Regionally Disaggregated Country Elections Dataset (RD|CED) Codebook

Version 2024

Published together with
"Studying multi-level systems with cross-level data: Introducing three integrated datasets"
British Journal of Political Science

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Citation: *When using our data, please cite the accompanying BJPS publication:* Röth, Leonce, Daniel Felipe Saldivia Gonzatti, Lea Kaftan, André Kaiser (2024) Studying multi-level systems with cross-level data: Introducing three integrated datasets. *British Journal for Political Science*, forthcoming.

The datasets contain variables that have been collected by other researchers or institutions. All those are referenced. We would like to remind you that appropriate citation refers to the real creators of those data even if they have been used based on our dataset!

Access: via the BJPS Harvard Dataverse (link *https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/mld*)

Funding: We are very thankful for the generous funding by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) - Grant numbers: KA 1741/10-1 and KA 1741/10-2.

Feedback: We are very grateful for any constructive comments or suggestions for improvement. Please provide feedback via the **GitHub repository.** (link *https://github.com/leonce-collab/Multi-level-Data*)

Explore: Visit our dashboard to explore the data within interactive maps: **http://multi-level-cross-level-politics.eu/**.

Acknowledgments
We are very thankful for all the student assistants that have worked on the project over the years: Ben Stefani, Çağan Varol, Keno Röller-Siedenburg, Kristina Ophey, Marcel Buchwald, Mingyi Zhang, Rebecca Kittel, Saskia Gottschalk, Taiwo A. Ahmed and Vera Serbenyuk. We further had a fruitful collaboration with external researchers such as Arjan Schakel (University of Bergen), Sandra León (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid) and Emanuele Massetti (University of Trento).

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1. Conceptual information

Definition of a region: The definition of a region is closely related to the definition within the dataset of the Regional Authority Index (Hooghe et al. 2016). A region is defined as a jurisdiction between the country government and local government. We do not apply the population criterion used by Hooghe et al. (2016), but define a region as the second jurisdictional tier below the country level (compare the coverage table in the Appendix as well as the codebooks).

Definition of a party: We use the definition of a political party as indicated by our sources. However, we put in a great deal of effort to identify and synchronize the partisan names and IDs across sources and levels. The IDs always favour continuity over change. For example, a party might change its name, but otherwise remain the same in terms of organization and personnel; here we change the name but retain the old ID. This solution has the advantage that more fine-grained distinctions can easily be made ex-post, whereas the harmonization of IDs in case of different party names would be more demanding.

Temporal specification: We provide two distinct temporal configurations of the dataset. In its standard configuration, the dataset is based on electoral periods. A second specification provides yearly data.

Unit of analysis in the RD|CED: The RD|CED contains **party-level data**, including election results for country elections at the regional and country level, cabinet composition, ideological positions of parties and cabinets, the electoral importance of a region for country elections, and several ID based links to other datasets.

2. Coverage

Table 1: Coverage of RD|CED

			Election cross-sectional structure		Panel structure	
Country	**ID**	**Regions**	**Number of observations as party country cabinet dyad**	**Electoral period**	**Number of observations as yearly party observations**	**Electoral period**
Australia	2	Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia	1683	1946-2019	2723	1949-2019
Austria	1	Burgenland, Kärnten, Niederösterreich, Oberösterreich, Salzburg, Steiermark, Tirol, Vorarlberg, Wien	1243	1945-2017	2552	1949-2017
Belgium	3	Flandern, Wallonien, Brüssel-Halle-Vilvoorde	1007	1946-2014	1616	1949-2014
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serb Republic	324	1996-2018	497	1996-2018
Canada	4	Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon, Nunavut	1579	1945-2015	4949	1949-2015
Denmark	5	Copenhagen-Frederiksberg, Faroe Islands, Greenland, Islands, Jutland, Hovedstaden, Midtjylland, Nordjylland, Sjælland, Syddanmark	904	1950-2007	1717	1950-2007
France	17	Alsace, Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Centre, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse, Franche-Comte, Haute-Normandie, Ile-de-France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Lorraine, Nord-pas-de-Calais, Pays-de-la-Loire, Picardie, Poitou-Charente, Provence-Alpes-Cote-d'Azur, Pyrenees, Rhone-Alpes	3784	1962-2012	5703	1962-2012
Germany	8	Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Schleswig-Holstein, Saarland, Berlin, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen	3827	1949-2017	10461	1949-2017
Italy	10	Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Trentino Alto Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto, Circoscrizione Estero	6244	1948-2018	6294	1948-2018
Mexico	36	Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Distrito Federal, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas	2963	1964-2015	8889	1964-2015
Nicaragua	55	Boaco, Carazo, Chinandega, Chontales, Estelí, Granada, Jinotega, León, Madriz, Managua, Masaya, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Región Autónoma Atlántico Norte, Región Autónoma Atlántico Sur, Río San Juan, Rivas, Chontales-Boaco-Zelaya Central, Las Segovias, Matagalpa-Jinotega, Occidente, Oriente	460	1984-2016	2280	1984-2016
Norway	13	Akershus, Aust-Agder, Buskerud, Finnmark - Finnmárku, Hedmark, Hordaland, Møre og Romsdal, Nord-Trøndelag, Nordland, Oppland, Oslo, Østfold, Rogaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Sør-Trøndelag, Telemark, Troms - Romsa, Vest-Agder, Vestfold, Bergen	6668	1945-2017	13185	1949-2017
Portugal	53	Açores, Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Bragança, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Europa, Évora, Faro, Fora de Europa, Guarda, Leiria, Lisboa, Madeira, Portalegre, Porto, Santarém, Setúbal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real, Viseu, Emigraçao, Macau, Moçambique	3045	1975-2015	5768	1975-2015

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Country	ID	Regions	Number of observations as party country cabinet dyad	Electoral period	Number of observations as yearly party observations	Electoral period
Serbia	45	Central Serbia (Republic), Kosovo and Metohija (Autonomous Province), Vojvodina (Autonomous Province)	449	2000-2016	811	2000-2016
Spain	14	Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Cantabria, Castille and Leon, Castille la Mancha, Catalonia, Ceuta, Extremadura, Galicia, La Rioja, Madrid, Melilla, Murcia, Navarra, Pais Vasco, Valencia	1848	1977-2019	4242	1977-2019
Sweden	15	Aelvsborg läns, Blekinge läns, Fyrstads Läns, Gävleborgs läns, Göteborgs och Bohus läns, Gotlands läns, Hallands läns, Jämtlands läns, Jönköpings läns, Kalmar läns, Kopparberg läns, Kristianstads läns, Kronobergs läns, Malmöhus läns, Norrbottens läns, Oerebro läns, Oestergötlands läns, Skaraborgs läns, Södermanlands läns, Stockholm, Uppsala läns, Värmlands läns, Västerbottens läns, Västernorrlands läns, Västmanlands läns, Malmös Läns, Dalarnas län, Skåne läns, Västra Götalands län	5106	1944-2018	10823	1948-2018
Switzerland	16	Aargau, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Appenzell Innerrhoden, Basel-Landschaft, Basel-Stadt, Bern, Freiburg, Genf, Glarus, Graubünden, Luzern, Neuenburg, Nidwalden, Obwalden, Sankt Gallen, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Solothurn, Tessin, Thurgau, Uri, Waad, Wallis, Zug, Zürich, Jura	6826	1947-2015	25036	1947-2015
Turkey	44	Adana, Adiyaman, Afyon, Agri, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir, Bilecik, Bingöl, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gümüshane, Hakkari, Hatay, Icel, Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaras, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kirklareli, Kirsehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kütahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sanliurfa, Siirt, Sinop, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Usak, Van, Yozgat, Zonguldak, Aksaray, Bartin, Batman, Bayburt, Karaman, Kirikkale, Sirnak, Ardahan, Düzce, Igdir, Karabük, Kilis, Osmaniye, Yalova	10207	1950-2015	14873	1950-2011
United Kingdom	18	England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales	449	1945-2017	1074	1950-2017
19 countries		**365 regions**	**58,616**	**1944-2019**	**123,493**	**1948-2019**

3. Variables

Table 2: Description of variables of RD|CED

Temporal, Geographic and Party Identification

Variable	Name	Description	Data format
country	Country name	Name of the country in English	string
country_id	Country ID	Unique identification of country within the project	two-digit code
region	Region name	Name of the region (different languages; accent formats)	string
region_id	Region ID	Unique identification number of the region composed by the 'country_id' and a two-digit code for each region	country_id + two-digit code
year	Parliamentary year	Year of the parliamentary election. A 'b' is added at the end if this was the second election in the country that year.	YYYY (+b)
parl_year	Parliamentary year (numeric)	Year of parliamentary election	YYYY
parl_year_b	Parliamentary year (numeric)	Year of the parliamentary election. A 'b' is added at the end if this was the second election in the country that year.	YYYY (+b)
decade	Decade of observation	Calendar decade of the observation	YYYY
parl_date	Date of parliamentary election	Date of parliamentary election	YYYY-MM-DD
year_manifesto	Year of the Manifesto Project	Calendar year of the manifesto data assigned to the respective party observation for available parties in Manifesto Project (Lehmann et al. 2023)	YYYY
parl_number	Parliamentary number.	Count number of the parliamentary election	number
party	Party name	Party name without whitespaces and first letter of each word is capitalized	capitalized string
p_abbrev	Party abbreviation	Abbreviation of the party	capitalized string
party_id	Party ID	Identification number of the party. Composed by the variables 'country_id', 'parfam' and the count number of parties within country. Unique for each party across time. Family of the party inspired by the Manifesto Project labels and coded by the project team with qualitative information. In some cases, we depart from the Manifesto Project assignment (see Country notes).	country_id + parfam + two-digit code
parfam	Party family	Family of the party inspired by the Manifesto Project labels and coded by the project team with qualitative information. In some cases, we depart from the Manifesto Project assignment (see Country notes). 10 (ECO, ecological) 20 (COM, communist) 30 (SOC, social democratic) 40 (LIB, liberal) 50 (CHR, Christian democratic), 60 (CON, conservative) 70 (NAT, nationalist) 80 (AGR, agrarian) 90 (ETH, ethnic and regional) 95 (SIP, special issue) 98/00 (DIV, electoral alliances of diverse origin, no dominant party), 99 Independent candidate list (category added by authors)	two-digit code
p_id_cmp	Party ID in Manifesto Project	Identification number of the party by the Manifesto Project (Lehmann et al. 2023).	five-digit code
p_id_ches	CHES ID	Identification number from the Chapel Hill Expert Survex (Jolly et al. 2022)	five-digit code
rai_region_id	RAI region ID - 2020	Region identifier according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016)	number
cowcode	Country-level Correlates of War codes	level Correlates of War codes (http://www.correlatesofwar.org) according to Regional Authority In dex v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016)	code
iso3166	Country ISO3166 code	Country code of International Organization for Standardization (ISO 3166-1) according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016)	code
rai_country_id	RAI country ID	Country identifier according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016)	two-digit code

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Partisan Information, Positions and Electoral Importance

Variable	Name	Description	Data format
left_right	Left right position	market_imp + cultural_im (standardized to 0-1)	0-1
rilestand_imp	RILE standardized with imputations	MARPOR (Lehmann et al. 2023) with imputed RILE standardized means by party family/decade for missing values; standardized from left (0) to right (1)	0-1
market_imp	Market liberalism position with imputations	Market liberalism party position values based on item-response models on manifesto data by Röth (2017) with imputed market liberalism means by party family/decade for missing values; standardized from state interventionist (0) to market liberal (1)	0-1
cultural_imp	Cultural position with imputations	Cultural party position values based on item-response models on manifesto data by Röth (2017) with imputed cultural means by party family/decade for missing values; standardized from cultural traditionalist (0) to cultural liberal (1)	0-1
rile	RILE	Left right party position values assigned by the Manifesto Project (Lehmann et al. 2023)	number
rilestand	RILE standardized	MARPOR (Lehmann et al. 2023); standardized from left (0) to right (1). RILE according to Laver and Budge (1992)	0-1
market	Market liberalism position	Market liberalism party position values based on item-response models on manifesto data by Röth (2017); standardized from state interventionist (0) to market liberal (1)	0-1
cultural	Cultural homogeneity position	Cultural party position values based on item-response models on manifesto data by Röth (2017); standardized from cultural traditionalist (0) to cultural liberal (1)	0-1
lrgen	General left-right from CHES	General left-right from CHES	0.14-10.00
lrecon	Economic left right from CHES	Economic left right from CHES	0.09-9.59
galtan	Galtan position from CHES	Galtan position from CHES	0.13- 10.00
parfam_cmp	Party family Manifesto Project	Party family assigned by the Manifesto Project project for the parties available (Lehmann et al. 2023)	two-digit code
party_cmp	Party name Manifesto Project	Party name assigned by the Manifesto Project project for the parties available (Lehmann et al. 2023)	string
p_abbrev_cmp	Party abbreviation Manifesto Project	Party abbreviation assigned by the Manifesto Project project for the parties available (Lehmann et al. 2023)	capitalized string
cmp_year	Manifesto Project year	Calendar year of the manifesto by the Manifesto Project project (Lehmann et al. 2023) including 'b' years for more than one election within one calendar year	YYYY
imp_max_s	Importance of region in general	General electoral importance of region as share of seats allocated to that region relative to maximal seats in country parliament (r_s_p/r_s_max)	percentage
imp_rmax_s	Electoral importance of party in region I	Electoral importance of party in a region as share of seats of the party relative to maximal numbers of seats allocated in that region in country parliament (r_s_p/r_s_max)	percentage
imp_rn_s	Electoral importance of party in region II	Electoral importance of party in a region as share of regional seats of the party relative to is total number of seats in the country parliament (r_s_p/n_s_p)	percentage
regionalist_party	Regionalist party	Dummy indicating whether the party demands more regional authority in any kind, from more autonomy for the respective region to independence/secession (1) or not (0)	dummy
distance_lr	Left-right party distance	Distance between party and Center of Gravity - Left-Right at the region-election level: |cog_lr - rilestand|	0-1
distance_ml	Market liberalism party distance	Distance between party and Center of Gravity - Market liberalism at the region-election level: |cog_ml - ml_ir|	0-1
distance_cult	Cultural party distance	Distance between party and Center of Gravity - Cultural dimension at the region-election level: |cog_cult - cultural_position|	0-1
proximity_lr	Left-right party proximity	Proximity between party and Center of Gravity - Left-Right at the region-election level: 1- |cog_lr - rilestand|	0-1
proximity_ml	Market liberalism party proximity	Proximity between party and Center of Gravity - Market liberalism at the region-election level: 1- |cog_ml - ml_ir|	0-1
proximity_cult	Cultural party proximity	Proximity between party and Center of Gravity - Cultural dimension at the region-election level: 1- |cog_cult - cultural_position|	0-1

Country and Regional Cabinet Information

Variable	Name	Description	Data format
cab_name	Name of the country cabinet	Head of cabinet and tenure. Surname of head of cabinet (first letter capitalized). If two or more head of cabinets in the data set have the same surname, the first letter (capitalized) of the cabinet leaders' first name is indicated in addition. If this does not suffice to discriminate among the cabinet leaders, the full first name (first letter capitalized) is indicated. Moreover, roman letters indicate the tenure for every cabinet leader with more than one tenure. In presidential systems, cab_name equals pres_name. Information predominantly retrieved from ParlGov (Döring and Manow 2012) with adaptations.	string
cab_nr	Cabinet number	Count number of the country cabinet, within the temporal coverage of the dataset	number
cab_p_main_abbrev	Main cabinet party abbreviation	Party abbreviation of the cabinet party with most seats in the country parliament	capitalized string
cab_p_main_id	Main cabinet party ID	Identification number of the main party within the country cabinet	cf. party_id
identifier_pid_cab	Identifier for cabinet and main cabinet	Connector for cabinet country and main cabinet party ID	string + cf. party_id
cab_p_main_fam	Party family of main cabinet party	Party family of main cabinet party at the cabinet unit level.	cf. parfam
cab_year	Cabinet year	Calendar year in which the country cabinet enters office	YYYY
cab_startdate	Start date of cabinet	Start date of the country cabinet	YYYY-MM-DD
cab_enddate	End date of cabinet	End date of the country cabinet	YYYY-MM-DD
cab_duration	Cabinet duration	Number of months that the country cabinet lasted in office. If more than one cabinet is in office in the same month, the month is assigned to the cabinet with the most days, and if the numbers of days in office of the cabinets are equal, the month is assigned to the previous cabinet.	number
pres_system	Presidential system	Dummy indicating whether the political system is presidential or semi-presidential (1) or not (0). All variables that only apply to '(semi)-presidential' systems are assigned missing values (NA) for the others.	dummy
pres_name	President's name	President and tenure. Surname of president (first letter capitalized). If two or more presidents in the data set have the same surname, the first letter (capitalized) of the presidents' first name is indicated in addition, if this does not suffice to discriminate among the presidents, the full first name (first letter capitalized) is indicated. Moreover, roman letters indicate the tenure for every president with more than one tenure.	string (+ first letter of first name or full first name) (+ roman digit)
pres_number	Number of the presidency	Count number of the presidency within the coverage period of the country	number
pres_p_abbrev	President's party abbreviation	Party abbreviation of the party, to whom the president belongs to	capitalized string
pres_party_id	President's party ID	Identification number of the party of the president	country_id + parfam + two-digit code
pres_p_fam	President's party family	Party family of president's party	two-digit code
pres_year	President first year in office	Calendar year of the moment the presidents enters office	YYYY
pres_date	President election date	Calendar date of the election of the presidency	YYYY-MM-DD
pres_startdate	President start date	Start date of the presidency	YYYY-MM-DD
pres_enddate	President end date	End date of the presidency	YYYY-MM-DD
cab_p_sum	Sum of cabinet parties	Number of parties participating in the country cabinet	dummy
cab_p_main	Main cabinet party	Party participates in the country cabinet and has the most seats among cabinet parties in the country parliament	dummy
cab_p_comp	Main competitor party	Party with the greatest number of seats without country cabinet participation	dummy
cab_graco	Grand coalition cabinet	Country cabinet is formed by the two strongest parties in the country parliament in term of seat share	dummy
cab_doublemaj	Cabinet with double majority	Country cabinet benefits from the same partisan majority in the second chambers in systems with a second country chamber	dummy
cab_p_main_indp	Cabinet of independent	The country cabinet is run by an independent prime minister	dummy

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Country and Regional Cabinet Information

Variable	Name	Description	Data format
cab_sshare	Cabinet seat share	Seat share of the cabinet parties (sum) on the country level based on maximal seat allocation in the country parliament (per cent)	0-1
r_cab_sshare	Regional cabinet seat share	Seat share of the cabinet parties (sum) in the respective region based on maximal regional seat allocation in country parliament (per cent)	percentage
cab_vshare	Cabinet vote share	Vote share of the cabinet parties (sum) on the country level based on valid country votes in country parliament	percentage
r_cab_vshare	Cabinet vote share	Vote share of the cabinet parties (sum) in the respective region based on valid votes in the respective region	percentage
first_cab	First cabinet	Cabinet is first cabinet for country period covered	dummy
last_cab	Last cabinet	Cabinet is last cabinet for country period covered	dummy
cab_panelstart	Cabinet start	Calendar year of country cabinet start (only available in the panel data structure)	YYYY
cab_panelend	Cabinet end	Calendar year of country cabinet end (only available in the panel data structure)	YYYY
losing_cab	Losing cabinet	Country cabinet is not the longest serving in a year (1) or it is the longest serving (0) (only available in the calendar structure for the panel data)	dummy
r_adapted_missing	Regional vote share adapted is missing	Dummy indicating whether the regional vote share adapted (and therefore the simple regional share) has a missing value (1) or not (0)	dummy
cab_rile	RILE cabinet position	Left-right ideal point of the country cabinet weighted by seats in country parliament based on manifesto data (Lehmann et al. 2023)	0-1
cab_market.state	Market cabinet position	Market liberalism ideal point of the country cabinet weighted by seats in country parliament based on manifesto data (Lehmann et al. 2023)	0-1
cab_cult	Cultural cabinet position	Cultural dimension ideal point of the country cabinet weighted by seats in country parliament based on manifesto data (Lehmann et al. 2023)	0-1
cab_region.rile_distance	Left-right cabinet-region distance	Distance between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the left-right dimension: |cab_rile - cog_lr|	0-1
cab_region.market_distance	Market liberalism cabinet-region distance	Distance between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the market liberalism dimension: |cab_market - cog_ml|	0-1
cab_region.cultural_distance	Cultural cabinet-region distance	Distance between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the cultural dimension: |cab_cult - cultural_position|	0-1
cab_region.rile_proximity	Left-right cabinet-region proximity	Proximity between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the left-right dimension: 1 - |cab_rile - cog_lr|	0-1
cab_region.market_proximity	Market liberalism cabinet-region proximity	Proximity between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the market liberalism dimension: 1- |cab_market - cog_ml|	0-1
cab_region.cultural_proximity	Cultural cabinet-region proximity	Proximity between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the cultural dimension: 1- |cab_cult - cog_cult|	0-1

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Electoral Results
(country elections at the country and regional level)

Variable	Name	Description	Data format
n_s_max	Maximal number of seats country	Maximal numbers of seats in the country parliament	number
r_s_max	Maximal number of seats regionally	Maximal numbers of seats assigned to a region in the country parliament	number
n_v_max	Vote registration country - maximal number of votes	Number of registered voters at the country level, which is the maximum number of potential votes in the country election	number
n_cast	Votes casted country	Number of votes that were casted in the election at the country level, including invalid votes	number
n_valid	Valid votes	Number of valid votes that were casted in the election at the country level	number
n_invalid	Invalid votes	Number of invalid votes that were casted in the election at the country level, if available	number
n_turnout	Country turnout	Percentage of casted votes in reference to maximal number of potential votes at the country level (0-100)	percentage
n_v_p	Country votes of the party	Number of votes obtained at the country level by the party	number
r_v_max	Maximal number of potential votes regionally	Number of registered voters regionally, which is the potential maximum number of votes in the respective region in the country election	number
r_cast	Votes casted regionally	Number of votes that were casted regionally in the country election, including invalid votes	number
r_valid	Valid regional votes	Number of valid votes that were casted in the respective region in the country election	number
r_invalid	Invalid regional votes	Number of invalid votes that were casted in the respective region in the country election, if available	number
r_turnout	Regional turnout	Percentage of casted votes in reference to maximal number of potential votes in the respective region (0-100)	number
r_v_p	Regional votes	Votes gained by the party in the respective region	number
n_s_p	Country seats of the party	Number of seats won by the party for the country parliament at the country level	number
r_s_p	Regional seats of the party	Number of seats won by the party for the country parliament in the region	number
cab_p	Cabinet party	Party participates in the country cabinet	dummy
n_p_sshare	Country seat share	Party seat share (per cent) in the country parliament	percentage
r_p_sshare	Regional seat share	Party seat share (per cent) won in the respective region for the country parliament (over all seats assigned to the region)	percentage
n_p_vshare	Country vote share	Party vote share (per cent) won country	percentage
r_p_vshare	Regional vote share	Party vote share (per cent) won in the respective region (over all seats assigned to the region)	percentage
r_coverage	Regional vote coverage	Vote coverage on regional level in terms of the sum of vote share at the regional level registered in the data (per cent)	percentage
seat_reg_coverage	Regional seat coverage	Seat coverage on regional level in terms of the sum of seat share at the regional level registered in the data (per cent)	percentage
r_adapted	Regional vote share - adapted	Party vote share (per cent) gained in the respective region adapted by regional vote coverage, simulating full regional coverage: r_p_vshare/r_coverage*100	0-1

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Regional Information

Variable	Name	Description	Data format
r_adapted.vote_seat	Regional support of party proxy	This is a proxy of regional vote share where we impute seat share if vote share is missing.	percentage
coverage_ideology	Ideology coverage	Sum of regional party support (r_adapted.vote_seat) for parties with ideological information available (0-100). Ideological information refers to manifesto based positions.	percentage
cog_lr	Center of Gravity - Left-Right	Ideological position of a region in terms of left and right as weighted mean of left-right party ideology (RILE standardized) and regional support.	0-1
cog_ml	Center of Gravity - Market liberalism	Ideological position of a region in terms of market-liberalism as weighted mean of market liberalism party positions and regional support.	0-1
cog_cult	Center of Gravity - Cultural Dimension	Ideological position of a region in terms of cultural dimension as weighted mean of cultural party positions and regional support.	0-1
regionalist_demand	Regionalist demand	The demand for regional authority in a region as sum of regional vote share of regionalist parties at the region level (per cent): sum of r_p_vshare of all p_reg=1	0-1
rai_region_name	RAI regiona name - 2020	Region name according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016)	string
RAI	RAI value at the year-observation	RAI Index value according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016)	0-27
region_oecd	OECD region	Region name according to the OECD.	string
mountain_region	Mountain region	Extent of populated regional mountain surface (levels: 0,1,2)	0-2

4. Country notes

All countries:

- Independent candidates normally have unique party identification IDs with unique running numbers only related to that specific independent candidate. However, at the country level, the vote count and share variable (e.g., n_v_p) reflect the sum of all independent candidate votes in the country. This is a special type of independent candidate regional-country aggregate.
- There are some independent governments without cabinet parties, e.g., technocratic governments in Italy and Portugal.
- Some party special lists are coded separately at the regional level and sometimes they are added to the main party.
- Ideological data for the panel structure relates to the manifestos of the last respective election; an alternative would be the nearest election manifesto for each party (see RED).
- For the COGs calculations, we link manifesto-based party positions from the respective election to the legislature period following the election, in the case of panel data. For certain missing ideology values and COG alternative specifications, we impute decade means from the respective party family in the sample. This last step mostly applies to small parties without manifesto-based information. Further alternative specifications are possible, such as imputing ideology estimates from manifestos closest in time – even future ones.
- If cab_sshare and cab_vshare (country level) are missing, this is due to independent cabinets (e.g., Bierlein cabinet in Austria) or missing cabinet information (Bosnia and Herzegovina) or missing seat information (Mexico - to be collected).
- Our party vote share (r_p_vshare) can differ from official statistics in cases where we calculated the vote shares ourselves with r_p_v and r_valid. In some cases, we used the r_turnout and r_v_max for a proxy of r_valid, where this information was not available.
- In some elections, the sum of regional seats does not match the maximal amounts of seats in the country parliament, which reflects the original statistics and not a coding problem (e.g., Italy 1948, 1953, 1994, the United Kingdom 1945 and Austria 2017).
- At the country level, all cabinets include the main government party. Except for: Italy-1994-Dini I; Italy-1994-Dini II; Italy-2018-Conte II; Turkey-1995-Ecevit IV; Portugal-1975-PinheiroDeAzevedoJ; Portugal-1976-NobreDaCostaA. In the Turkish and Italian cases, a new variable is included that covers also the electorally strongest party supporting the independent government (cab_p_main_indp). For the Portuguese cases, this does not apply since these were purely independent governments.
- Regionally, there are some cases where the government party is not coded or included in all regional observations. This often occurs in the Australian Northern Territories, Wallonia in 1971, and Valle d'Aosta in the 2010s, as well as for the Turkish cabinets of Irmak and Ecevit IV. A variable called missing_maincab_reg is coded at the regional level to indicate this.
- Some regions disappear electorally for some periods (e.g., Northern Ireland). See the country-specific notes for further information.

Austria: during the Figl I cabinet (1945), all parliamentary parties were in cabinet government.

Australia: source for the 2016 and 2019 elections: https://www.aec.gov.au/

Belgium: sum of r_s_p by region-cabinet overcomes r_s_max in 1971 and 1977, based on official statistics. Parties BSP, PSB/BSP, BSP/PSP, PSB, and PSB/RW are adapted and corrected for Wallonien and Flandern in the 1977 and 1978 Belgian elections.

Canada: Newfoundland and Labrador were not part of Canada in 1945, no electoral participation. No official data for Yukon for the 1949 election. In some cases, the r_coverage is relatively low because the

data only covers the election results of main parties competing at the country level (government and main competitor) and for some regions, one of both can be relatively marginal. One of many sources: elections.ca

Denmark: Source Danish Elections: https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/befolkning-og-valg/valg; Source Danish Parliament & Electoral System (argument for macro-regions): https://www.thedanishparliament.dk/~/media/pdf/publikationer/english/the-parliamentary-system-of-denmark_2011.ashx. Danish Greenland's missing COGs can be explained by the missing party families of the parties contesting there.

France: There is no regional seat share data of parties available. Alternatively, calculate the proxy with r_p_vshare and calculate the importance of the region using r_v_max or r_v_valid. Nord Pas de Calais has no data available for r_valid in 1986; left empty and r_v_p was taken based on vote share. In some cases, we added all our available r_v_p per cabinet. Parties that we could not cover across all regions may be slightly underestimated at the country level. However, we are sure this is a marginal difference since we did not cover them for the irrelevance or unavailability of their electoral results.

Italy: in the 1994-1995 elections, PDS did not run although it was the main competitor in Valle d'Aosta. PRO is not chosen as the main competitor in Valle d'Aosta. In the case of missing vote information, these can be substituted by a "0". There are no regional seat data of the parties for the 1994 election due to electoral system change and electoral statistics. We recommend eliminating the "Circoscrizione Estero" region for statistical analysis since these are the votes from abroad and generally lack substantial political value; we were not able to collect this vote type systematically across time. Invalid votes for 2013 and 2018 include "blancos" and zero-votes. Party *Vallée d'Aosta* for 2013 includes UV-SA-FA. Starting in 2017, the 630 deputies of the Italian parliament were elected as follows: 232 in single-member constituencies (plurality) and 386 in multi-member constituencies (proportional). Due to the electoral reform of 2017, we assign the alliance seats at the regional level to the strongest alliance partner in terms of the number of seats in the respective region according to official statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (ergo, the sum of r_s_p equals n_s_p, but the aggregates can differ from the original statistics). Source: https://elezionistorico.interno.gov.it/index.php.

Mexico: main source for historical electoral results: http://cede.izt.uam.mx. For the period until the first government of Ernesto Zedillo (1994), electoral results reflect the plurality system results, which is not optimal but is the only available data. In the period 2000-2006, PAN had in Tabasco an electoral support below 8 %, although they were governing. Country-level turnout data until 1991 by Nohlen (1993). Handbuch der Wahldaten Lateinamerikas und der Karibik; Opladen - Leske und Budrich Verlag. After 1991, country-level electoral data from Wikipedia when available (often n_turnout is only available for presidential elections).

Portugal: We recommend eliminating the Mozambique, Macau, and Emigracao regions for statistical analysis since these are the votes from abroad or of former colonies and generally lack substantial political value in an electoral sense.

Serbia: The Statistical Yearbook of Serbia has no regional disaggregation. No adaption to the presidential system (we assume it is parliamentary), since the president has mostly a ceremonial role, although she is popularly elected. Governmental data was taken from Wikipedia.org, no ParlGov references were available. Missing r_valid and r_v_max for the period 2000-2007 (r_p_vshare can be eventually misleading); n_v_max corrected. Some few r_v_p for Central Serbia are rounded up due to missing values in more specified data. For the year 2003, the sum on r_v_p does not always match country aggregates nor do the aggregates of r_v_max match with n_v_max.

Spain: reg_v_p and n_v_p are the respective votes "a candidatura" for 2011; they equal casted votes minus "votos nulos" minus "votos blancos". United Left of Navarra is considered a separate party.

Sweden: Original 2018 electoral statistics adaption where Stockholm counties, Skane counties, and Västra Götaland counties are respectively put together and include the capital Gothenburg. Fyrstads Läns only existed between 1973 and 1994; many regions disappeared after 1998 and some new ones were created.

Skane originates from Kristianstad and Malmö in 1996. Västra originates from Göterborgs, Skaraborgs and Älvsborg in 1997.

Turkey: If panel data of democratic regimes/periods is being conceived, delete observations during Turkish military juntas for analysis (1960-1961 - Gürsel I; 1981-1983 - Ulusu). In some regions, the main competitor does not run for elections and has no electoral data, e.g. the Virtue Party FP between 1999 and 2002. In the original data of the Mus and Sinop regions in Turkey, calculations on vote aggregations were automatically conducted, since the original data was wrong or misleading. See literature, documents, and manifestos (PDFs) collected and authored by Çağan Varol. Cabinet names remain with the PM but main_cab_p is the strongest cab_p (both variables can diverge). Originally, cabinet data was taken from Çağan Varol's coding. New cabinets were added with Wikipedia.org data for the 1969 election. Also, the Irmak cabinet was included as a transitory one in the period 1973-74. For the 2015 election, the sources reveal many mistakes or misleading pieces of information: https://www.yenisafak.com/secim-2015/secim-sonuclari. r_s_max can be misleading for the period 1950-1970 (often much higher than the sum of party seats), we recommend using simulations of sum or r_p_s. For all seat data concerning Turkey, there was no official information on the region Sakarya - therefore always zero ("0") for Sakarya. Therefore, also, n_s_max and all referring to seat aggregation for Turkey is slightly lower - Sakarya had around 6 seats across time. r_s_p for Turkey in 2015 is always zero ("0") since systematic information was missing.

United Kingdom: Some elections have relatively low electoral coverage (~ 65 %). London "region" was not included / existent in the second 1974 election, consider this in the panel structure. Liberal and LibDems are coded as the same party across time for our purposes. However, the WZB-Manifesto Project manifesto code was adapted and changed from 1992 onwards. Update for r_v_p and r_valid from "UK Election Statistics: 1918-2018: 100 years of Elections" (House of Commons). r_cast was set as missing since there is no available information. An approximate r_v_max was calculated with r_valid as a proxy (the sum does not fit with n_v_max). r_invalid set as missing, not available. n_v_max was updated with data from "Elections in Europe. A Data Handbook" (Nohlen and Stöver 2010). Some r_v_p for England are rounded up due to the official statistics book.

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