许多国家都有多个国家元首。在某些情况下，一个国家的正式首脑可能主要是一个礼仪性的职位（就像当今欧洲大多数君主制国家一样），其中行政权被授予另一个职位，例如总理。在其他情况下，强人（或女性）可能会正式下台，但仍然是国家的有效领导人。

我们试图根据我们对每个州的具体情况的了解来确定实际有效的统治者。在大多数情况下，确定有效的统治者是相对明确且没有争议的，但在其他情况下，编码可能会引起更多争议。案例描述文件确定了我们以特定方式处理可能有争议的案例的基本原理和推理。

We employ the CCODE and IDACR variables from the Correlates of War project to identify countries. The LEADER variable records the leader’s name. In many cases, different spellings are used. The case description file below often provides those different spellings and more detail on the leader’s name. The STARTDATE and ENDDATE variable indicate the beginning and end of one leader-spell. Since leaders may enjoy more than one spell in office, the same leader may have more than one STARTDATE and ENDDATE.

我们使用 Correlates of War 项目中的 CCODE 和 IDACR 变量来识别国家。 LEADER 变量记录了领导者的名字。命名和拼写约定，例如，“姓氏”和“基督教”名字的顺序，包括母亲的名字等。我们不要求 - 但确实尝试 - 在拼写上保持一致。下面的案例描述文件通常会提供这些不同的拼写以及领导者姓名的更多详细信息。我们为每一位领导者提供一个独一无二且稳定的LEADID。

STARTDATE 和 ENDDATE 变量指示一个领导者领导生涯的开始和结束。由于领导者在任期间可能享有不止一次任期，因此同一位领导者可能有多个 STARTDATE 和 ENDDATE。

Archigos codes the manner in which transfers between rulers occur. Our main interest is whether transfers of power between leaders take place in a regular or irregular fashion. We code transfers as **regular or irregular** depending on the political institutions and selection mechanisms in place. We identify whether leaders are selected into and leave political office in a manner prescribed by either explicit rules or established conventions.

Archigos 对统治者之间转移发生的方式进行编码。我们的主要兴趣是领导者之间的权力交接是否以**常规或非常规**的方式进行。我们根据现有的政治机构和选择机制将转移编码为常规或非常规。我们确定领导人是否按照明确规则或既定惯例规定的方式被选入和离开政治职位。

Leader transfers have two components, entry and exit into power. The variable EN- TRY identifies the manner with which a leader reaches power. The variable can take the following values:

领导者转移有两个组成部分，进入和退出权力。变量 EN - TRY 标识领导者获得权力的方式。该变量可以采用以下值：

0 领导者通过常规方式获得权力

1 领导者通过非正规方式获得权力

2 领导者直接由另一个国家强加

The variable EXIT indicates the manner with which a leader lost power. It can take on the following values

-888 Leader still in power

1 Leader lost power through regular means

2 Leader died of natural causes while in power 2.1 Leader retired due to ill health

2.2 Leader lost office as a result of suicide

3 Leader lost power through irregular means

4 Leader deposed by another state

变量 EXIT 表示领导者失去权力的方式。它可以采用以下值

- 888 领袖仍在掌权

1 领导者通过常规方式失去权力

2 领导人在位期间因自然原因死亡

2.1 领导人因健康问题退休

2.2 领袖因自杀而落位

3 领导不正当手段失权

4 领导人被另一个国家罢免

The variable EXITCODE records in more detail how the leader lost power. We offer a finer coding scheme for all leaders who were coded EXIT = 3 or EXIT = 4, in other words, all leaders who were removed irregularly or deposed by a foreign state.

变量 EXITCODE 更详细地记录了领导者如何失去权力。我们为所有被编码为 EXIT = 3 或 EXIT = 4 的领导人提供了一个更好的编码方案：

-999 Missing (currently only before 1919)

0 Leader lost power in a regular manner

1 Leader lost power as a result of domestic popular protest with foreign support

2 . . . without foreign support

3 Leader removed by domestic rebel forces with foreign support

4 . . . without foreign support

5 Leader removed by domestic military actors with foreign support

6 . . . without foreign support

7 Leader removed by other domestic government actors with foreign support

8 . . . without foreign support

9 Leader removed through the threat or use of foreign force

11 Leader removed through assassination by unsupported individual

16 Leader removed in a power struggle within military, short of coup, i.e. without chang- ing institutional features such as a military council or junta

111 Leader removed in an irregular manner through other means or processes

he variable YRBORN records the leader’s birthyear. Whenever possible, we record the more precise birthdate in the variable BORNDATE. For 19 leaders we could not find information to identify their birthyear, they are considered missing and coded NA. Any additional information will therefore be very much appreciated. These variables can be used to construct the leader’s age.

The variable GENDER records the leader’s gender, M = male, F= female; there are 76 female leaders in the data.

The variable dbpediauri contains a stable DBPEDIA link to a wiki entry on the leader. For the 3,381 leaders in V ersion 4.0, we currently list pages for 1,467 leaders; 1,914 entries are coded as NA. We plan to fully populate this list.

The variable FTIES records whether this leader was related through family ties to a previous leader, or is related to a future leader. The variable contains the relationship and the LEADID of the related leader. This information is concatenated by the % sign and can thusly be parsed. Please note that more than a few leaders are related to more than one previous or future leader. We will incorporate these additional layers of family ties in future versions. Roughly 275 leaders have family relationship with other leaders.

The variable FTCUR is an indicator of whether the tie is to a past leader (1) or a future leader (0).

变量 BORNIN 记录了领导者的生日或出生年份。变量 YRBORN 记录了领导者的出生年份。只要有可能，我们就会在变量 BORNDATE 中记录更精确的出生日期。对于 19 位领导人，我们无法找到确定其出生年份的信息，他们被认为失踪并编码为 NA。

变量GENDER记录了leader的性别，M=男，F=女；数据中有 76 位女性领导者。

变量 dbpediauri 包含一个稳定的 DBPEDIA 链接，指向领导者的 wiki 条目。对于版本 4.0 中的 3,381 位领导者，我们目前列出了 1,467 位领导者的页面； 1,914 个条目被编码为 NA。我们计划完全填充此列表。

变量 FTIES 记录了这位领导者是通过家庭关系与前任领导者有关，还是与未来的领导者有关。该变量包含相关领导者的关系和 LEADID。此信息由 % 符号连接，因此可以被解析。请注意，不止几位领导者与不止一位前任或未来的领导者有关。我们将在未来的版本中加入这些额外的家庭关系层。大约 275 名领导者与其他领导者有家庭关系。

变量 FTCUR 指示领带是与过去的领导者 (1) 还是与未来的领导者 (0) 保持联系。

意识形态：

hog\_ideology:economic ideology of the head of government; we primarily distinguish between “leftist”, “centrist”, and “rightist” heads of government; leftist heads of government are those that believe that the state should intervene into the economy to increase social equality, while rightist heads of government believe that the state should rarely intervene into the economy to increase the freedoms of their citizens; centrist heads of government hold middling beliefs on these questions; “no information” means that we were unable to identify the head of governments’ ideology; “none” means that our sources stated that the head of government had no economic ideology; “not applicable” means that we do not code a head of government for that country or year;

政府首脑的经济意识形态；我们主要区分“左派”、“中间派”和“右派”政府首脑；左翼政府首脑认为国家应该干预经济以增加社会平等，而右翼政府首脑则认为国家应该很少干预经济以增加公民的自由；中间派政府首脑对这些问题持中等看法； “无信息”是指我们无法确定政府首脑的意识形态； “无”是指我们的消息来源称政府首脑没有经济意识形态； “不适用”表示我们没有为那个国家或年份的政府首脑编码

Hog \_ ideology \_ num：政府首脑意识形态的数字缩减版； 0 = 右派，1 = 左派，2 = 中间派，3 = 意识形态缺失； “意识形态缺失”将政府首脑与“无信息”或“无（ne）”经济意识形态结合在一起。

Hog\_party：name of head of government’s party 政府党首的名字

Hog \_ party \_ abbr：政府党首的名字，缩写；

Hog \_ part \_ english：政府党首的英文姓名

Hog \_ party \_ id：政府党首的识别号码

Hog\_title：政府首脑的头衔

Match \_ hog \_ leader：如果政府首脑与 leader 匹配，则为“yes”，否则为“no”，如果政府首脑或领导人未针对该国家/地区编码，则为“n/a” - 年份。