
- 996: Minorities
- 997: Others/Independent candidates
- 998: Independent/Non-partisan candidates
- 998.5: Independent candidates in the cabinet
- 999: Other parties
- 999.5: Members of "other parties" in the cabinet

cmp

Manifesto Project party code

See *https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu*.

Use the variables *cname_en*, *edate*, and *cmp* to join this data with the Manifesto Project data.

cmp_parfam

Manifesto Project party family coding

See *https://manifesto-project.wzb.eu*.

Coding:
- 10: Ecological party
- 20: Socialist party
- 30: Social democratic party
- 40: Liberal party
- 50: Christian democratic party
- 60: Conservative party
- 70: Nationalist party
- 80: Agrarian party
- 90: Ethnic and regional party
- 95: Special issue party
- 98: Electoral Alliances without a dominant party
- 999/NA: Missing information.

pinitials

Party name abbreviation

pname_en

English translation of party name

pname_or

Original party name

pm_party

Party of Prime Minister

Binary variable indicating whether the respective party is the party of the head of state.

gov_party

Government party

Binary variable indicating whether the respective party is a government party.

support_party

Supporting party

Binary variable indicating whether the respective party is a supporting party that has not officialy signed a coalition agreement.

The coding of supporting parties is based on formal support agreements if mentioned in the sources. This information is probably incomplete in some countries.

nmin

Total of number of ministers per government

A minister is defined here as a person who acts as the head of a ministry. In principle, all cases are coded as ministerial posts that refer in some way to the fact that the person heads a ministry. If formulations such as "to act as minister of..." were used in the sources, it was also assumed that this is a ministerial function in the sense of the definition.

Our priority lies with identifying the number of ministerial posts for governments immediately after elections to the national lower chambers took place. The data quality of all other cabinets varies across countries and needs to be inspected individually by the user.

nminpp

Number of ministers per party

This variable is always set to missing for Expert or Caretaker Governments (tog = EC) and Presidential Cabinets (tog = Pres).

Our priority lies with identifying the distribution of ministerial posts for governments immediately after elections to the national lower chambers took place. The data quality of all other cabinets varies across countries and needs to be inspected individually by the user.

If, in the case of single-party governments ($tog = SPMa$ or $tog = SPMi$), the total number of ministers was documented in the source but the exact party affiliation of the ministers was missing, all posts were assigned to the party of the prime minister.

v_share_wgt

Weighted share of votes gained by each party in the national lower chamber

Weighted share of votes gained by each party calculated as the sum of vote shares gained by proportional and majority vote weighted by the relative sizes of the proportional and majority tier. In non-MMM electoral systems this variable equals *v_share*.

The weighted vote share is calculated as follows:

$$\text{v_share} * \text{prop} + \text{v_share_2ndtier} * \text{maj},$$

where *v_share* is the vote share gained by proportional vote and *v_share_2ndtier* is the vote share gained by majority vote. *prop* and *maj* denote the corresponding weights defined as the sizes of the corresponding tiers in relation to the absolute number of seats in the national lower house.

$$\text{prop} = \text{seats/total_seats}$$

$$\text{maj} = \text{seats_2ndtier/total_seats}$$

Always set to missing for independent ministers and those who are members of "other parties" (*party_id*: 998.5 and 999.5).

See the Codebook "Parliamentary Data" for detailed information on the collection and calculation of political parties' vote and seat shares in the corresponding lower house elections.

estimate

Estimated election results

Binary variable indicating whether the number of votes gained by the respective party and the corresponding vote share has been estimated based on the votes gained by an electoral coalition.

Calculated if political parties have been part of an electoral alliance and the seat share of the single parties were known, but not their vote shares. In this case, the vote shares were estimated as follows:

$$(\text{seat_}p/\text{seat_}a) * \text{vote_}a,$$

where seat_p denotes the seats won by the party in question, seat_a the seats won by the corresponding electoral alliance, and vote_a the votes won by the electoral alliance.

In some cases, two or more political parties presented joint lists in single districts (e.g., Belgium 1946-58 or Norway 1949-1981). Here, the votes of the joint lists were distributed to the individual parties according to their total vote share in the respective election.

s_share

Share of seats gained by each party in the national lower chamber

Variable includes seats won in all tiers in the case of segmented electoral systems. Always set to missing for independent ministers and those who are members of "other parties" (*party_id*: 998.5 and 999.5).

share_remark

Remark on missing vote and seat shares

Gives a brief explanation for missing vote and seat shares of governing parties. Reasons include memberships in electoral alliances, combined lists, the founding of new parties or insufficient information in the sources.

gov_seat

Total seat share of government parties

This variable is always set to missing for Expert or Caretaker Governments (*tog* = EC) and Presidential Cabinets (*tog* = Pres).

gov_seat_remark

Remark on particularities of gov_seat

In some cases, *gov_seat* does not equal the sum of the seat shares of the single governing parties. This is the case, for example, when independent members of parliament without party affiliation joined the national government. In other cases, the variable was adjusted in the event of splits or mergers of existing government parties and resulting changes in the distribution of seats. Lastly, in a few cases *gov_seat* contradicts the documented *type of government* (tog) because our sources do not provide sufficient information on the composition of the government.

The variable *gov_seat_remark* comments such special cases and the corresponding adjustments.

ngovparties

Number of government parties

This variable is always set to missing for Expert or Caretaker Governments (*tog* = EC) and Presidential Cabinets (*tog* = Pres).

region

Region of country

Regions as defined in the World Bank Development Indicators.

continent	*Continent of country* Continents as defined in the World Bank Development Indicators
eu_member	*Membership European Union*
eu_east	*East European member of the European Union*
eu_since	*Year of entry in European Union*
eu_exit	*Year of withdrawal from the European Union*
oecd	*Membership OECD*
oecd23	*Membership OECD-23*
oecd_since	*Year of entry in OECD*

References

Blondel, Jean and Ferdinand Müller-Rommel. 2001. *Cabinets in Eastern Europe*. New York: Palgrave.

Woldendorp, Jaap, Hans Keman and Ian Budge. 2000. *Party Government in 48 Democracies (1945-1998). Composition, Duration, Personnel*. Dordrecht/Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers.