Package 'uacd'

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Type Package

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Title Understanding Assembly Confidence Data

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Description uacd provides a series of datasets and functions to aid our
understanding of assembly confidence, both the development and political
consequences.

License GPL-3

Lazyload TRUE

VignetteBuilder knitr

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

Suggests testthat,
roxygen2,
knitr,lme4,
AER,pcse,ggplot2,MASS,
arm,car,corrgram,countrycode,eha,
foreign,lmtest,memisc,pcse,
nlme,reshape,rworldmap,sandwich,
survival,data.table,effects,plm,zoo

R topics documented:

Index **201**

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uacd-package   *uacd - Understanding Assembly Confidence - data*

Description

uacd - Understanding Assembly Confidence - data

Format

It relies on data from a series of sources, including:

Archigos Archigos data set with info about state leaders

ArchigosTimeVarying Archigos data set with info about state leaders in a start-stop format

ArchigosElectionDates Archigos data set with an overview of elections

BoixMillerRosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy 1800 - 2007

BenoitLaver Party Policy in Modern Democracies

Cabinet ParlGov's data about cabinets

ChapelHill2010 Chapel Hill expert opinion survey of party positions 2010

ChapelHill2006 Chapel Hill expert opinion survey of party positions 2006

ChapelHill2002 Chapel Hill expert opinion survey of party positions 2002

ChapelHill1999 Chapel Hill expert opinion survey of party positions 1999

CastlesMair Party Positions from Castles & Mair (1983)

Election ParlGov's data about elections

ElectionandVoting ParlGov's election data with info about voting

HuberInglehart Party Positions from Huber & Inglehart (1995)

ParlGov A combination of Cabinet, Election, ElectionandVoting and Party built by the UACD team.

Party ParlGov's party data with info about positions

Portfolio Portfolio allocation in Western Europe

StromMuller Comparative Parlimentary data archive

Details

uacd provides a series of datasets and functions to analyse assembly confidence.

The package strives to collect data sets with information on democracy at yearly national-, cabinet- and party-level. By gathering several data sets in one package, it is easy to combine information from several sources to get more complete inforamtion on world democracies.

For example: *the ParlGov database has a great coverage of national elections and voting results, cabinet and legislative parties and the individual parties' position along different dimensions. However, ParlGov lacks information on electoral formula and district magnitudes. Matt Golder*

and Nils-Christian Bormann have done a great effort to collect such election data in [desaw](#). The uacd-package make both of these data sets available and easy to merge together.

We have sought to collect data from three main type of democratic institutions: **1** Elections **2** Cabinets and **3** parties. The following figures show the amount of data in some of UACD's largest sources for these types of data:

ParlGov

StromMuller

ParlGov

Manifesto
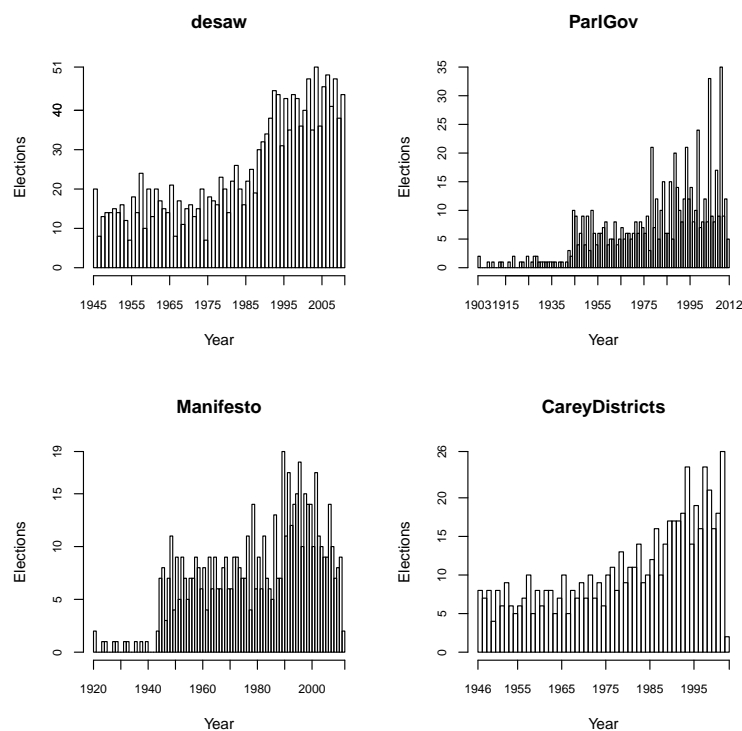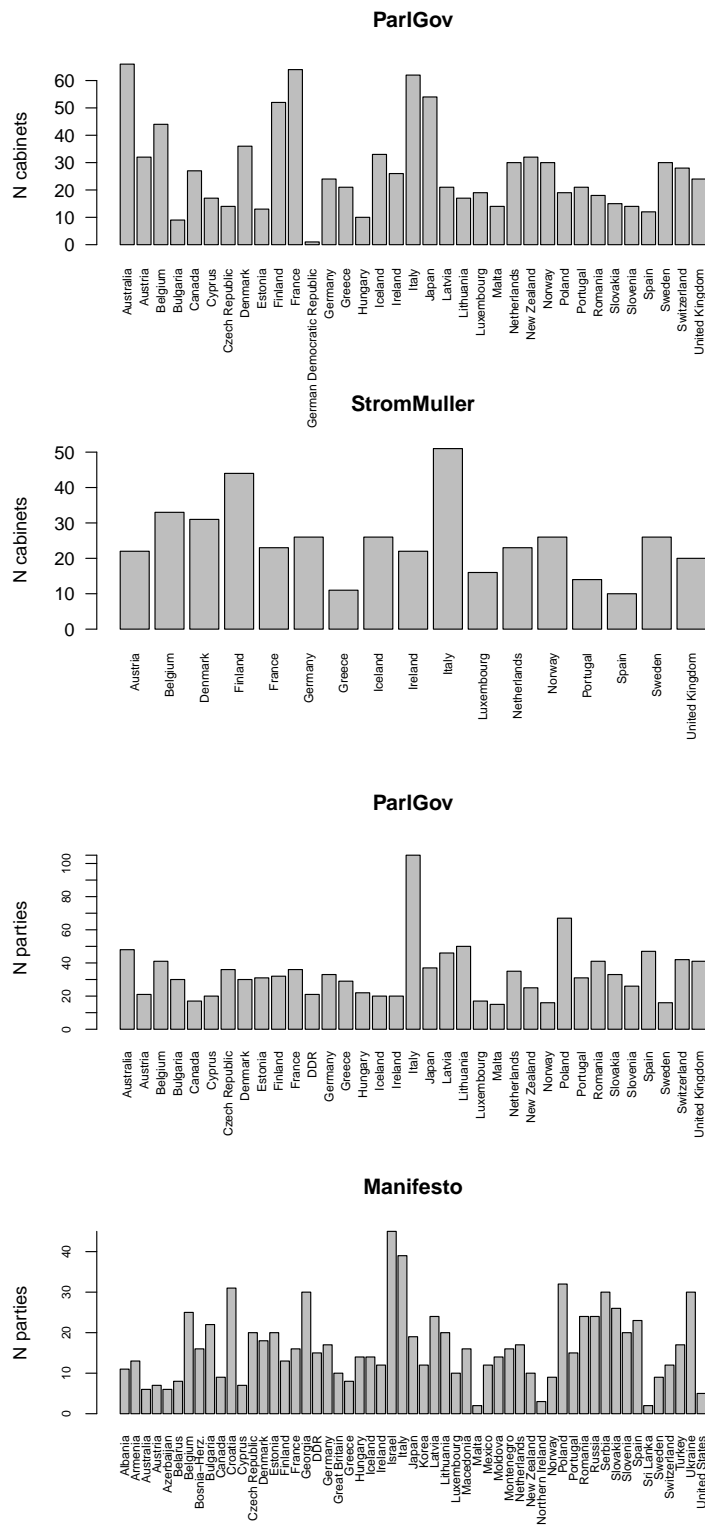
Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland and Haakon Gjerløw

Examples

```
#This is an example of how you can merge ParlGov and desaw
data(desaw);data(ParlGov)
#Remove all party-variance except from prime-ministers party from ParlGov so that
#it becomes a country-year format with the cabinet that sat in december the
#given year as cabinet
ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$prime_minister ==1 & ParlGov$DecemberandCensored >0),]
library(countrycode)
#Create Correlates of War country-codes in ParlGov so the two data sets can be merged
ParlGov$ccode <- countrycode(ParlGov$country_name_short, "iso3c", "cown")
#Remove presidential elections, since ParlGov only includes parliamentary elections
desaw <- desaw[which(desaw$presidential!=1),]
#Five of the countries in ParlGov are coded with 2 legislative elections in the
#same year in desaw. This code keeps only the last election in these cases
desaw <- desaw[order(desaw$ccode,desaw$year,desaw$date),]
desaw <- desaw[!duplicated(desaw[,c("ccode","year")]),]
#Merge
ParlDes <- merge(ParlGov,desaw,by=c("ccode","year"),all.x=TRUE)
dim(ParlDes)
summary(ParlDes)
```

ACImepv   *ACI MEPV - Armed Conflict and Intervention Datasets: Major Episodes of Political Violence, 1946-2012 from Marshall (2013).*

Description

This dataset contains information on Major Episodes of Political Violence, 1946-2012, from the Center for Systemic Peace. This is the Annual Set version and lists annual, cross-national, time-series data on interstate, societal, and communal warfare magnitude scores for all countries. For full documentation, see the orginal codebook. The dataset is a copy of MEPV2012.sav downloaded from The Center for Systemic Peace website.

Format

A dataframe with 9057 rows and 20 variables. It includes 167 countries and the longes time series goes from 1946 - 2012. The mean number of countries per year is 135. The mean number of years per country is 66.

scode INSCR standard alpha-character country code.

ccode INSCR standard numeric country code.

country INSCR standard country name.

year Year.

ind Independent State indicator: 0) non-independent state; 1) independent state.

intind Magnitude score of episode of warfare episode occurring in a non-independent state and/or associated with an attempt to gain independence for the state (i.e., war of independence). Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) for each MEPV; Magnitude scores for multiple MEPV are summed; 0 denotes no episodes.

intviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of international violence involving that state in that year. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) for each MEPV; Magnitude scores for multiple MEPV are summed; 0 denotes no episodes.

intwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of international warfare involving that state in that year. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) for each MEPV; Magnitude scores for multiple MEPV are summed; 0 denotes no episodes.

civviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil violence involving that state in that year. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) for each MEPV; Magnitude scores for multiple MEPV are summed; 0 denotes no episodes.

civwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of civil warfare involving that state in that year. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) for each MEPV; Magnitude scores for multiple MEPV are summed; 0 denotes no episodes.

ethviol Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic violence involving that state in that year. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) for each MEPV; Magnitude scores for multiple MEPV are summed; 0 denotes no episodes.

ethwar Magnitude score of episode(s) of ethnic warfare involving that state in that year. Scale: 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) for each MEPV; Magnitude scores for multiple MEPV are summed; 0 denotes no episodes.

inttot Total summed magnitudes of all interstate MEPV. INTTOT = INTVIOL + INTWAR.

civtot Total summed magnitudes of all societal MEPV. CIVTOT = CIVVIOL + CIVWAR + ETHVIOL + ETHWAR.

actotal Total summed magnitudes of all (societal and interstate) MEPV. ACTOTAL = INTTOT + CIVTOT.

nborder Number of neighboring states sharing a border with the identified state.

region Code designation for affective geopolitical region. The variables also includes codes for states straddling two or more regions. These are designated by a two-digit combination of the single-digit region codes in which they are included; for states straddling three regions (SUD and ZAI) a unique two-digit region code has been assigned. 0) European (East/West); 1) West Africa; 2) North Africa; 3) East Africa; 4) South Africa; 5) Middle East; 6) South-central Asia; 7) East Asia; 8) South America; 9) Central America.

nregion Number of states in the designated geopolitical region.

afrreg Dummy variable for African countries

regcon Region dummy. 0) European (East/West); 1) West Africa; 2) North Africa; 3) East Africa; 4) South Africa; 5) Middle East; 6) South-central Asia; 7) East Asia; 8) South America; 9) Central America.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Marshall (2013) at Center for Systemic Peace online: http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm.

References

Marshall (2013). "Major Episodes of Political Violence, 1946-2012".

See Also

PolityIV PolityIVcoups

Examples

```
# This example shows how to use ACImepv together with other datasets,
# by merging ACImepv with the DD and PWT datasets. It shows how the sum
# of societal episodes of political violence differs for
# different types of democratic regimes, controlling for
# population and level of economic development.

#Loading packages and datasets
library(MASS);library(car); library(lmtest); library(sandwich)
data(DD); data(ACImepv); data(PWT)

#Merging datasets, subsetting democratic countries and recoding variables
data <- merge(ACImepv, DD, by.x=c("ccode", "year"), by.y=c("cowcode", "year"))
data <- merge(data, PWT, by.x=c("scode", "year"), by.y=c("isocode", "year"), all.x=TRUE)
democracies <- subset(data, democracy==1)
democracies$StartYear <- democracies$year - min(democracies$year)
democracies$regime <- recode(democracies$regime, "0='Parl'; 1='Mixed'; 2='Pres'")
democracies$regime <- as.factor(democracies$regime)

#Running count model (negative binomial)
negbinModel <- glm.nb(civtot ~ as.factor(regime) + StartYear +
log(population) + log(ppp_us), data=democracies)
#Adding heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation consistent standard errors
coeftest(negbinModel, vcov=vcovHAC(negbinModel, type="HAC"))

#Plotting the effect
termplot(negbinModel, se=TRUE, term=1,, col.se="blue",col.term=2,
   lwd.term=2, lty.se=2, xlab="Regime type",
   ylab="Partial change in societal MEPV",
   main="Effect of regime type on societal MEPV",
   data=democracies)
```

Archigos   *Archigos - A Data Base on Leaders 1875 - 2004*

Description

This dataset contains contains information on the date and manner of entry and exit of over 3,000 leaders 1872 - 2004 as well as their gender, birth- and death-date, previous times in office and their post-exit fate. It covers 187 countries. The leader-spell is the unit of observation. For full documentation see the orginal codebook.

Format

A dataframe with 3042 rows and 21 variables. There is one row per leader. It covers leaders in power in 187 countries during the period 1872 - 2004.

obsid Observation ID.

leadid Leader ID.

ccode COW numeric country code.

idacr COW alpha country code.

leader Leader name.

startdate Start of tenure spell in d/m/Y format

enddate End of tenure spell in d/m/Y format

bornin Leader birth date.

died Leader death date.

eindate Start of tenure spell in Y-m-d format

eoutdate End of tenure spell in Y-m-d format

entry Identifies how the leader came to power. **0)** Through regular means **1)** Through irregular means **2)** Directly imposed by another state.

exit Identifies how the leader lost power. **1)** Through regular means **2)** Leader died of natural cause 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 **-888)** Leader still in power

exitcode Identifies in more detail how the leader lost power. **0)** Through regular means **1)** Leader lost power as a result of domestic popular protest with foreign support **2)** Leader lost power as a result of domestic popular protest without foreign support **3)** Leader removed by domestic rebel forces with foreign support **4)** Leader removed by domestic rebel forces without foreign support **5)** Leader removed by domestic military actors with foreign support **6)** Leader removed by domestic military actors without foreign support **7)** Leader removed by other domestic government actors with foreign support **8)** Leader removed by other domestic government actors 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 changing institutional features such as a military council or junta **111)** Leader removed in an irregular manner through other means or processes

prevtimesinoffice This variable counts the leader's previous times in office.

posttenurefate Post tenure fate. **-999)** Missing because lost once in 2004, before 31 December. No year has passed. **-888)** Missing because the leader is still in power **-777)** Missing because the leader died a natural death, up to six months after losing once. **-666)** Missing because no information could be found. **0)** OK **1)** Exile **2)** Imprisonment (including house arrest) **3)** Death

gender Gender. **0)** Male **1)** Female

borndate Exact date of birth.

yrborn Year of birth.

deathdate Exact date of death.

yrdied Year of death.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: http://www.rochester.edu/college/faculty/hgoemans/data.htm.

References

Goemans, Gleditsch, Chiozza (2009). "Introducing Archigos: A Data Set of Political Leaders," Journal of Peace Research, 46(2), (March) 2009: 269-183.

See Also

ArchigosTimeVarying ArchigosElectionDates

Examples

```
#This example shows some simple descriptive statistics of state leaders
data(Archigos)

Archigos$exit[which(Archigos$exit==-666)] <- NA
Archigos$entry[which(Archigos$entry==-666)] <- NA

Archigos$startyear <- as.numeric(
as.character(sapply(strsplit(Archigos$startdate, "/"),"[[",3)))
Archigos$age <- Archigos$startyear - Archigos$yrborn

library(MASS)
summary(glm.nb(age ~ gender + factor(entry) + poly(startyear,3), data = Archigos))

#This shows how leader age has increased
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(Archigos, aes(y=age,x=startyear)) +
  geom_point() + stat_smooth(method=loess,lwd=1)

#Plot the age density for male and females and do a t-test to check
#for ny significant differences
Maledensity <- density(na.omit(Archigos$age[Archigos$gender=="M"]))
Femaledensity <- density(na.omit(Archigos$age[Archigos$gender=="F"]))
plot(Maledensity,main="Age density",
     ylim=c(min(Femaledensity$y),max(Femaledensity$y)))
lines(Femaledensity,lty="dashed",col="blue")
abline(v=mean(Maledensity$x))
abline(v=mean(Femaledensity$x),lty="dashed",col="blue")
legend("topleft",lty=c("solid","dashed"),col=c("black","blue"),
       legend=c("Male","Female"),bty="n",cex=0.8)
text(66,0.045,"Means",cex=0.8)

#There is no significant age difference between male and female leaders
with(Archigos, t.test(age[gender=="M"],age[gender=="F"]))
```

ArchigosElectionDates   *ArchigosElectionDates - Election dates for leaders in Archigos 1919 -
2006*

Description

This dataset contains information on election dates for leaders in Archigos dataset for the period 1919 - 2006. It also contains information for the earlier period 1900 - 1918 but the authors note that these data are not comprehensive or complete. For full documentation see the orginal codebook.

Format

A dataframe with 2625 rows and 9 variables. Each rows indicates at least one election. Only elections years are included. It covers 1900 - 2006, but the data for 1900 - 1918 is not complete.

country Country name

countrynumber Country number

ccode Correlates of War country code

year Year.

Prezdate1 Election date for the first presidential election in the given year

Prezdate2 Election date for the second presidential election in the given year. If there was only one election this year, this is blank.

Parldate1 Election date for the first parliamentary election in the given year

Parldate2 Election date for the second parliamentary election in the given year. If there was only one election this year, this is blank.

Parldate3 Election date for the third parliamentary election in the given year. If there was only one or two elections this year, this is blank.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: <http://www.rochester.edu/college/faculty/hgoemans/data.htm>

References

Goemans, Gleditsch, Chiozza (2009). "Introducing Archigos: A Data Set of Political Leaders," Journal of Peace Research, 46(2), (March) 2009: 269-183.

See Also

Archigos ArchigosTimeVarying

Examples

```
#This example merges ArchigosElectionDates with ParlGov
#and makes it easy to investigate differences in coded elections
data(ArchigosElectionDates)
data(ParlGov)
library(countrycode)
ParlGov$ccode <- countrycode(ParlGov$country_name_short,
                             "iso3c","cown",warn=TRUE)
ParlElections <- ParlGov[!duplicated(ParlGov$election_id),]

ArchigosElectionDates <- ArchigosElectionDates[which(
  ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 20 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 200 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 205 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 210 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 211 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 212 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 220 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 225 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 230 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 235 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 255 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 290 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 305 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 310 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 316 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 317 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 325 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 338 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 349 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 350 |
    ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 352 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 355 |
```

```
     ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 360 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 366 |
     ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 367 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 368 |
     ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 375 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 380 |
     ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 385 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 390 |
     ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 395 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 740 |
     ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 900 | ArchigosElectionDates$ccode== 920),]

ArchElections <- merge(ParlElections,ArchigosElectionDates,
                     by.x=c("ccode","year"),all=TRUE)

ArchElections[which(ArchElections$country_name=="Norway"),c("year","country_name",
                                             "election_date","Parldate1",
                                             "Parldate2","Parldate3")]
```

ArchigosTimeVarying   *ArchigosTimeVarying - A Data Base on leaders 1875 - 2004 in time varying format*

Description

This dataset contains the Archigos dataset in time-varying (start-stop) format. For full documentation see the original [codebook](#).

Format

A dataframe with 14653 rows and 35 variables. It covers state leaders in 187 countries between 1872 - 2004.

obsid Observation ID.

leadid Leader ID.

ccode COW numeric country code.

idacr COW alpha country code.

leader Leader name.

startdate Start of tenure spell in d/m/Y format

enddate End of tenure spell in d/m/Y format

bornin Leader birth date.

died Leader death date.

eindate Start of tenure spell in Y-m-d format

eoutdate End of tenure spell in Y-m-d format

startobs Start date of this observation row (start-stop format)

endobs End date of this observation row

year Year

entry Identifies how the leader came to power. **0)** Through regular means **1)** Through irregular means **2)** Directly imposed by another state.

exit Identifies how the leader lost power. **1)** Through regular means **2)** Leader died of natural cause 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 **-888)** Leader still in power

exit_tv Equal to *exit* but coded as missing (-888) for all years but the last leader year.

fail Coded 1 if this is the year the leader loses power

age0 Age of leader when the leader enters power

age Age of leader in the given year

exitcode Identifies in more detail how the leader lost power. **0)** Through regular means **1)** Leader lost power as a result of domestic popular protest with foreign support **2)** Leader lost power as a result of domestic popular protest without foreign support **3)** Leader removed by domestic rebel forces with foreign support **4)** Leader removed by domestic rebel forces without foreign support **5)** Leader removed by domestic military actors with foreign support **6)** Leader removed by domestic military actors without foreign support **7)** Leader removed by other domestic government actors with foreign support **8)** Leader removed by other domestic government actors 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 changing institutional features such as a military council or junta **111)** Leader removed in an irregular manner through other means or processes

prevtimesinoffice This variable counts the leader's previous times in office.

posttenurefate Post tenure fate.

> **-999)** Missing because lost once in 2004, before 31 December. No year has passed. **-888)** Missing because the leader is still in power **-777)** Missing because the leader died a natural death, up to six months after losing once. **-666)** Missing because no information could be found. **0)** OK **1)** Exile **2)** Imprisonment (including house arrest) **3)** Death

gender Gender. **0)** Male **1)** Female

ten Tenure duration for this observation row. This is *endobs - startobs*

sumten Cumulative tenure duration. This variable cumulates values from *ten*. The last entry for each leader will be that leader's total tenure duration

lnten This is the natural logarithm of *sumten*

obsid Id for observation row

numld Unkown.

outday This is "Day" extracted from *enddate*

borndate Exact date of birth.

yrborn Year of birth.

deathdate Exact date of death.

yrdied Year of death.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

References

Goemans, Gleditsch, Chiozza (2009). "Introducing Archigos: A Data Set of Political Leaders," Journal of Peace Research, 46(2), (March) 2009: 269-183.

See Also

Archigos ArchigosElectionDates

Examples

```
#This example shows how ArchigosTimeVarying can be used together with ParlGov to see
#if characteristics of the prime minister matters for the cabinet.

data(ArchigosTimeVarying)
ArchigosTimeVarying <- ArchigosTimeVarying[which(ArchigosTimeVarying$year>=1900),]
data(ParlGov)
#December cabinets
ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$year < 2005 & ParlGov$NewCab==1
                        & ParlGov$DecemberandCensored > 0),]

#Find december leaders in ArchigosTimeVarying
ArchigosTimeVarying$startnumeric <- as.numeric(
as.character(difftime(ArchigosTimeVarying$startobs,
"1900-01-01",units="weeks")))
ArchigosTimeVarying$endnumeric <- as.numeric(
as.character(difftime(ArchigosTimeVarying$endobs,
"1900-01-01",units="weeks")))
ArchigosTimeVarying$December <- paste(
as.character(ArchigosTimeVarying$year),"-12-31",sep="")
ArchigosTimeVarying$decnumeric <-  as.numeric(
as.character(difftime(ArchigosTimeVarying$December,
"1900-01-01",units="weeks")))
ArchigosTimeVarying$decdummy <- ifelse(
ArchigosTimeVarying$decnumeric >
ArchigosTimeVarying$startnumeric
& ArchigosTimeVarying$decnumeric <
ArchigosTimeVarying$endnumeric,1,0)

ArchigosDecember <- ArchigosTimeVarying[which(ArchigosTimeVarying$decdummy==1),]
library(countrycode)
ParlGov$ccode <- countrycode(ParlGov$country_name_short,"iso3c","cown",warn=TRUE)
DemLeaders <- merge(ParlGov,ArchigosDecember,by=c("ccode","year"),all.x=TRUE)
DemLeaders <- DemLeaders[order(DemLeaders$country_name_short,
                               DemLeaders$year, DemLeaders$cabinet_name),]
#Extract one row per cabinet, since there are no variables with yearly variation
Cabinets <- DemLeaders[!duplicated(DemLeaders$cabinet_name),]


library(survival);library(eha)
Cabinets$cabinet_duration <- as.numeric(as.character(Cabinets$cabinet_duration))

#See differences between genders
plot(Surv(Cabinets$cabinet_duration),strata=Cabinets$gender,fn="surv")

#A cox model
summary(coxph(Surv(cabinet_duration) ~ cluster(country_name_short)
              + factor(gender) + age0 + minority_seats,data=Cabinets))
```

BaldwinHuber	*BaldwinHuber - Replication data for Economic versus Cultural Differences: Forms of Ethnic Diversity and Public Goods Provision (Baldwin and Huber, 2010).*

Description

This dataset contains replication data for Baldwin and Huber's (2010) article "Economic versus Cultural Differences: Forms of Ethnic Diversity and Public Goods Provision". For full documentation, see the original article.

Format

A dataframe with 71 rows and 43 variables. It includes 46 countries in the time period 1996 - 2006. No country is covered every year in that period.

country Country name.

ccode Country code.

pg Dependent variable: Public Goods. An index consisting of primary school spending, total public spending on education, measles immunizations, DPT immunizations, sanitation facilities, water source, roads, contract enforcement, tax revenue and telephone lines from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDIs).

ELF_fearon_std Measure on ethnolinguistic fractionalization from Fearon (2003). The variable is standarized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

betweenstd Between-group inequality. The variable measures the expected difference in the mean income of the ethnic groups of any two randomly selected individuals. The variable is standarized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

cultfrac_std Fearon's cultural fractionalization measure of diversity. CF will take the value 0 if all groups speak the same language, and will take its maximal value of 1 when all individuals are their own group and speak highly dissimilar languages. The variable is standarized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

GIstd Desmet, Ortuno, and Weber measure of cultural fractionalization. The variable is standarized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

gini_net_std The Gini-index a measure of vertical inequality. This measured is gathered from Solt (2009), who uses the Luxembourg Income Study to enhance the data from the United Nations University's World Income Inequality Database. The variable is standarized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

geo_iso_std Geographic isolation. Isolation measures "the extent to which minority members are exposed only to one another".

lngdpstd Log of GDP per capita , measured using purchasing power parity. The variable is standarized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

popstd Population. The variable is standarized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

polity2std Polity 2 from the Polity IV project. The variable is standarized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

afrobarom Dummy variable coded 1 if the BGI (between-group inequality) measure was constructed from the Afrobarometer.

wvs Dummy variable coded 1 if the BGI measure was constructed from the World Values Survey (WVS).

cses Dummy variable coded 1 if the BGI measure was constructed from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES).

cses_wvs Dummy variable coded 1 if the BGI measure was constructed from the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES) and the World Values Survey.

ELF_ethnic Fearon's (2003) measure on ethnolinguistic fractionalization. The index reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will belong to different such groups, and ranges from from 0 (perfectly homogeneous) to 1 (highly fragmented).

polity2 Polity 2-index from the Polity IV-project.

between_afrorev A revised measure of BGI in Africa that does not incorporate information on individuals' access to public services

pg_05pct Dependent variable: Public Goods with 5 percent rule.

elf_05pct ELF with 5 percent rule.

between_05pct Between group inequality with 5 percent rule.

lngdp_05pct Log of GDP with 5 percent rule.

polity_05pct Polity score with 5 percent rule

pop_05pct Population with 5 percent rule.

gini_05pct Gini with 5 percent rule.

iso_05pct Geographic isolation with 5 percent rule.

fearon5pct Fearon's (2003) measure on ethno-lingustic fractionalization with 5 percent rule.

year Year.

pg6_year An alternative measure of the dependent variable. If the survey is taken at time t, the average value for each component of the public goods measure in times t through t +3 is taken and then these four-year averages are used to create the public goods measure. This variable uses only the six variables for which less than 25 (i.e the two immunization variables, the two education variables, tax revenues, and telephones) to create the index. The variable is standarized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

pg10_year An alternative measure of the dependent variable. If the survey is taken at time t, the average value for each component of the public goods measure in times t through t +3 is taken and then these four-year averages are used to create the public goods measure. This variable uses all ten variables to create the index.

ELF_year Unkown.

between_year Between group inequality with the year of the survey included.

polity2std_year Plolity2 score with the year of the survey included.

lngdpstd_year Log of GDP per capita with the year of the survey included.

popstd_year Poulation with the year of the survey included.

gininetstd_year The Gini-index with the year of the survey included.

isostd_year Geographic isolation with the year of the survey included.

afrobarom_year A dummy variable which indicates if the Afrobarometer was conducted in the current year.

wvs_year A dummy variable which indicates if the World Values Survey was conducted in the current year.

cses_year A dummy variable which indicates if the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems was conducted in the current year.

polity2_year Polity 2 from the Polity IV-project

multipleyears A dummy variable which indicates if the analysis includes countries which have observations for multiple years.

Details

To determine whether the Fearon groups are sufficiently well identified by a survey to merit the inclusion of the survey in the data set, Baldwin and Huber employs a 15 percent rule. For each survey, BH calculate the percentage of the population (per Fearon's data) that cannot be assigned to any of Fearon's groups, and they retain the survey if this number is lessthan 15 percent. Their analysis also presents results that follow a 5 percent rule.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland Haakon Gjerløw Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

John Huber's homepage.

References

Baldwin and Huber (2010). "Economic versus Cultural Differences: Forms of Ethnic Diversity and Public Goods Provision", American Political Science Review, Volume 104, Issue 04, pp 644-662.

Examples

```
# This example will replicate Model 13 and 17 in Table 7 in the article.
data(BaldwinHuber)
library(lmtest);library(sandwich)
model13 <- lm(pg ~ ELF_fearon_std +  between_afrorev + gini_net_std + geo_iso_std +
lngdpstd + popstd + polity2std + afrobarom + wvs + cses, data=BaldwinHuber)
coeftest(model13, vcov=vcovHC(model13, type="HC1"))

model17 <- lm(pg6_year~ ELF_year + between_year + gininetstd_year + isostd_year +
lngdpstd_year + popstd_year + polity2std_year + year + afrobarom_year + wvs_year,
data=BaldwinHuber, subset= polity2_year<10)
coeftest(model17, vcov=vcovHC(model17, type="HC1"))
```

BenoitLaver   *BenoitLaver - Party Policy in Modern Democracies*

Description

This is the Benoit - Laver expert survey of party positions in 47 modern democracies

Format

A cross-section dataframe with 8106 rows and 10 variables. It covers is 325 parties in 47 countries.

Country Name of country

Party Party abbrevation

PartyName Name of party

Dimension Policy dimension.

Spending v. Taxes: Increase taxes (1) - (20) Cut taxes.

Social: Favours liberal lifestyle (1) - (20) Oppose liberal lifestyle.

Privatization: Promote state ownership (1) - (20) Oppose state ownership.

EU joining: Oppose joining EU (1) - (20) Favors joining EU.

Environment: Support protection of environment even at the expense of economic growth (1) - (20) Supports economic growth even at the expense of the protection of environment.

Former Communist: Former communist party officials should have the same rights and opportunities as other citizens to participate in public life (1) - (20) Former communist party officials should be kept out of public life.

Foreign Land Ownership: Suppor unrestricted rights of foreigners to purchase and own land (1) - (20) Oppose any right of foreigners to purchase and own land.

Media Freedom: Free media (1) - (20) Regulate media.

Nationalism: Promotes cosmopolitan rather than national consciousness, history and culture (1) - (20) Promotes national rather than cosmopolitan consciousness, history and culture.

Religion: Support religious principles in politics (1) - (20) Oppose religious principles in politics.

Urban-Rural: Promote interest of urban voters (1) - (20) Promotes interest of rural voters.

Decentralization: Promote decentralization (1) - (20) Oppose decentralization.

Left-Right: Left (1) - (20) Right.

Civil Liberties: Promote civil liberties even when it hampers efforts to fight crime and promote law and order (1) - (20) Support tough measures to fight crime and promote law and order, even when this means curtailing civil liberties.

Neighbour Relations: Suppoert closer relations with Eastern neighbours rather than with NATO and Western Europe (1) - (20) Supports closer relations with NATO and Western Europe rather than with Eastern Europe.

EU: Enlargement: Favor extension of EU (1) - (20) Oppose extension of EU.

EU: Peacekeeping: Favor involvement in EU security and peacekeeping missions (1) - (20) Oppose involvement in EU military affairs.

EU: Strengthening: Favour more powerful and centralized EU (1) - (20) Oppose more powerful and centralized EU.

Immigration: Favour policies designed to help integrate asylum seekers and immigrants into society (1) - (20) Favour policies designed to help asylum seekers and immigrants return to their country of origin.

Northern Ireland: Oppose permanent British presence in Northern Ireland (1) - (20) Favors permanent British presence in Northern Ireland.

NATO/Peacekeeping: Favor involvement in European security and peacekeeping missions (1) - (20) Oppose involvement in European military affairs.

Deregulation: Favor state regulation of market (1) - (20) Favours deregulation.

EU: Accountability: Promote direct accountability of the EU to citizens via institutions such as the European Parliament (1) - (20) Favours indirect accountability of EU to citizens via their own national governments.

EU: Authority: Favours increase in EU policy space (1) - (20) Favors reducing EU policy space.

EU: Larger/Stronger: Opposes an expanded and stronger EU (1) - (20) Favours an expanded and stronger EU.

Globalization: Opposed to all consequences of globalisation (1) - (20) Favorable toward the consequences of globalisation.

Health Care: The government should provide universal health care (1) - (20) Medical expenses should be paid by individuals and private insurance plans.

US Affairs: Support an expanded US military and political role in world affairs (1) - (20) Oppose an expanded US military and political role in world affairs.

Palestinian State: Favours establishement of 100 percent sovreign Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza strip (1) - (20) Oppose any form of independent sovreign Palestinian state.

Security: Favours pursuit of peace initiatives with the intention to return to the 1967 green line border in return for durable peace (1) - (20) Favours expansion of the territory controlled by Israel in any future agreement to include most of the territory currently occupied by Jewish settlements.

Quebec: Support Quebec sovreignty (1) - (20) Oppose Quebec sovreignty.

Privacy: Support policies protecting the interests of a private person (1) - (20) Oppose policies protecting the interest of a private person (homosexuality, abortion, euthanasia).

Relations with West: Support closer ralations with NATO and the West (1) - (20) Oppose closer relations with NATO and the West.

EU Collective Security: Not in codebook

EU Federalism: Not in codebook

Citizens right: Promotes increasing public access to information (1) - (20) Oppose policies increasing public access to information.

Deficit bonds: Supports the issuing of deficit bonds instead of increasing taxes (1) - (20) Support the increasing of taxes rather than issuing of deficit bonds.

Defence policy: Promotes reduced spending on defence (1) - (20) Promotes increased spending on defence.

National identity: Do not encourage increased respect for emperor (1) - (20) Encourage increased respect for emperor.

Sympathy: How close is expert coder to party, Same as party (1) - (20) Farthest away from respondent

Scale Importance or Position

Mean Mean position of party

SD Standard deviation of party position

N number of experts

Vote_Share Vote share in election

Election_Date Date of election

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

http://www.tcd.ie/Political_Science/ppmd/PPMD_11apr2006.pdf

References

Benoit, Kenneth and Michael Laver (2006) Party Policy in Modern Democracies, Routledge

Examples

```
# This example is inspired by Table 6.A1: "OLS Regressions predicting experts
# left-placements of partiesfrom placements of thesame parties on the tax/spend
# and social policy dimensions" in Benoit and Laver (2006). Since there are
# few observations for each country when using the data set with mean values,
# this example instead employs multi-level model to control for different countries.
data(BenoitLaver)
LR <- BenoitLaver[which(BenoitLaver$Dimension=="Left-Right"
                        & BenoitLaver$Scale=="Position"),]
TS <- BenoitLaver[which(BenoitLaver$Dimension=="Taxes v. Spending"
                        & BenoitLaver$Scale=="Position"),]
Social <- BenoitLaver[which(BenoitLaver$Dimension=="Social"
                            & BenoitLaver$Scale=="Position"),]

LR <- merge(LR,TS, by=c("Country","Party","PartyName","Election_Date"),all=TRUE)
LR <- merge(LR,Social, by=c("Country","Party","PartyName","Election_Date"),
all=TRUE)

# Pooled data OLS:
summary(lm(Mean.x ~ Mean.y + Mean,data=LR))

# Run fixed effects to control for country:
summary(lm(Mean.x ~ Mean.y + Mean + factor(Country),data=LR))

# Try multilevel to control for country:
library(nlme)
summary(lme(Mean.x ~ Mean.y + Mean,data=na.omit(LR), random = ~1|Country, method="ML"))

# Mean.x=Left-Right, Mean.y=Taxes v. Spending, Mean=Social

# Another example using coder sympathies. It illustrates that the more
# sympathy the expert coder has for a party, the more likely it is that
# the party was given a score further to the left on Left-Right:
data(BenoitLaver)
LeftR <- BenoitLaver[which(BenoitLaver$Dimension=="Left-Right"
                        & BenoitLaver$Scale=="Position"),]
Symp <- BenoitLaver[which(BenoitLaver$Dimension=="Sympathy"
                            & BenoitLaver$Scale=="Position"),]

Symp <- merge(LeftR,Symp, by=c("Country","Party",
"PartyName","Election_Date"),all=TRUE)

plot(Symp$Mean.x,Symp$Mean.y,
xlab="Party Position: Left - Right", ylab="Coder closeness to party")
abline(lm(Symp$Mean.x ~ Symp$Mean.y))
lines(lowess(Symp$Mean.x, Symp$Mean.y))
```

BoixMillerRosato   *Boix, Miller and Rosato - Dichotomous Coding of Democracy*

Description

The coding rules and data references are included in the above paper. This version includes 16,308 democracy observations across 219 distinct countries. It is current for all sovereign countries (including micro-states) up to the year 2007.

Format

An unbalanced dataset of 18199 rows and 10 variables. It covers 218 countries over the time period 1800 - 2007. The mean number of years per country is 83, and the median is 53.

country Country name

ccode COW country code

abbreviation World Bank 3-letter code

year Year

democracy Dichotomous democracy measure

sovereign Dichotomous indicator of sovereignty/independence (if 0, democracy is NA)

democracy_trans -1 if democratic breakdown, 0 if no change, 1 if democratic transition

democracy_breakdowns Previous number of democratic breakdowns

democracy_duration Consecutive years of current regime type

democracy_omitteddata Changes several democracy observations to NA for occupations during war or major civil wars; democracy codes these years as continuations of the same regime type

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

References

Carles Boix, Michael K. Miller, and Sebastian Rosato.(forthcoming) "A Complete Data Set of Political Regimes, 1800-2007." Comparative Political Studies.

Examples

```
#This example shows how BoixMillerRosato and ParlGov can be merged.
#This is used to shows the correlation between the age of democracy
#and the duration of cabinets.

data(BoixMillerRosato)
data(ParlGov)
library(MASS);library(car)
ParlGov <- ParlGov[ParlGov$DecemberandCensored > 0 & ParlGov$NewCab==1,]

ParlGov$office <- as.numeric(as.character(ParlGov$year)) -
  as.numeric(as.character(ParlGov$Start_year))

BoixParl <- merge(ParlGov,BoixMillerRosato, by.x=c("country_name_short","year"),
                  by.y=c("abbreviation","year"),all==TRUE)


Office <- glm.nb(office ~ poly(democracy_duration,3),
            data=BoixParl[!is.na(BoixParl$democracy_duration & BoixParl$caretaker==0),])
```

```
termplot(Office,se=TRUE)
abline(h=0)
summary(Office)

BoixParl <- BoixParl[order(BoixParl$country_name,BoixParl$year,BoixParl$cabinet_name),]
BoixParl2 <- BoixParl[!duplicated(BoixParl$cabinet_name),]
BoixParl2$cabinet_duration <- as.numeric(as.factor(BoixParl2$cabinet_duration))

scatterplot(office ~ log(democracy_duration),
            data=BoixParl[BoixParl$caretaker==0,],smoother=TRUE,
            xlab="LN Democracy Duration (Years)", ylab="Cabinet Duration (Years)",
            main="Duration of democracy and government")

scatterplot(cabinet_duration ~ log(democracy_duration),
            data=BoixParl2[BoixParl2$caretaker==0,],smoother=TRUE,
            xlab="LN Democracy Duration (Years)", ylab="Cabinet Duration (Weeks)",
            main="Duration of democracy and government")
```

BPP401   *BPP401 - Beyond Parliamentarism and Presidentialism 401 Constitu-*
                                tions

Description

This is one of three datasets used in the article "Beyond Parliamentarism and Presidentialism".

Format

401 constitutions and their attributes. 401 rows and 39 variables.

cowcode Correlates of War country code

country Country name

year Calendar year

region_ccp Region of the world where constitution was written

system_num No information

assconf coded 1 if the constitution states that the government requires assembly confidence in order
    to exist, 0 otherwise.

    Assconf is coded 1 only when the constitution explicitly states that the government is col-
    lectively responsible to the legislative assembly and that, once confidence is removed, the
    government must resign. Thus, if the constitution states that the government is collectively
    (or individually) responsible but does not say anything about the government having to be
    removed if it loses confidence, we do not code it as having assembly confidence. Similarly, if
    the constitution only provides for the responsibility of individual ministers, we code it as not
    having assembly confidence, even if the constitution says the minister must resign if he/she
    loses confidence

execlelc coded as 1 if popular direct election; 2 if popular indirect election; 3 if indirect election
    by legislature; 4 if indirect election by a body that includes members of non-legislative orga-
    nizations or of sub-national legislatures; 5 if not elected

whoishead Coded 1: President, 2: Governor-general (representing a monarch), 3: Monarch, 4:
    Other

execnum How many executives are specified in constitutions. 1 if Non; 2 if one; 3 if two; 96 if other; 97 if unable to determine; 98 if not specified

hosdec Does the head of state have decree power? 1 if yes; 2 if no; 97 if unable to determine; 98 if not specified; 99 if not applicable

hogdec Does the head of government have decree power? 1 if yes; 2 if no; 97 if unable to determine; 98 if not specified; 99 if not applicable

cabappt_1 Head of state appoints cabinet

cabappt_2 Head of government appoints cabinet

em Does the constitution have provisions for calling a state of emergence? 1 if yes; 2 if no; 96 if other; 97 if unable to determine

legdiss Who, if any, can dismiss the legislature? 1 if head of state; 2 if head of government; 3 if two; 96 if other; 97 if unable to determine; 98 if not specified

intexec Does the legislature have the power to interpallate members of the executive branch, or similarly, is the executive responsible for reporting its activities to the legislature on a regular basis? 1 if legislature can call executive to report as it sees fit; 2 if executive must rport to legislature on regular intervals; 3 if both; 4 if neither; 90 if left explicitly to non-constitutional law; 97 if unable to determine; 99 if not applicable

invexec Does the legislature have the power to investigate the activities of the executive branch? 1 if yes; 2 if no; 96 if other; 97 if unable to determine; 98 if not specified; 99 if not applicable

leg_in_1 Constitution specifies that the head of state can initiate general legislation

leg_in_2 Constitution specifies that the head of government can initiate general legislation

leg_in_3 Constitution specifies that the head of government/cabinet can initiate general legislation

legapp Who has the power to approve/reject legislation once it has been passed by the legislature (not including reviews for constitutionality)? 1 if head of state; 2 if head of government; 3 if both head of state and head of governemnt; 4 if the government/cabinet; 5 if legislation does not require approval; 0 if left explicitly to non-constitutional law; 96 if other; 97 if unable to determine; 98 if not specified; 99 if not applicable

hinst Classification of democracies as presidential, parliamentary and Semi-presidential (from Cheibub 2007, see DD)

dpi_system (from Beck et al. 2001)

gol_inst

gtm_parl

no_ce

regime Classification of presidential, parliamentary and semi-presidential.

    Presidential: Constitutions in which the head of state is popularly elected (directly or indirectly) and the government does not need assembly confidence in order to exist.

    Parliamentary: Constitutions in which the head of state is a monarch or a president elected by the existing legislature, and the government must obtain the confidence of the legislature in order to remain in power.

    Semi-presidential: Constitutions in which the head of state is popularly elected (directly or indirectly) and the government needs to obtain the confidence of the legislative assembly in order to exist.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=9072592

References

José Antonio Cheibub, Zachary Elkins and Tom Ginsburg. "Beyond Presidentialism and Parliamentarism". British Journal of Political Science, available on CJO2013. doi:10.1017/S000712341300032X.

See Also

BPPSimilarity BPPTSCS

Examples

```
library(uacd)
data(BPPSimilarity)
```

BPPSimilarity	*BPPSimilarity - Beyond Parliamentarism and Presidentialism Constitutional Similarities*

Description

This is one of three datasets used in the article "Beyond Parliamentarism and Presidentialism".

Format

Dyads of 401 constitutions and their similarities. 80200 rows and 56 variables.

cowcodea Correlates of War country code for constitution "a"

cowcodeb Correlates of War country code for constitution "b"

samecoun Coded 1 if both constitutions were written in the same country, 0 otherwise

yeara Year when constitution "a" was written

yearb Year when constitution "b" was written

yeardiff Difference between `yeara` and `yearb`

simhog Degree of similiarity between two constitutions

simmono Degree of similiarity between two constitutions

simsplit Degree of similiarity between two constitutions

simextra Degree of similiarity between two constitutions

region_ccpa Region of the world where constitution "a" was written

region_ccpb Region of the world where constitution "b" was written

samereg Coded 1 if both constitutions were written in countries belonging to the same region of the world, 0 otherwise

regimea Regime type (see *details*) of constitution "a".

regimeb Regime type (see *details*) of constitution "b".

samesysr Coded 1 if both constitutions have the same type (see *details*), 0 otherwise

bothpres_r Coded 1 if both constitutions were presidential (see *details*), 0 otherwise

bothparl_r Coded 1 if both constitutions were parliamentary (see *details*), 0 otherwise

bothsemi_r Coded 1 if both constitutions were semi-presidential (see *details*), 0 otherwise

presparl_r Coded 1 if one constitution was presidential and the other parliamentary (see *details*), 0 otherwise

pressemi_r Coded 1 if one constitution was presidential and the other semi-presidential (see *details*), 0 otherwise

parlsemi_r Coded 1 if one constitution was parliamentary and the other semi-presidential (see *details*), 0 otherwise

hinsta Regime type (as defined by hinst in BPP401) of constitution "a"

hinstb Regime type (as defined by hinst in BPP401) of constitution "b"

samesysh Coded 1 if both constitutions have the same regime type (as defined by hinst in BPP401), 0 otherwise

bothpres_h Coded 1 if both constitutions were presidential (as defined by hinst in BPP401), 0 otherwise

bothparl_h Coded 1 if both constitutions were parliamentary (as defined by hinst in BPP401), 0 otherwise

bothsemi_h Coded 1 if both constitutions were semi-presidential (as defined by hinst in BPP401), 0 otherwise

presparl_h Coded 1 if one constitution was presidential and the other parliamentary (as defined by hinst in BPP401), 0 otherwise

pressemi_h Coded 1 if one constitution was presidential and the other semi-presidential (as defined by hinst in BPP401), 0 otherwise

parlsemi_h Coded 1 if one constitution was parliamentary and the other semi-presidential (as defined by hinst in BPP401), 0 otherwise

Details

Classification of regime follows these instructions:

Presidential: Constitutions in which the head of state is popularly elected (directly or indirectly) and the government does not need assembly confidence in order to exist.

Parliamentary: Constitutions in which the head of state is a monarch or a president elected by the existing legislature, and the government must obtain the confidence of the legislature in order to remain in power.

Semi-presidential: Constitutions in which the head of state is popularly elected (directly or indirectly) and the government needs to obtain the confidence of the legislative assembly in order to exist.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

References

José Antonio Cheibub, Zachary Elkins and Tom Ginsburg. "Beyond Presidentialism and Parliamentarism". British Journal of Political Science, available on CJO2013. doi:10.1017/S000712341300032X.

See Also

BPP401 BPPTSCS

Examples

```
library(uacd)
data(BPPSimilarity)
```

BPPTSCS   *BPP401 - Beyond Parliamentarism and Presidentialism Time Series Cross Sectional Data of Constitutional Regime*

Description

This is one of three datasets used in the article "Beyond Parliamentarism and Presidentialism".

Format

Constitutional regime for 223 countries between 1600 anf 2010. 22202 rows and 4 variables.

cowcode Correlates of War country code

country Country name

year Calendar year

regime Classification of presidential, parliamentary and semi-presidential.

> **Presidential**: Constitutions in which the head of state is popularly elected (directly or indirectly) and the government does not need assembly confidence in order to exist.
>
> **Parliamentary**: Constitutions in which the head of state is a monarch or a president elected by the existing legislature, and the government must obtain the confidence of the legislature in order to remain in power.
>
> **Semi-presidential**: Constitutions in which the head of state is popularly elected (directly or indirectly) and the government needs to obtain the confidence of the legislative assembly in order to exist.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=9072592

References

José Antonio Cheibub, Zachary Elkins and Tom Ginsburg. "Beyond Presidentialism and Parliamentarism". British Journal of Political Science, available on CJO2013. doi:10.1017/S000712341300032X.

See Also

BPPSimilarity BPP401

Examples

```
library(uacd)
data(BPPSimilarity)
```

Cabinet   *Cabinet - ParlGov's cabinets-data*

Description

This dataset has information on Cabinets from 35 countries. This dataset is a copy of view_cabinet.csv from ParlGov.

Format

An unbalanced dataframe with 6994 rows and 19 variables. Australia, Switzerland and Finland have data before 1940s. Most countries are covered for the period 1945 - october 2012. It includes party-varying variables.

country_name_short Country name abbreviation

country_name Country name

election_date Election date

start_date Cabinet inauguration date

cabinet_name Cabinet name (Could have some encoding errors for certain symbols)

caretaker Caretaker government, 1=Yes

cabinet_party Party in cabinet, 1=Yes

prime_minister Prime minister's party, 1=Yes

seats Party's number of seats in parliament

election_seats_total Total number of seats in parliament

party_name_short Party name abbreviation

party_name Party name (Could have some encoding errors for certain symbols)

party_name_english Party name in english

left_right Party placement on left-right dimension, data form Castles/Mair 1983, Huber/Inglehart 1995, Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

country_id ParlGov's country id code

election_id ParlGov's election id code

cabinet_id ParlGov's cabinet id code

previous_cabinet_id ParlGov's id code for the previous cabinet

party_id ParlGov's party id code

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

References

Döring, Holger and Philip Manow. 2012. Parliament and government composition database (Parl-Gov): An infrastructure for empirical information on parties, elections and governments in modern democracies. Version 12/10 – 15 October 2012. View_cabinet online: http://www.parlgov.org/stable/documentation/table/view_cabinet.html

Examples

```
#This shows that the position of the prime minister's party on
#the left-right dimension does not, on average, affect cabinet duration.

 data(Cabinet)
 Cabinet <- Cabinet[which(Cabinet$prime_minister==1),]
 library(survival);library(eha)
 #Create end_date variable:
 require(data.table)
 library(zoo)
 Cabinet <- data.table(Cabinet)
 setkey(Cabinet,country_name,start_date)
 Cabinet[,end_date:=c(start_date[2:length(start_date)],NA),
         by=country_name]
 Cabinet <- data.frame(Cabinet)

 #Create a variable with cabinet durations
 Cabinet$duration <- difftime(as.Date(Cabinet$end_date),as.Date(Cabinet$start_date), units="weeks")
 Cabinet$duration <- as.numeric(Cabinet$duration)

 coxph(Surv(duration) ~ cluster(country_id) + cluster(cabinet_id)
       + factor(caretaker) + left_right,data=Cabinet)
```

CareyDistricts   *CareyDistricts - District Magnitude Project*

Description

John Careys District Magnitude Project.

Format

A dataframe with 616 rows and 74 variables. Elections-years between 1946 and 2003 in 82 countries.

case_no Case number. Cases are parliamentary/legislative elections in all democratic countries since 1945

country Country. Country cases are all countries with populations of over 1 million and in periods when they had a Polity IV political freedom score of >= +6

country2 As "Country" but numeric

iso3_abbr International Organization for Standardization country code

tag Combines ISO3_code with last two digits of election year.

election_yr Year of election. Most are from Golder (2005). Others from various web-based sources

election_no No information in codebook.

election_no_vgdist No information in codebook.

election_no_pig No information in codebook.

election_no_exp No information in codebook.

election_no_surp No information in codebook.

election_no_hdi No information in codebook.

enpv Effective number of (electoral) parties in the election, according to vote shares. Mostly from Golder (2005), a few cases from Gallagher

enps Effective number of (legislative) parties in the election, according to lower chamber seat shares. Mostly from Golder (2005), a few cases from Gallagher

disprop Disproportionality index (Gallagher formula)

dist_magn Mean district magnitude in the election.

    Coding rules:

    PR: Size of chamber / # of PR districts

    Non-compensatory mixed system: Size of chamber / Sum of # of districts (of any sort)

    Compensatory mixed system: Size of chamber / # of PR districts In PR systems, compensatory upper tiers (e.g. Norway and Denmark) were counted as an additional PR district. Upper tiers that merely redistribute remainders were not counted.

dist_mag_medians Median district magnitude in the election. This means the magnitude (M) of the district for which there are an equal number of districts with greater, and lesser, values on M.

    N.B: Our measure of median M is different from the median M (MedMag) variable from Golder's (2005) widely cited dataset. Golders codebook describes MedMag as 'the district magnitude associated with the median legislator in the lowest tier. As we understand it, this mean identifying the median by legislator rather than by district – that is, as the legislator for whom there are an equal number of other legislators from districts of greater and or lesser M – then assigning the value of MedMag as the M of that legislators district.

    Coding rules:

    PR: Median of all PR districts (including compensatory upper tier[s])

    Non-compensatory mixed system: Median of all districts (of any sort)

    Compensatory mixed system: Median of PR districts

regime Regime type / form of government. 0 = parliamentary, 1 = hybrid, 2 = presidential. Source: mainly Cheibub, 2006. Nb. Switzerland coded as "hybrid"

parl Parliamentary system. 1 = parliamentary, 0 = other

pres Presidential system. 1 = presidential, 0 = other

hybrid Hybrid (parliamentary-presidential, semi-presidential) system. 1 = hybrid, 0 = other

es Electoral system. 2 = Proportional, 1 = Modified, 0 = Majoritarian. For explanations see the next three variables

legal_thresh Legal threshold is coded as the percentage of votes a party must win at the national level to be eligible to win seats, and 0 when no legal threshold applies.

eff_thresh Lijphart formula: 75/(Dist_magn + 1)

maxeffleg Effective Threshold - the maximum of the legal threshold and Lijphart formula

compensatory Dummy to designate mixed SMD-PR systems in which seats in PR tier are allocated to compensate for disproportionalities in SMD tier.

    =1 if compensatory; =0 if SMD/PR non-compensatory (parallel); =MD if system is not SMD/PR

prop_pr The proportion of seats elected by PR for mixed-member systems

pres_gov_crisis_la Dummy to denote governments in Latin American presidential systems that faced government crises during the term corresponding to the period of office of each legislature in the dataset.

PGC=1 if a Latin American presidential regime experienced a government crisis during the legislative period identified by a given observation. Government crisis is 'any episode in which the chief executive threatens to dissolve Congress or supports a constitutional reform having that purpose, attempts a military coup against Congress, or "suspends" the term of the legislature ... until the next election. It also includes any situation in which congressional leaders announce a decision to ipeach [sic] the president, to declare him or her incapacitated, or to force his or her resignation; in which at least one hof [sic] the houses of Congress debates any of these alternatives; or in which Congress legitimizes a military or civilian uprising against the executive by accepting his "resignation" or by appointing a successor' (Perez-Linan 2007:44-45).

PGC=0 if a Latin American presidential regime did not experience government crisis during the legislative period identified by a given observation.

PGC = Missing Data for observations other than Latin American presidential regimes.

lat_am_pres Dummy denotes Latin American Presidential regimes

sng_pty_gvt Single party Government - dummy variable - 1 if a single party government is formed after the election

pig Parties in Government. Variable denotes the total number of parties holding cabinet portfolios in first government formed after election.

minority_gvt Minority government - dummy variable - 1 if minority government is formed after the election

gvt_survival_days Length of survival of government in days.

legeff 'Batting average' variable for executive legislative proposals. This variable denotes the proportion of legislative initiatives introduced to the legislature were approved.

hs_clarity3 Clarity of responsibility measure. Scored 1 for high clarity elections, 0 otherwise.

hs_govchng Number of government changes (cabinet reshuffles) since last election.

hs_pmchng Number of changes of prime minister since last election.

age_dem Age of democracy. Measured as election year minus the year in which the country first scored +6 or above on the Polity IV index, plus 1 (i.e. first year a country is democratic = 1).

pol_freedom Political freedom score (Polity IV). Most values from Norris, 2005.

econ_freedom Economic freedom score (Freedom House) Most values from Norris, 2005. Data for early elections entered at value of earliest datapoint.

federal 1 = country has a federal political structure, 0 = other. Source: Adsera, Boix and Paine. 2003.

population Population of a country in the year of the election, divided by 1 million. Source: UN Population Division annual estimates. Where data is missing, the estimated population for the nearest year is entered.

gdp_head GDP per capita, 1990 International Geary-Khamis dollars, divided by 1000. Source: Maddison, 2007, except for Cyprus, from Groningen Growth and Development Centre data, http://www.ggdc.net, and Guyana and Papua New Guinea, from Norris, 2005.

growth Mean three-year GDP growth (two years prior to election year + election year). Source: Calculated from data in Maddison, 2007, except for Cyprus, from Groningen Growth and Development Centre data, http://www.ggdc.net, and Guyana and Papua New Guinea, from Cheibub, 2006. One missing value (Israel 1949) entered as the mean value of the variable.

gini Gini index of economic inequality. Gini values with corresponding quality values that are either accept, nn, cs, ps, est, or wg are from Deininger, No Date. Data imputed for missing values from nearest year where data are available.

giniquality Quality of the Gini value recorded. For Deininger values, the qualities mean: accept included in the WB high quality data set

nn based on a survey of less than natl coverage

cs not included in wb set due to availability of estimate from a consistent source

ps not included cuz no clear reference to primary source

est based on natl accounts or surveys of less than full natl

wg excluded cuz based on income earning population only or derived from non representative tax records

For United Nations University - World Institute for Development Economics Research. 2005, values, the qualities mean:

1 a) where the underlying concepts are known b) where the quality of the income concept and the survey can be judged as sufficient according to the criteria described above

2 for observations where the quality of either the income concept or the survey is problematic or unknown or we have not been able to verify the estimates (the sources were not available to us); the country information sheets will often give an indication of the specific problems

3 for observations where both the income concept and the survey are problematic or unknown

4 for observations classified as memorandum items; some of the observations origin from the older compilations of inequality data have been given this rating since the data lying behind the observations often are unreliable

Note - qualities of 3 or 4 are likely not based on the entire country (only accounts for urban areas, for example)

pt_cgexp Central government expenditures as a percentage of GDP, constructed using the item Government Finance - Expenditures in the IFS, divided by GDP at current prices and multiplied by 100. Source: Persson and Tabellini. 2003.

pt_cgbgt_spl Central government budget surplus (if positive) or deficit (if negative), as a percentage of GDP, constructed using the item Government Finance - Deficit and Surplus in the IFS, divided by the GDP at current prices and multiplied by 100. Source: Persson and Tabellini. 2003.

pt_ssw Consolidated central government expenditures on social services and welfare as percentage of GDP, as reported in GFS Yearbook, divided by GDP and multiplied by 100. Source: Persson and Tabellini. 2003.

pt_trade Sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of GDP. Source: Persson and Tabellini. 2003.

pt_prop1564 Percentage of population between 15 and 64 years old in the total population. Source: Persson and Tabellini. 2003.

pt_prop65 Percentage of population over the age of 65 in the total population. Source: Persson and Tabellini. 2003.

etnic_fract_fearon Ethnic fractionalization index according to Fearon, 2003. The index includes ethnic, linguistic and religious groups, using data from CIA World Factbook, the Encyclopedia Britannica, relevant Library of Congress Country Studies, the Minorities at Risk dataset, national censuses, and various other sources. Fearon's data is from 1990 to 1995, but his numbers are constant values for this period. We have entered the same value for all elections in each country, which means that our coding of this variable only varies across countries and does not vary within countries. Two missing values (for Serbia and Montenegro and Taiwan) were entered as the mean value of this variable.

ethnic_frag Ethno-linguistic fragmentation index (ELF) 1960 values from (Easterly and Levine, 1997). 1961, 1985 values are from (Roeder, 2001). Values from 1960-1982 averages are from (Annett, 2001)

ethnic_frag_average_annett Dummy variable, coded 1 If the ethnic_frag value is an average from 1960 to 1982, derived from Annett, 2001

dist_equator Distance of the capital city of a country from the equator, scaled between 0 (0 degrees) and 1 (either 90 degrees South or 90 degrees North). Source: http://www.mapsofworld.com/utilities/world-latitude-longitude.htm (accessed on 21 January 2008).

latitude Latitude of the capital city of a country (ranging from 90 degrees South to 90 degrees North), rescaled between 0 (90 degrees South) and 1 (90 degrees North). I.e. a measure of how far north a country is. Source: http://www.mapsofworld.com/utilities/world-latitude-longitude.htm (accessed on 21 January 2008).

hdi_score United Nations Human Development Index. Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/ .

w_europe 1 = state in Western Europe, 0 = other. Cases: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

americas 1 = state in North or South America, 0 = other. Cases: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago, USA, Uruguay, Venezuela.

former_com 1 = former Communist state, 0 = other. Cases: Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Ukraine.

pacific 1 = state in the Pacific region, 0 = other. Cases: Australia, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan.

s_asia 1 = state in South, South East or Central Asia, 0 = other. Cases: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

africa_me 1 = state in Africa or Middle East, 0 = other. Cases: Benin, Botswana, Ghana, Israel, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Turkey.

col_uk 1 = former colony of United Kingdom, 0 = other. Source: Persson and Tabellini, 2003.

col_sp_po 1 = former colony of Spain or Portugal, 0 = other. Source: Persson and Tabellini, 2003.

col_oth 1 = former colony of a country other than UK, Spain or Portugal, 0 = other. Source: Persson and Tabellini, 2003.

es_maj Dummy denotes majoritarian electoral system (including SMP, MRO, AV electoral systems). If district magnitude (M) =1 for all districts, ES_maj = 1 ; otherwise = 0

Unless otherwise noted, values are from Golder (2005). Values for Bostwana, Ghana, Mauritius and New Zealand are from the Center on Democratic Performance (No Date)

Values for all countries (unless otherwise noted) that are after 2000 are from the Center on Democratic Performance (No Date)

es_prop Dummy denotes pure proportional system (including list PR with large districts, compensatory MMP systems, or STV (if M high enough).

Values for Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania are from Center on Democratic Performance (No Date).

Values from France for 1951 and 1956 from Sinopoli and Iannantuoni (2001)

Values for all countries (unless otherwise noted) that are after 2000 are from the Center on Democratic Performance (No Date)

es_modified Dummy denotes modified PR systems (including PR with small districts, PR with high formal threshold, mixed-member parallel systems, or winner-bonus electoral systems)

ES_modified = 1 if:

Median Magnitude (MedM) <= 8, OR

Non-compensatory mixed member, OR

Legal Threshold >= .05, OR

Compensatory mixed member AND Prop_PR <= .333

Values for Albania, Armenia, Bolivia Fiji, Japan, Lesotho, Lithuania, Macedonia, Madagascar, Russia are from Center on Democratic Performance (No Date).

Values for Guatamala from International IDEA, Handbook of Electoral System Design (1997)

Values for all countries (unless otherwise noted) that are after 2000 are from the Center on Democratic Performance (No Date)

cus_vgdist Voter-government distance, based on 'center of gravity' in electorate and government, as calculated by Thomas Cusack. The data for the US are dropped, so that only data for parliamentary systems are entered. Source: http://www.wzb.eu/alt/ism/people/misc/cusack/d_sets.en.htm

cus_vpdist Voter-parliament distance, based on 'center of gravity' in electorate and parliament, as calculated by Thomas Cusack. The data for the US are dropped, so that only data for parliamentary systems are entered. Source: http://www.wzb.eu/alt/ism/people/misc/cusack/d_sets.en.htm

kf_vgdist Voter-government distance, based on location of median voter and median member of parliament, as calculated by HeeMin Kim and Richard Fording. The data for the US are dropped, so that only data for parliamentary systems are entered. Source: Kim, Powell and Fording, 2008.

kf_vpdist Voter-government distance, based on location of median voter and median member of government, as calculated by HeeMin Kim and Richard Fording. The data for the US are dropped, so that only data for parliamentary systems are entered. Source: Kim, Powell and Fording, 2008.

Author(s)

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Source

Homepage: http://sites.dartmouth.edu/jcarey/data-archive/

References

Carey, John M. [2011] Carey data archive. http://sites.dartmouth.edu/jcarey/

Matt Golder (2005). Democratic electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000. Electoral Studies 24: 103-121.

See Also

desaw

Examples

```
# Failed when attempting to replicate Model 2 in table 1 in the article
# "Electoral Sweet Spot" (2011). It seems that this is due to some coding
# errors in the compensatory variable

# Recode the compensatory variable. There is also 2 instances of the
# odd value 0.0399999991059303 which are coded as missing here
library(car)
data(CareyDistricts)
CareyDistricts$compensatory_ed <- recode(CareyDistricts$compensatory,
   "'0'='parallel';'1'='compensatory'")
CareyDistricts$compensatory_ed[which(is.na(
   CareyDistricts$compensatory_ed)==TRUE)] <- "Not SMD/PR"
CareyDistricts$compensatory_ed[which(
   CareyDistricts$compensatory_ed=="0.0399999991059303")] <- NA
CareyDistricts$compensatory_ed <- factor(CareyDistricts$compensatory_ed,
   levels=c("Not SMD/PR","compensatory","parallel"))
CareyDistricts$magmedians_ed <-  1/CareyDistricts$dist_mag_medians

# R will not run the model with factor(former_com) included due to few instances of
#former communist countries, even though that variable was in the original model.
Model2 <- lm(disprop ~ dist_mag_medians + magmedians_ed + legal_thresh + compensatory_ed
             + factor(regime) + factor(election_yr) + pol_freedom + population + gdp_head
             + growth + gini + age_dem + factor(federal) + ethnic_frag + latitude +
             factor(col_uk) + factor(col_sp_po) + factor(col_oth)
             + factor(americas) + factor(w_europe) + factor(pacific) +
             factor(s_asia) + factor(africa_me), data=CareyDistricts)
summary(Model2)
```

CastlesMair	*CastlesMair - party position data from Castles/Mair (1983)*

Description

This dataset contains party position data from Castles/Mair (1983), with information of 46 parties from 17 countries. This dataset is a copy of external_party_castles_mair.csv from ParlGov.

Format

A cross-sectional dataframe with 119 rows and 9 variables. 46 parties from 17 countries.

id Party id from Castles/Mair

country Country name abbreviation

name Party name (Could contain some encoding issues with special characters)

name_english Party name in english

name_short Party name abbreviation

range_left Lower bound of left-right position

range_right Upper bound of left-right position

left_right Mean left-right position

respondents Number of respondents

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

References

Castles, Francis G. and Peter Mair. 1984. "Left-right political scales: Some 'expert' judgements." European Journal of Political Research 12(1):73–88. Castles/Mair at ParlGov online: http://www.parlgov.org/stable/documentation/table/external_party_castles_mair.html

Examples

```
data(HuberInglehart)
data(CastlesMair)
data(Party)

####Give colname .CM and .HI endings, so where they come from can be identified
names(CastlesMair) <- sub("$",".CM",names(CastlesMair))
names(HuberInglehart) <- sub("$",".HI",names(HuberInglehart))

#Merge
HICM <- merge(Party,CastlesMair,
              by.x='castles_mair', by.y='id.CM', all=TRUE)
HICM <- merge(HICM,HuberInglehart,
              by.x='huber_inglehart', by.y='id.HI', all=TRUE)

#Get an idea of correlation between left_right in the
#different datasets.
library(corrgram)
corrgram(HICM[,c("left_right.CM","left_right.HI")],
         upper.panel=panel.pie,lower.panel=panel.pts)

#Center variables, so they can be used in OLS.
HICM$lr.HI <- scale(HICM$left_right.HI, center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
HICM$lr.CM <- scale(HICM$left_right.CM, center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
```

ChapelHill1999   *Chapel Hill expert survey 1999*

Description

This is the 1999 edition of the Chapel Hill expert opinion survey of party positions.

Format

A cross-sectional dataframe with 1233 rows and 19 variables. It includes 129 parties from 15 countries. For full documentation, see http://www.unc.edu/~hooghe/data_pp.php

expert expert id

country country id

partyname name of party

party. party id

position Party position to european integration, categorized from 1 - 7. The higher value the more in favor of integration. Original name: Q1

salience2 The relative importance of the european integration issue for this party this year. Categorized from 1 - 5 and 5 is most salient, 1 the least. Original name: Q2

dissent2 The degree of party dissent on the issue of european integration. This is categorized from 1 - 5 where 5 is most dissent, 1 the least. Original name: Q3

q4 Empty column. Not in codebook.

future_ei Party stance on the future of integration. Categorized from 1 - 5: 5 indicates it should be pushed further, 1 indicates it has gone to far. Original name: Q5

ep Position of the party leadership on strengthening the European Parliament. Higher value indicate pro-strengthening. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q6a

eu_tax Position of party leadership on tax harmonization in the EU. Higher value indicate more in favor of tax harmonization. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q6b

eu_employ Position of party leadership on common employment policy in EU. Higher value indicate more in favor of employment policy NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q6c

eu_cohesion Position of party leadership on EU cohesion policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of cohesion policy. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q6d

eu_envir Position of party leadership on common EU environmental policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of common EU environmental policy. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q6e

eu_asylum Position of party leadership on common policy on political asylum. Higher value indicate more in favor of common policy on political asylum. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q6f

eu_foreignpol Position of party leadership on common foreign and security policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of common foreign and security policy. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q6g

leftright Position of party in the broad ideological spectrum. 0 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right and 5 is center. Original name: Q8a

econlr Position of party on economic issues in the broad ideological spectrum. 0 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right and 5 is center. Original name: Q8b

galtan Position of party on democratic freedom and rights in the broad ideological spectrum. Democratic freedom and rights is understood as the role of government in life choices. 0 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right and 5 is center. Original name: Q8c

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

<http://www.unc.edu/~hooghe/data_pp.php>

References

Marco Steenbergen and Gary Marks (2007). "Evaluating Expert Surveys," European Journal of Political Research, 46(3): 347–366.

See Also

ChapelHill2010 ChapelHill2006 ChapelHill2002

Examples

```
data(ChapelHill1999)

# This scatterplot illustrates some obvious correlation between

#party position on different dimensions.
library(car)
scatterplotMatrix(~leftright+position+eu_tax+eu_employ+
                     eu_cohesion+eu_envir+eu_asylum, data=ChapelHill1999,
                 main="Scatterplot")

#This example shows how to evaluate if there is any significant
#variation in the coding between experts
data(ChapelHill1999)
library(lme4)
ChapelHill1999$country <- as.factor(as.character(ChapelHill1999$country))
ChapelHill1999$party. <- as.factor(as.character(ChapelHill1999$party.))
ChapelHill1999$expert <- as.factor(as.character(ChapelHill1999$expert))


PartySD <- aggregate(ChapelHill1999$position,by=list(ChapelHill1999$party.), FUN=sd)
SDData <- merge(ChapelHill1999,PartySD, by.x="party.",by.y="Group.1",all=TRUE)

#The coding of parties are more unstable if there is dissent on the party-sta
ExpertJudgements <- lmer(x ~ dissent2 + salience2 + (1|country) + (1|expert),data=SDData)

#The coding of a party is less secure the more dissent there is within the party.
#The more important the issue is for the party, the more precise coding of position
#There is no significant variance in party-standard deviation between experts nor country
summary(ExpertJudgements)
```

ChapelHill2002   *Chapel Hill expert survey 2002*

Description

This is the 2002 edition of the Chapel Hill expert opinion survey of party positions. The dataset contains the following variables

Format

A cross-sectional dataframe with 171 rows and 78 variables. It includes 161 parties from 23 countries. For full documentation, see http://www.unc.edu/~hooghe/data_pp.php

eastwest 1 indicates a party from EU-15. 0 indicates a party from Central/Eastern Europe.

eumember Was the party a member of the EU in 2002, yes (1) or no (0).

country country id

expert expert id

year Year experts were asked to evaluate All 2002 in this dataset, but could be useful after merging

party_id party id

party Abbreviation of party name

partyname1 Party name

partyname2 English party name

vote Vote percentage recieved by the party in the national election most prior to 2003.

vote1 Vote percentage recieved by the party or the coalition in the national election most prior to 2003.

family Classification of party family. 1 = radical right, 2 = conservatives, 3 = liberal, 4 = Christian-democratic, 5 = socialist, 6 = radical left, 7 = green, 8 = regionalists, 9 = no family, 10 = confessional

govt Party in government in 2002. 0 = not in government, 0.5 = party in government for a part of 2002, 1 = party in government in 2002

position Party position to european integration, categorized from 1 - 7. The higher value the more in favor of integration. Original name: Q1

std_position standard deviation among expert in placing the party on "position".

pro_anti Variable "position" recoded into a trichotomous variable.0 = anti, 1 = netural, 2 = pro

salience2 The relative importance of the european integration issue for this party this year. Categorized from 1 - 4 and 4 is most salient, 1 the least. Original name: Q2

ep Position of the party leadership on strengthening the European Parliament. Higher value indicate pro-strengthening. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q3

intmark Position of party leadership on expanding EU powers on internal market. Higher value indicates more in favor. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q4

employ Position of party leadership on common employment policy in EU. Higher value indicate more in favor of employment policy. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q5

agri Position of party leadership on EU agricultural spending. Higher value indicates more in favor of agricultural spending. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q6

cohesion Position of party leadership on EU cohesion policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of cohesion policy. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q7

environ Position of party leadership on common EU environmental policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of common EU environmental policy. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q8

asylum Position of party leadership on common policy on political asylum. Higher value indicate more in favor of common policy on political asylum. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q9

foreign Position of party leadership on common foreign and security policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of common foreign and security policy. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q10

enlargw Position of the party leadership on EU enlargement. Higher value indicates more in favor of accession of large wave. This variable is only for EU-15 countries. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q11

enlarge Position of the party leadership on major domestic reforms to qualify for EU memebership. Higher value indicates more in favor of reforms. This variable is only for CEE-applicants. NB: Missing values indicate parties that have not taken a stance. Original name: Q12

dissent2 The degree of party dissent on the issue of european integration. From 1 (extremely united) to 10 (extremely divided).

dissep Has the issue of strengthening European Parliament caused divisions in party leadership? Original name: Q13a

dissintm Has the issue of expanding EU powers over internal market caused divisions in party leadership? Original name: Q13b

dissempl Has the issue of common employment policy caused divisions in party leadership? Original name: Q13c

dissagri Has the issue of agricultural spending in the EU caused divisions in party leadership? Original name: Q13d

disscohe Has the issue of EU cohesion policy caused divisions in party leadership? Original name: Q13e

dissenv Has the issue of EU environmental policy caused divisions in party leadership? Original name: Q13f

dissasyl Has the issue of common political asylum policy caused divisions in party leadership? Original name: Q13g

dissenlw Has the issue of EU enlargement caused divisions in party leadership? EU-15 only. Original name: Q13h

dissenle Has the issue of EU qualification caused divisions in party leadership? CEE-applicants only. Original name: Q13i

lrgen Position of party in the broad ideological spectrum. 0 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right and 5 is center. Original name: Q14

lrecon Position of party on economic issues in the broad ideological spectrum. 0 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right and 5 is center. Original name: Q15

galtan Position of party on democratic freedom and rights in the broad ideological spectrum. Democratic freedom and rights is understood as the role of government in life choices. 0 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right and 5 is center. Original name: Q16

lr_gen Position of party in the broad ideological spectrum on a scale between 0 and 1. 0 is extreme left, 1 is extreme right.

std_lrgen Standard deviation among experts coding "lrgen"

std_lrecon Standard deviation among experts coding "lrecon"

std_galtan Standard deviation among experts coding "galtan"

radrt radical right party , yes(1) or no(0)

con conservative party , yes(1) or no(0)

lib liberal party , yes(1) or no(0)

cd christiand democratic party , yes(1) or no(0)

soc socialist party , yes(1) or no(0)

radleft radical left party , yes(1) or no(0)

green green party , yes(1) or no(0)

reg regionalist party , yes(1) or no(0)

confess confessional party , yes(1) or no(0)

agrarian agrarian party , yes(1) or no(0). Notice that this party family is not included in spliced variable "family".

noparty no party family, yes(1) or no(0)

aus Austria, yes(1) or no(0)

be Belgium, yes(1) or no(0)

dk Denmark, yes(1) or no(0)

esp Spain, yes(1) or no(0)

fin Finland, yes(1) or no(0)

fr France, yes(1) or no(0)

ger Germany, yes(1) or no(0)

gr Greece, yes(1) or no(0)

irl Ireland, yes(1) or no(0)

it Italy, yes(1) or no(0)

nl Netherlands, yes(1) or no(0)

por Portugal, yes(1) or no(0)

sw Sweden, yes(1) or no(0)

uk United Kingdom, yes(1) or no(0)

bul Bulgaria, yes(1) or no(0)

czech Czech republic, yes(1) or no(0)

hung Hungary, yes(1) or no(0)

lat Latvia, yes(1) or no(0)

lith Lithuania, yes(1) or no(0)

pol Poland, yes(1) or no(0)

rom Romania, yes(1) or no(0)

slovak Slovakia, yes(1) or no(0)

sloven Slovenia, yes(1) or no(0)

Details

The coding of variable "dissep" thorugh "dissenle" is unclear. Codebook says that "# = number of experts checking this issue" but it is unclear what "#" is referring to. Most likely, these variables are coded so that higher value indicates more dissent, as the other dissent variables.

Author(s)

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Source

http://www.unc.edu/~hooghe/data_pp.php

References

Liesbet Hooghe, Ryan Bakker, Anna Brigevich, Catherine de Vries, Erica Edwards, Gary Marks, Jan Rovny, Marco Steenbergen (2010), "Reliability and Validity of Measuring Party Positions: The Chapel Hill Expert Surveys of 2002 and 2006", European Journal of Political Research, (4): 684-703.

See Also

ChapelHill2010 ChapelHill2006 ChapelHill1999

Examples

```
# This example shows how parties' position on some typical
#dimensions affect their likelihood for being a government party in Europe in 2006.
data(ChapelHill2002)

InPower2002 <- glm(govt ~ poly(position,3) + poly(lrgen,3)
                   + poly(lrecon,3) + poly(galtan,3) + factor(country),
                   family="binomial",data=ChapelHill2002)
summary(InPower2002)
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
for(i in 1:4){
  termplot(InPower2002,term=i,se=TRUE,rug=TRUE)
  abline(h=0)
}
```

ChapelHill2006 *Chapel Hill expert survey 2006*

Description

This is the 2006 edition of the Chapel Hill expert opinion survey of party positions. The dataset contains the following variables

Format

A cross-sectional dataframe with 1765 rows and 42 variables. It includes 174 parties from 24 countries. For full documentation, see http://www.unc.edu/~hooghe/data_pp.php

country_id country id

party_id party id

party Abbreviated name of party

expert_id expert id

eu_pos Party leadership position to european integration, categorized from 1 - 7. The higher value the more in favor of integration. Original name: Q1

eu_salience The relative importance of this issue for this party this year. Categorized from 1 - 4 and 4 is most salient, 1 the least. Original name: Q2

eu_dissent The degree of party dissent on the issue of european integration. From 1 (extremely united) to 10 (extremely divided).

eu_benefit Party leadership stance on whether the country has benefited from EU membership. Original name: Q4. 1 = benefitted, 2 = neither benefitted nor lost, 3 = Not benefitted

ep_power Position of the party leadership on the powers of the European Parliament. Higher value indicate more favored. Original name: Q5

internal_market Position of party leadership on EU internal market. Higher value indicates more in favor. Original name: Q6

eu_cohesion Position of party leadership on EU cohesion policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of cohesion policy. Original name: Q7

eu_foreignpol Position of party leadership on common foreign and security policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of common foreign and security policy.Original name: Q8

eu_turkey Position of party leadership on EU enlargement to Turkey. Higher value indicate more in favor of including Turkey. Original name: Q9

leftright Position of party in the broad ideological spectrum. 0 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right and 5 is center. Original name: Q10

econlr Position of party on economic issues in the broad ideological spectrum. 0 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right and 5 is center. Original name: Q11

galtan Position of party on democratic freedom and rights in the broad ideological spectrum. Democratic freedom and rights is understood as the role of government in life choices. 0 is extreme left, 10 is extreme right and 5 is center. Original name: Q12

spendvtax Position of party on improving public services vs. reducing taxes. Higher value indicate more in favor of reducing taxes. Original name: Q13

spendvtax_salience Relative importance/salience of the "improving public services vs. reducing taxes"-issue for the party. Higher value indicates higher importance. Original name: Q14

deregulation Position of party on deregulating markets. Higher value indicates more in favor of deregulating. Original name: Q15.

dereg_salience Relative importance/salience of the "deregulating markets"-issue for the party. Original name: Q16

redistribution Position of party on redistributing from the rich to the poor. Higher value indicates more opposition to redistribution. Original name: Q17

redist_salience Relative importance/salience of the "redistribution"-issue for the party. Original name: Q18.

civlib_laworder Position of party on civil liberties vs. law and order. Higher value indicates support to tough law and order. Original name: Q19

civlib_salience Relative importance/salience of the "civil liberties vs. law and order"-issue. Original name: Q20

sociallifestyle Position of party on social lifestyle, for example homosexuality. Higher value indicates opposition to liberal lifestyle. Original name: Q21

social_salience Relative importance/salience of social lifestyle issues for party. Original name: Q22

religious_principle Position of party on role of religious principles. Higher value indicates support for religious principles. Original name: Q23

relig_salience Relative importance/salience of "religious principles"-issue. Original name: Q24

immigrate_policy Position of party on immigration policy. Higher value indicates support for tough policy. Original name: Q25

immigra_salience Relative importance/salience of "immigration"-issue for party. Original name: Q26

immigrant_asylum Position of party on integration of immigrants and asylum seekers. Higher value indicates support for strong assimilation. Original name: Q27

immasylum_salience Relative important/salience of "intergration"-issue for party. Original name: Q28

urban_rural Position of party on urban vs. rural interests. Higher value indicate support for rural interests. Original name: Q28

urb_rur_salience Relative importance/salience of "urban vs. rural interests"-issue for party. Original name: Q30

cosmopolitan_nationalism Position of party on cosmopolitan vs. nationalism. Higher value indicates advocates for nationalism. Original name: Q31

cosmonat_salience Relative importance/salience of "cosmopolitan vs. nationalism"-issue. Original name: Q32

regions Position of party on political decentralization to regions/localities. Higher value indicates opposition to decentralization. Original name: Q33

region_salience Relative importance/salience of "decentralization"-issue for party. Original name: Q34

us Position of party on US power in world affairs. Higher value indicates favor of strong US leadership. Original name: Q35

us_salience Relative importance/salience of "US power"-issue for party. Original name: Q36

ethnic_minorities Position of party towards ethnic minorities. Higher value indicates opposition to minorty-rights. Original name: Q37

ethnic_salience Relative importance/salience of "ethnic minorities"-issue for party. Original name: Q38

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

References

Liesbet Hooghe, Ryan Bakker, Anna Brigevich, Catherine de Vries, Erica Edwards, Gary Marks, Jan Rovny, Marco Steenbergen (2010), "Reliability and Validity of Measuring Party Positions: The Chapel Hill Expert Surveys of 2002 and 2006", European Journal of Political Research, (4): 684-703.

See Also

ChapelHill2010 ChapelHill2002 ChapelHill1999

Examples

```
# This example shows how parties' position on some typical
#dimensions affect their likelihood for being a government party in Europe in 2006.
data(ChapelHill2006)
data(ParlGov)
ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$year==2006 & ParlGov$DecemberandCensored > 0),]

ChapelHill2006 <- data.frame(lapply(ChapelHill2006, function(v) {
  if (is.character(v)) return(toupper(v))
  else return(v)
}))
ParlGov <- data.frame(lapply(ParlGov, function(v) {
  if (is.character(v)) return(toupper(v))
  else return(v)
```

```
}))

Parties <- merge(ChapelHill2006,ParlGov, by.x="party",by.y="party_name_short",all=TRUE)
summary(Parties$party_id.y) #615 ParlGov parties did not match
#abbreviated names in ChapelHill
#A more serious analysis should do a better check of which parties that do not match.

Parties <- Parties[!duplicated(Parties),]

library(lme4)
InPower06 <- glmer(cabinet_party ~ factor(eu_pos) + factor(leftright)
                   + factor(regions) + factor(ethnic_minorities) + (1 | country_id.x),
                   family="binomial",data=Parties)
summary(InPower06)
```

ChapelHill2010 *Chapel Hill expert survey 2010*

Description

This is the 2010 edition of the Chapel Hill (CHES DATA) expert opinon survey of party positions. The dataset contains the following variables

Format

A dataframe with 3234 rows and 59 variables. It includes 239 parties from 28 countries. For full documentation, see http://www.unc.edu/~hooghe/data_pp.php

expert_id id of expert coder

party_name name of party

party_id id

party Not in codebook.

country Country id code

cname Abbrevated name of country

eu_pos overall orientation of the party leadership towards European integration, from 1 - 7 where 7 is most in favor of integration.

eu_salience relative salience of European integration in the party's public stance. 0 - 4 where 4 indicates high importance.

eu_dissent degree of dissent in party on European integration. 0 - 10 where 10 represents extreme division.

eu_benefit position of the party leadership in year on whether country has benefited from being a member of the EU. 1 = benefitted, 2 = neither benefitted nor lost, 3 = Not benefitted

ep_power position of the party leadership on the powers of the European Parliament. 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor for power to the European parliament.

internal_market position of the party leadership on the internal market. 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor of internal market.

eu_cohesion position of the party leadership on EU cohesion or regional policy (e.g. the structural funds). 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor for cohesion.

eu_foreignpol position of the party leadership on EU foreign and security policy. 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor for common EU policy.

eu_turkey position of the party leadership on EU enlargement to Turkey. 1 - 7 where 7 is most favorable to enlargement.

leftright left-right placement

econlr position of the party in terms of its ideological stance on economic issues. Parties can be classified in terms of their stance on economic issues. Parties on the economic left want government to play an active role in the economy. Parties on the economic right emphasize a reduced economic role for government: privatization, lower taxes, less regulation, less government spending, and a leaner welfare state. 0 = extreme left, 10 = extreme right.

galtan position of the party in terms of of their views on democratic freedoms and rights. "Libertarian" or "postmaterialist" parties favor expanded personal freedoms, for example, access to abortion, active euthanasia, same-sex marriage, or greater democratic participation. "Traditional" or "authoritarian" parties often reject these ideas; they value order, tradition, and stability, and believe that the government should be a firm moral authority on social and cultural issues. 0 = Libertarian/postmaterialst, 10=Traditional/Authoritarian

spendvtax position on improving public services vs. reducing taxes. 0 - 10 where 10 indicates strong favor for reducing taxes.

spendvtax_salience importance/salience of improving public services vs. reducing taxes. Higher value indicate higher salience.

deregulation position on deregulation. Higher value indicates more favor for deregulation.

dereg_salience importance/salience of deregulation. Higher value indicates higher salience.

redistribution position on redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor. Higher value indicates stronger opposition to redistribution.

redist_salience importance/salience of redistribution. Higher value indicates higher salience.

civlib_laworder position on civil liberties vs. law and order. Higher value indicates more support for tough measures to fight crime.

civlib_salience importance/salience of civil liberties vs. law and order. Higher value indicates higher salience.

sociallifestyle position on social lifestyle (e.g. homosexuality). Higher value indicates more opposition to liberal policies.

social_salience importance/salience of lifestyle (e.g. homosexuality). Higher value indicates higher salience.

religious_principle position on role of religious principles in politics. Higher value indicates more in favor of religious principles politics

relig_salience importance/salience of religious principles. Higher value indicates higher salience.

immigrate_policy position on immigration policy. Higher value indicates more favor for tough policy.

immigra_salience importance/salience of immigration policies. Higher value indicates higher salience.

immigrant_asylum Position of party on integration of immigrants and asylum seekers. Higher value indicates support for strong assimilation.

immasylum_salience Relative important/salience of "intergration"-issue for party.

urban_rural position on urban vs. rural interests. Higher value indicates stronger support for rural interests.

urb_rur_salience importance/salience of urban vs. rural interests. Higher value indicates higher salience.

environment position towards the environment. Higher value indicates support for economic growth even at the cost of the environment.

enviro_salience importance/salience of environment. Higher value indicates higher salience.

regions position on political decentralization. to regions/localities. Higher value indicates opposition to decentralization.

region_salience importance/salience of decentralization. Higher value indicates higher salience.

international_security position towards international security and peacekeeping missions. Higher value indicates opposition to deployment of national troops.

international_salience importance/salience of international security. Higher value indicates higher salience.

ethnic_minorities position towards ethnic minorities. Higher value indicates opposition to rights for ethnic minorities.

ethnic_salience importance/salience of ethnic minorities. Higher value indicates higher salience.

eu_econ_req Not in codebook.

eu_pol_req Not in codebook.

eu_good_gov Not in codebook.

sd_eu Not in codebook.

mean_eu Not in codebook.

mean_lr Not in codebook.

sd_lr Not in codebook.

mean_econ Not in codebook.

sd_econ Not in codebook.

mean_gt Not in codebook.

sd_gt Not in codebook.

mean_eu_sal Not in codebook.

sd_eu_sal Not in codebook.

mean_eu_dis Not in codebook.

sd_eu_dis Not in codebook.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

http://www.unc.edu/~hooghe/data_pp.php

References

Ryan Bakker, Catherine de Vries, Erica Edwards, Liesbet Hooghe, Seth Jolly, Gary Marks, Jonathan Polk, Jan Rovny, Marco Steenbergen, Milada Vachudova (2012), "Measuring Party Positions in Europe: The Chapel Hill Expert Survey Trend File, 1999-2010," Party Politics

See Also

ChapelHill2006 ChapelHill2002 ChapelHill1999

Examples

```
# This example shows how parties' position on some typical
#dimensions affect their likelihood for being a government party in Europe in 2010
data(ChapelHill2010)
data(ParlGov)
ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$year==2010 & ParlGov$DecemberandCensored > 0),]

ChapelHill2010 <- data.frame(lapply(ChapelHill2010, function(v) {
  if (is.character(v)) return(toupper(v))
  else return(v)
}))
ParlGov <- data.frame(lapply(ParlGov, function(v) {
  if (is.character(v)) return(toupper(v))
  else return(v)
}))

Parties <- merge(ChapelHill2010,ParlGov, by.x="party_name",
by.y="party_name_short",all=TRUE)
summary(Parties$party_id.y)

#1576 ParlGov parties did not match abrrevated names in ChapelHill
#A more serious analysis should do a better check of which parties that do not match.

Parties <- Parties[!duplicated(Parties),]

library(lme4)
Parties <- Parties[!is.na(Parties$leftright) & !is.na(Parties$eu_pos),]
InPower10 <- glmer(cabinet_party ~ factor(eu_pos) + factor(leftright)
         + factor(environment) + factor(regions) +
         factor(ethnic_minorities) + (1 | country),
         family="binomial",data=Parties)

summary(InPower10)
```

CheibubInvestiture   *CheibubInvestiture - Investiture data from Cheibub et al.*

Description

ParlGov and Investiture data from Cheibub et al.

Format

An unbalanced data frame with 21115 rows and 77 variables. It includes 35 countries. Most countries are covered for the period 1945 - october 2012. Australia, Switzerland and Finland have data before 1940s. It includes 1177 parties, 948 cabinets and 675 elections.

country Country name

year Year

country_id ParlGov country_id-code

party_id Party id code

election_id Election id code

party_name_english Name of party in english

election_date Election date

country_name_short Country name abbreviation. ISO3 format.

start_date Cabinet inauguration date

cabinet_name Cabinet name (Could have some encoding errors for certain symbols)

caretaker Caretaker government, 1=Yes

cabinet_party Party in cabinet, 1=Yes

prime_minister Prime ministers party, 1=Yes

seats Partys number of seats in parliament

election_seats_total Total number of seats in parliament

party_name_short Party name abbreviation

party_name Party name (Could have some encoding errors for certain symbols)

cabinet_id Cabinet id code

left_right.y Party placement on left-right dimension, data form Castles/Mair 1983, Huber/Inglehart 1995, Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

previous_cabinet_id Previous cabinet id code

end_date Date when next cabinet is inaugerated, and thus when the existing cabinet steps down. This is coded by copying the *start_date* of the following.

party_name_ascii Party name without special characters

family_name Party family

country_name.y Name of country

state_market Party mean value in regulation of economy, data from Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

liberty_authority Party mean value in libertarian/authoritarian, data from Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

eu_anti_pro Party mean value in EU integration, data from Ray 1999, Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

election_type Type of election, national parliament (parliament) or european parliament (ep)

early Early election before constitutionally mandated term end. Coding of variable incomplete. Do not use it for empirical analysis

electorate Number citizens eligible to vote

votes_cast Number of votes cast in an election, including invalid and blank votes

votes_valid Number of votes cast in an election, not including invalid and blank votes

duration The difference between *start_date* and *end_date* in weeks.

Start_year This is the year extracted from the *start_date*-variable

End_year This is the year extracted from the *end_date*-variable

Election_year This is the year extracted from the *election_date*-variable

CabinetYears This is (*End_year - Start_year*)+1

vote_share Partys share of votes in the given election.

cabinet_seats Total number of seats in parliament held by cabinet parties.

minority_seats This is a dummy variable indicating if it is a minority cabinet or not, based on the cabinets share of seats in the parliament. This variable is coded 1 if *cabinet_seats* / *election_seats_total* < 0.5.

cabinet_votes This is the share of votes for cabinet parties. It is the sum of *vote_share* for parties with value 1 on *cabinet_party*.

minority_votes This is a dummy variable indicating if a cabinet got less than 50 percent of the votes. It coded so that entries with a value less than 50 on *cabinet_votes* get 1.

cumulative_election_cabinets This variable counts the number of cabinets within an election period. It is coded so that if the *cabinet_id* changes while *election_id* stays the same, it adds 1 to this variable.

total_election_cabinets This variable is the total number of cabinets that sat during the given election period. It is coded by copying the given elections max value on the *cumulative_election_cabinets* to all other rows for that election.

total_cabinet_parties This variable is the total number of parties in the given cabinet. It is coded by counting the number of rows with value 1 on *cabinet_party* for the given cabinet.

coalition_cabinets This is a dummy variable indicating coalition cabinets. It is coded 1 if *total_cabinet_parties* is >= 2.

NewCab This variable is coded 1 each time there is a new cabinet or a new year. The intention with this variable is to easily move from a [country, year, cabinet, party]-format to a [country, year, cabinet]-format. The latter format is achieved by eliminating all rows with value 0 on *NewCab*.

Start_year_date This is simply the 31st of December in the cabinets start year. The intention with this variable is to be able to create the *Duration_startyear* which indicates how long a cabinet sat in its first year in office.

End_year_date This is simply the 1st of January in the cabinets end year. The intention with this variable is to be able to create the *Duration_endyear* which indicates how long a cabinet sat in its last year in office.

Duration_startyear This is the number of weeks between *Start_year_date* and *start_date*. It indicates how long a cabinet sat in its first year in office.

Duration_endyear This is the number of weeks between *End_year_date* and *end_date*. It indicates how long a cabinet sat in its last year in office.

cabinets_this_year This variable is the total number of cabinets that sat in a given year. F.eks. if the cabinet changes twice in the given year, this variable = 3: 1 for the first cabinet, two after the first change, then 3 for the cabinet after the second change.

cabinet_changes_this_year This variable is *cabinets_this_year* -1.

censored_cab This dummy is created to identify cabinets that were in power are the data set version date "2012-10-15". These cabinets have been given "2012-10-15" as *end_date*, but can be identified by the fact that they have value 1 on *censored_cab*.

december_dummy This variable is 1 if the cabinet *start_date* is earlier than and *end_date* is later than or equal to 31st December in the given year. See also *DecemberandCensored*

july_dummy This variable is 1 if the cabinet *start_date* is earlier than or equal to and *end_date* is later than 1st July in the given year.

january_dummy This variable is 1 if the cabinet *start_date* is earlier than or equal to and *end_date* is later than 1st January in the given year.

DecemberandCensored This dummy is the row sum of *december_dummy* and *censored_cab*. Since the data set version is october 2012, then all observations from 2012 will be deleted if the data are subsetted based on *december_dummy* only. No cabinets have existed 31. December 2012 in the data set, since the data set version is 2012-10-15. Instead, subset by removing all rows with value 0 on *DecemberandCensored*

flagc No information yet

ee No information yet

hognomin No information yet

hogappoint No information yet

invest No information yet

invest_source No information yet

investround No information yet

timing No information yet

exante_rule_1st No information yet

exante_1st_fails No information yet

exante_rule_last No information yet

exante_last_fails No information yet

expost_rule_1st No information yet

expost_1st_fails No information yet

expost_rule_last No information yet

expost_last_fails No information yet

investmidterm No information yet

dissolution No information yet

X No information yet

Details

There are still a lot of missing information, since the invstiture-data is work-in-progress.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

ParlGov online: http://www.parlgov.org/stable/documentation/table.1.html

References

Cheibub, Jose Antonio, Bjørn Erik Rasch and Shane Martin (2013) "The Investiture Vote and the Formation and Survival of Minority Parliamentary Governments", EPSA Conference paper.

Döring, Holger and Philip Manow. 2012. Parliament and government composition database (ParlGov): An infrastructure for empirical information on parties, elections and governments in modern democracies. Version 12/10 – 15 October 2012.

See Also

ParlGov, Cabinet, Election, ElectionandVoting, Party

Examples

```
# A (so far) trivial survival analysis on cabinet durations.
data(CheibubInvestiture)

library(survival);library(eha)
CabinetJuly <- CheibubInvestiture[which(CheibubInvestiture$NewCab==
1 & CheibubInvestiture$july_dummy==1),]
CabinetJuly$duration <- as.numeric(as.character(CabinetJuly$duration))
CabinetJuly$total_cabinet_parties <- as.numeric(
as.character(CabinetJuly$total_cabinet_parties))

Duration <- coxph(Surv(duration) ~ cluster(country) + cluster(cabinet_id)
                 + factor(minority_seats) + total_cabinet_parties
                 + factor(caretaker), data=CabinetJuly)
cox.zph(Duration)
summary(Duration)
```

CHES   *CHES - Chapel Hill expert survey trend file*

Description

This is the trend file for Chapel Hill expert survey (CHES) of party positions. The dataset contains the following variables

Format

A dataframe with 704 rows and 62 variables. It includes 287 parties from 24 countries. For full documentation, see http://chesdata.eu/

country Two- or Three-letter country abbreviation

eastwest Eastern or western Europe.

eumember Membership status.

year Year expert was asked to evaluate the party

expert Number of experts who evaluated this party

party_id Party id

cmp_id Party ID in the Manifesto Project Party Code (ManifestoFull)

vote Share of votes party got in the election most prior to the year.

family classification is primarily based on Hix and Lord (1997), except that they place confessional and agrarian parties in separate categories. Family association for parties in Central/Eastern Europe is based primarily on Derksen classification (now incorporated in Wikipedia), triangulated by a) membership or affiliation with international and EU party associations, and b) self-identification.

govt Government participation in current year.

   0 = Not in goverment.

   0.5 = In government at part of the year.

   1 = In government in full year.

position overall orientation of the party leadership towards European integration, from 1 - 7 where 7 is most in favor of integration.

pro_anti Variable `position` recoded into a trichotomous variable.0 = anti, 1 = netural, 2 = pro

eu_salience relative salience of European integration in the party's public stance. 0 - 4 where 4 indicates high importance.

eu_dissent degree of dissent in party on European integration. 0 - 10 where 10 represents extreme division.

eu_benefit position of the party leadership in year on whether country has benefited from being a member of the EU. 1 = benefitted, 2 = neither benefitted nor lost, 3 = Not benefitted

ep_ep position of the party leadership on the powers of the European Parliament. 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor for power to the European parliament.

eu_fiscal Position of party leadership on tax harmonization in the EU. Higher value indicate more in favor of tax harmonization. Only asked in 1999

eu_intmark position of the party leadership on the internal market. 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor of internal market.

eu_employ Position of party leadership on common employment policy in EU. Higher value indicate more in favor of employment policy. Only asked in 2002

eu_agri Position of party leadership on EU agricultural spending. Higher value indicates more in favor of agricultural spending. Only asked in 2002

eu_cohesion position of the party leadership on EU cohesion or regional policy (e.g. the structural funds). 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor for cohesion.

eu_environ Position of party leadership on common EU environmental policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of common EU environmental policy. Only asked in 1999 and 2002

eu_asylum osition of party leadership on common policy on political asylum. Higher value indicate more in favor of common policy on political asylum. Only asked in 1999 and 2002

eu_foreign position of the party leadership on EU foreign and security policy. 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor for common EU policy.

eu_turkey position of the party leadership on EU enlargement to Turkey. 1 - 7 where 7 is most favorable to enlargement. Only asked in 2006 and 2010

lrgen Overall ideological left-right placement. 0=Extreme left, 10=Extreme Right

lrecon position of the party in terms of its ideological stance on economic issues. Parties can be classified in terms of their stance on economic issues. Parties on the economic left want government to play an active role in the economy. Parties on the economic right emphasize a reduced economic role for government: privatization, lower taxes, less regulation, less government spending, and a leaner welfare state. 0 = extreme left, 10 = extreme right.

galtan position of the party in terms of of their views on democratic freedoms and rights. "Libertarian" or "postmaterialist" parties favor expanded personal freedoms, for example, access to abortion, active euthanasia, same-sex marriage, or greater democratic participation. "Traditional" or "authoritarian" parties often reject these ideas; they value order, tradition, and stability, and believe that the government should be a firm moral authority on social and cultural issues. 0 = Libertarian/postmaterialst, 10=Traditional/Authoritarian

spendvtax position on improving public services vs. reducing taxes. 0 - 10 where 10 indicates strong favor for reducing taxes.

spendvtax_salience importance/salience of improving public services vs. reducing taxes. Higher value indicate higher salience.

deregulation position on deregulation. Higher value indicates more favor for deregulation.

dereg_salience importance/salience of deregulation. Higher value indicates higher salience.

redistribution position on redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor. Higher value indicates stronger opposition to redistribution.

redist_salience importance/salience of redistribution. Higher value indicates higher salience.

civlib_laworder position on civil liberties vs. law and order. Higher value indicates more support for tough measures to fight crime.

civlib_salience importance/salience of civil liberties vs. law and order. Higher value indicates higher salience.

sociallifestyle position on social lifestyle (e.g. homosexuality). Higher value indicates more opposition to liberal policies.

social_salience importance/salience of lifestyle (e.g. homosexuality). Higher value indicates higher salience.

religious_principle position on role of religious principles in politics. Higher value indicates more in favor of religious principles politics

relig_salience importance/salience of religious principles. Higher value indicates higher salience.

immigrate_policy position on immigration policy. Higher value indicates more favor for tough policy.

immigra_salience importance/salience of immigration policies. Higher value indicates higher salience.

multiculturalism Position of party on integration of immigrants and asylum seekers. Higher value indicates support for strong assimilation.

multicult_salience Relative important/salience of "intergration"-issue for party.

urban_rural position on urban vs. rural interests. Higher value indicates stronger support for rural interests.

urb_rur_salience importance/salience of urban vs. rural interests. Higher value indicates higher salience.

environment position towards the environment. Higher value indicates support for economic growth even at the cost of the environment.

enviro_salience importance/salience of environment. Higher value indicates higher salience.

cosmo Position of party on cosmopolitan vs. nationalism. Higher value indicates advocates for nationalism. Only asked in 2006

cosmo_salience Relative importance/salience of "cosmopolitan vs. nationalism"-issue

regions position on political decentralization. to regions/localities. Higher value indicates opposition to decentralization.

region_salience importance/salience of decentralization. Higher value indicates higher salience.

international_security position towards international security and peacekeeping missions. Higher value indicates opposition to deployment of national troops.

international_salience importance/salience of international security. Higher value indicates higher salience.

us Position of party on US power in world affairs. Higher value indicates favor of strong US leadership. Only asked in 2006

us_salience Relative importance/salience of "US power"-issue for party. Only aske din 2006

ethnic_minorities position towards ethnic minorities. Higher value indicates opposition to rights for ethnic minorities.

ethnic_salience importance/salience of ethnic minorities. Higher value indicates higher salience.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

<http://chesdata.eu/>

References

Ryan Bakker, Catherine de Vries, Erica Edwards, Liesbet Hooghe, Seth Jolly, Gary Marks, Jonathan Polk, Jan Rovny, Marco Steenbergen, Milada Vachudova (2012), "Measuring Party Positions in Europe: The Chapel Hill Expert Survey Trend File, 1999-2010," Party Politics

See Also

Ray ChapelHill2010 ChapelHill2006 ChapelHill2002 ChapelHill1999

Examples

```
library(uacd)
data(CHES)
```

CLEA   *CLEA - Constituency-Level Elections Archive*

Description

A repository of detailed election results at the constituency level for lower house legislative elections from around the world.

Format

Unit of analysis is party/candidate at constituency-level for 86 countries between 1788 - 2013. There are 687960 rows and 59 columns. For full documentation, see http://www.unc.edu/~hooghe/data_pp.php

release Dataset release

1. 2008 August 15
2. 2010 February 3
3. 2010 December 15
4. 2011 September 14
5. 2012 December 17
6. 2013 December 4

rg region

ctr_n Country name

ctr <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>

yr Election year

mn Election month

sub Sub-national geographical unit

cst_n Constituency name

cst Constituency code

All constituencies in a country are sorted alphabetically, according to their names, and then assigned a constituency code. This code assignment is repeated in each election in the country. Thus, *the same code may or may not belong to the same constituency across elections*, depending upon whether redistricting occurs between elections. In the event of special districts for minority populations (e.g., the Maori districts in New Zealand prior to the electoral reform in 1996) or semi-autonomous regions (e.g., Greenland for Danish parliamentary elections) these districts receive the first numeric code following the last alphabetically sorted geographical distric.

In a case where a country uses a multi-tier or mixed electoral system, the CLEA dataset uses the following coding scheme:

001-900 Lower-tier electoral districts (in multi-tier PR) or electoral districts where a majoritarian formula is used (in a mixed electoral system)

901-999 Upper-tier electoral districts (in multi-tier PR) or electoral districts where PR is used (in a mixed electoral system). If a country uses a single-tier system, only constituency codes for lower-tier electoral districts are used.

mag Number of seats allocated in a given constituency.

pty_n Party name

In several countries, special kinds of party groupings are used in reported election results. For instance, categories such as "miscellaneous right-wing" and "regionalists and separatists" are used in France. For those special categories, their names are used for this variable and unique numeric codes are assigned to each such category.

Independent candidates are handled in two different ways when election results are reported. or much of the data we have collected, all independent candidates are grouped under a single category. In such cases, "Independents" is used. However, when each and every individual independent candidate is identified and his/her votes received are reported separately in the election returns, "Independent" is used instead. Different numeric codes are assigned with these different methods.

In a few countries, there are independent candidates who are affiliated with a party, but cannot officially stand under its label. As a result, they may be labeled in a manner that reflects both their independent status and their party affiliation (e.g., "Independent Labour" or "Independent Greens").

pty Party code.

0001-3999 Political parties

3996 None of these candidates (in some countries, voters have the option to express disapproval for all the candidates on the ballot)

3997 Elected (for several early elections in Iceland and Sweden, the results for political parties are not available)

3998 No against for uncontested (in Denmark)

3999 Unknown

4000 "Others" (i.e., more than two small parties are grouped)

4001- Special kinds of 'others'

4998 Write-in

4999 Blank/Scattering

5001-5999 Electoral coalitions or alliances between political parties

6000 "Independents" (i.e., more than two independent candidates are grouped)

6001- Independent 1, Independent 2, and so on (i.e., a single unaffiliated candidate), including special kinds of 'independents'.

Each party and electoral alliance is assigned a unique numeric code that remains consistent across elections. If a party changes its name, merges with other parties or splits into separate parties, a new numeric code is given to the party that emerges as a result of such changes.

Party codes for 'other' and 'independent' are assigned to parties or unaffiliated candidates in each election. This code assignment is repeated in each election in the country. Thus, the same code does not belong to the same minor party or independent candidate across elections.

Note: In India, there were more than 4,000 independent candidates in several general elections. In such cases, many independent candidates are assigned a five-digit party code.

can Candidate name

Note: For Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand, a numeric code is given instead of the actual candidate name. Full lists of candidate names in original language from these countries are available upon request.

pev1 Number of eligeble voters (first round)

vot1 The total number of votes cast for all candidates in a given constituency (first round)

vv1 The total number of valid votes in a constituency. (first round)

When voters have multiple votes, the total number of valid votes in a constituency may be larger than the total votes cast or even the number of eligible voters.

NOTE: In some cases, this variable was calculated from the manually added sum of party votes (PV1) or candidate votes (CV1), if the original sources we collected do not contain information on valid votes but it is confirmed that no party or candidate is missing.

ivv1 The total number of invalid and spoilt votes in a given constituency. (first round)

to1 Turnout. The fraction of eligible voters who vote in a given constituency (first round)

NOTE: This is not a turnout rate reported in an official election report. It is our own calculation from dividing VOT1 by PEV1. In some instances, TO1 is greater than 1 when the official results report more votes cast (VOT1) than eligible votes (PEV1).

cv1 Candidate votes (first round). Total number of votes received by the candidate in a given constituency. This variable was used only if multiple candidates from the same party run for election (for instance, in Japan under the single non-transferable vote electoral system). Otherwise, this variable was set to Missing Data. If there is a runoff election, it indicates the total number of votes received by the candidate in the first-round election.

cvs1 Candidate vote share (first round). The fraction of total votes received by the candidate in a given constituency. This variable was used only if multiple candidates from the same party run for election (for instance, in Japan under the single non-transferable vote electoral system). Otherwise, this variable was set to Missing Data. If there is a runoff election, it indicates the vote share of the candidates in the first-round election.

NOTE: In some instances, CVS1 is greater than or equal to 1, depending on the officially reported candidate vote totals (CV1).

pv1 Party votes (first round) Total number of votes received by the party in a given constituency. NOTE: If there are more than two candidates running for election from the same party in a given constituency, the sum of the votes received by all candidates from the same parties is used. Thus, party votes for the same party are repeated as many times in the column of Party Votes as there are candidates from that party.

pvs1 Party vote share. The fraction of the total votes (VOT1) received by a particular party (first round) In some cases, this variable was calculated by dividing PV1 by VV1 (or if VV1 is not available, the sum of party votes), if the original data sources we collected do not report the party vote share (also see VV1) or if the original data sources have obvious errors in their calculation of the party vote share.

NOTE: Like with PV1, when there are more than two candidates from the same party in a given constituency, the party vote share of the same party is repeated as many times in the

column of Party Vote Share as there are candidates from that party. Consequently, in some instances PVS1 is greater than or equal to 1.

pev1 Number of eligeble voters (second round)

vot1 The total number of votes cast for all candidates in a given constituency (second round)

vv1 The total number of valid votes in a constituency. (second round)

When voters have multiple votes, the total number of valid votes in a constituency may be larger than the total votes cast or even the number of eligible voters.

NOTE: In some cases, this variable was calculated from the manually added sum of party votes (PV1) or candidate votes (CV1), if the original sources we collected do not contain information on valid votes but it is confirmed that no party or candidate is missing.

ivv1 The total number of invalid and spoilt votes in a given constituency. (second round)

to1 Turnout. The fraction of eligible voters who vote in a given constituency (second round)

NOTE: This is not a turnout rate reported in an official election report. It is our own calculation from dividing VOT1 by PEV1. In some instances, TO1 is greater than 1 when the official results report more votes cast (VOT1) than eligible votes (PEV1).

cv1 Candidate votes (second round). Total number of votes received by the candidate in a given constituency. This variable was used only if multiple candidates from the same party run for election (for instance, in Japan under the single non-transferable vote electoral system). Otherwise, this variable was set to Missing Data.

cvs1 Candidate vote share (second round). The fraction of total votes received by the candidate in a given constituency. This variable was used only if multiple candidates from the same party run for election (for instance, in Japan under the single non-transferable vote electoral system). Otherwise, this variable was set to Missing Data.

NOTE: In some instances, CVS1 is greater than or equal to 1, depending on the officially reported candidate vote totals (CV1).

pv1 Party votes (second round) Total number of votes received by the party in a given constituency. NOTE: If there are more than two candidates running for election from the same party in a given constituency, the sum of the votes received by all candidates from the same parties is used. Thus, party votes for the same party are repeated as many times in the column of Party Votes as there are candidates from that party.

pvs1 Party vote share. The fraction of the total votes (VOT1) received by a particular party (second round) In some cases, this variable was calculated by dividing PV1 by VV1 (or if VV1 is not available, the sum of party votes), if the original data sources we collected do not report the party vote share (also see VV1) or if the original data sources have obvious errors in their calculation of the party vote share.

NOTE: Like with PV1, when there are more than two candidates from the same party in a given constituency, the party vote share of the same party is repeated as many times in the column of Party Vote Share as there are candidates from that party. Consequently, in some instances PVS1 is greater than or equal to 1.

seat Either the number of seats won by a party (under PR), or whether a party won or not (under SMP or MMP).

elec The number of electors chosen in the indirect election. Currently, this applies only to Norway (1822-1903) and Sweden (1866-1908).

ev The number of votes for the elected candidates cast by electors in the indirect election. Currently, this applies only to Norway (1822-1903) and Sweden (1866-1908).

vote2 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated.

This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote3 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote4 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote5 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote6 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote7 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote8 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote9 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote10 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote11 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote12 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated.

This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote13 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote14 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote15 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote16 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote17 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote18 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

vote19 Preferencial vote counts. In Australia and Ireland votes are counted by order of preference. The candidate ranked first is coded PV1 (i.e., party votes first round). If no candidate receives an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest first-preference votes is eliminated. This counting procedure continues until a candidate receives an absolute majority. Except for Australia and Ireland, this variable is coded missing (-990).

Details

For all variables, values -992 and -994 have the following interpretations:

-992 Uncontested Election (i.e., a single candidate contested the election)

-994 Suspended Election

Author(s)

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Source

<http://www.electiondataarchive.org/index.html>

References

APA (6th edition) Kollman, K., Hicken, A., Caramani, D., & Backer, D. (2013). Constituency-level elections archive [data file and codebook]. Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan [producer and distributor].

MLA (7th edition) Kollman, Ken, Allen Hicken, Daniele Caramani, and David Backer. Constituency-Level Elections Archive. Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan [producer and distributor], 2013. Web. 4 Dec 2013.

Chicago (16th edition) Kollman, Ken, Allen Hicken, Daniele Caramani, and David Backer. 2013. Constituency-Level Elections Archive. Produced and distributed by Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan.

Examples

```
library(uacd)
data(CLEA)
```

DD   *DD - Democracy and Dictatorship Revisited from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010).*

Description

This dataset contains classification of political regimes as democracy and dictatorship, classification of democracies as parliamentary, semi-presidential (mixed) and presidential and classification of dictatorships as military, civilian and royal. For full documentation, see the orginal codebook.

Format

A dataframe with 9159 rows and 78 variables. It covers 202 countries, from 1946 or year of independence to 2008.

order Sequential numbering of rows.

ctryname Country name.

year Calender year.

aclpcode Country code used in previous versions of this dataset (The so called ACLP, PPP, etc., databases).

cowcode Correlates of war country code.

cowcode2 Modified correlates of war country code. See explantion under "Organizaing the world" in the full codebook.

ccdcodelet Three letter country code used by the Cline Center for Democracy, University of Illinois at Urbana-Campaign.

ccdcodenum Numberic country code used by the Cline Center for Democracy, University of Illinois at Urbana-Campaign.

aclpyear Concatenation of aclpcode and year.

cowcode2year Concatenation of cowcode2 and year.

cowcodeyear Concatenation of cowcode and year.

chgterr Dummy variable coded 1 for all the years of a country that experienced significant gains or losses of territory, 0 otherwise.

ychgterr Dummy variable coded 1 for the year in which a country gained or lost significant parts of its territory, and 0 otherwise.

flagc_cowcode2 Dummy variable coded 1 for the first year a country (defined by cowcode2) is observed in the dataset, and 0 otherwise.

flage_cowcode2 Dummy variable coded 1 for the last year a country (defined by cowcode2) is observed in the dataset, and 0 otherwise.

entryy Year the country is first observed in the dataset (repeated for all years a country is in the dataset).

exity Year the country is last observed in the dataset (repeated for all years a country is in the dataset).

cid

wdicode World Development Indicators (string) country identifier.

imf_code International Monetary Fund (numeric) country identifier.

politycode Polity IV (numeric) country identifier.

bankscode Banks (numeric) country identifier.

dpicode DPI (string) country identifier.

uncode United Nations (numeric) country identifier.

un_region United Nations (numeric) geographic region identifier.

un_region_name United Nations (string) geographic region identifier.

un_continent United Nations (numeric) continent identifier.

un_continent_name United Nations (string) continent identifier.

aclp_region Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi and Przeworski (1996, 2000) (numeric) region identifier.

bornyear Year the country is first identified as such.

endyear Year the country stops being identified as such.

dupcow ?

dupwdi ?

dupun ?

dupdpi ?

dupimf ?

dupbanks ?

exselec Mode of effective executive selection: 1) Direct election; 2) Indirect election; 3) Nonelective.

legselec Mode of legislative selection: 0) No legislature exists; 1) Non-elective legislature; 2) Elective.

closed Status of legislature: 0) Legislature is closed; 1) Legislature is appointed; 2) Legislature is elected.

dejure Legal status of parties: 0) All parties legally banned; 1) Legally single party state; 2) Multiple parties legally allowed.

defacto Existence of parties: 0) No parties; 1) One party; 2) Multiple parties.

defacto2 Existence of parties outside of regime front: 0) No parties; 1) One party; 2) Multiple parties.

lparty Parties within the legislature: 0) Either no legislature or all members of the legislature are nonpartisan; 1) Legislature with only members from the regime party; 2) Legislature with multiple parties.

incumb Consolidation of incument advantage. Dummy variable coded 1 if: (1) the regime year qualifies as a democratic regime and (2) sometime during its current tenure in office the incumbents (person, party, military hierarchy) unconstitutionally closed the lower house of the national legislature and rewrote the rules in their favor. See Przeworski et al. (2002:20-22) for a discussion of the rationale behind this variable.

type2 Dummy variable coded 1 for the cases excluded from the set of democracies uniquely because they violate the "alternation" rule, and 0 otherwise. See Przeworski et al. (2000: 23 - 29) and Cheibub, Vreeland and Gandhi (2009) for a discussion of this criteria.

collect Dummy variable coded 1 when the effective head is characterized by collective leadership, 0 otherwise.

nheads Number of changes in the nominal head of government in each year.

nmil Dummy variable coded 1 if the nominal head is or ever was a member of the military by profession, 0 if civilian.

nhead Name of the nominal head of government.

npost Political title of the nominal head of government.

ndate Date of entrance into power of the nominal head of government.

eheads Number of changes in the effective head of government each year.

ageeh Age of the effective head's spell in office. There is no left-censoring.

emil Dummy variable coded 1 if the effective head is or ever was a member of the military by profession, 0 if civilian.

royal To qualify as royal, the effective head must meet two qualifications: 1) rule under a title such as kings, emirs, sultans, and 2) have been preceded or succeeded by a relative.

headdiff Dummy variable coded 1 if the effective and nominal heads are different people, 0 otherwise.

ehead Name of the effective head of government.

epost Title of the effective head of government.

edate Date of entrance into power of the effective head of government.

tenure08 Total number of years (up to and including the year 2002) the effective head of government is in power. tenure is invariant during the spell of each head

comm Dummy variable coded 1 if the ruler is the Communist Pary leader, 0 otherwise.

ecens08 Dummy variable coded 0 for the last year of an effective head's tenure due to death or for the last year of effective heads that lasted beyond the time of the last observation, usually 1996, and 1 otherwise. *ecens08* = 0 for rulers who entered as dictators and then legitimately won an election and became democrats.

edeath Dummy variable coded 0 for the last year of the effective head's spell due to the head's death and 1 otherwise. Does not distinguish between natural death, assassination, suicide or accidents.

flageh Dummy variable coded 1 for the first year an effective head of government is first observed, 0 otherwise.

democracy Dummy variable coded 1 if the regime qualifies as democratic. The conditions for this variable are the following: *democracy*=1 if *exselec* < 2, *legselec*=2, *closed*=2, *dejure*=2, *defacto*=2, *defacto2*=2, *lparty*=2, *type2=0* and *incumb*=0.

assconfid Dummy variable coded 1 if the regime is a democracy and the government is subject to assembly confidence, 0 otherwise.

poppreselec Dummy variable coded 1 if the regime is a democracy and the head of state is chosen via popular election.

regime Six fold regime classification: 0) Parliamentary democracy; 1) Mixed (semi-presidential) democracy; 2) Presidential democracy; 3) Civilian dictatorships; 4) Military dictatorship; 5) Royal dicatorship.

tt Dummy variable coded 1 when there is a transition to or democracy to or from democracy, 0 otherwise.

ttd Dummy variable coded 1 when there is a transition democracy, 0 otherwise.

tta Dummy variable coded 1 when there is a transition to dictatorship, 0 otherwise.

flagc Unkown

flagdem Dummy variable coded 1 for the first year a country is observed or a new regime (as defined by democracy) emerges, 0 otherwise.

flagreg Dummy variable coded 1 for the first year a country is observed or a new regime (as defined by regime) emerges, 0 otherwise.

agedem Age in years of the current regime as classified by democracy. The year in which the regime comes into existence is coded as 1. When applicable, ages were extended back as far as 1870.

agereg Age in years of the current regime as classified by regime. The year in which the regime comes into existence is coded as 1. When applicable, ages were extended back as far as 1870.

stra Sum of the past transitions to authoritarianism in a country. If a country experienced more than one transitions to authoritarianism before 1946, *stra* is coded 1 in 1946.

Author(s)

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Source

Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010). https://sites.google.com/site/joseantoniocheibub/datasets/democracy-and-dictatorship-revisited.

References

Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010). "Democracy and Dictatorship Revisited." Public Choice, vol. 143, no. 2-1, pp. 67-101.

See Also

PolityIV PolityIVcoups ACImpev

Examples

```
#This example replicates models 3, 5 and 6 in Table 2 in the article.

#Loading datasets. Fearon & Laitins dataset is available here:
#\link{http://www.stanford.edu/group/ethnic/publicdata/publicdata.html}
library(foreign);library(car)
fearonLaitin <- read.dta("../uacd_extra/rawdata/FearonLaitin/repdata.dta")
data(DD)
```

```
###Fixing dataset error.
fearonLaitin$onset <- recode(fearonLaitin$onset, "4 =1")

#Creating new variables
fearonLaitin$PolityLow <- ifelse(fearonLaitin$polity2l>1, 1, 0)
fearonLaitin$PolityHigh <- ifelse(fearonLaitin$polity2l>8, 1, 0)
DD$dicLeg <- ifelse(DD$legselec==1 | DD$legselec==2 & DD$democracy==0, 1, 0)

#Merging datasets
NewData <- merge(DD, fearonLaitin, by.x=c("cowcode", "year"),
by.y=c("ccode", "year"), all=TRUE)

#Estimating models
ddModel3  <- glm(onset ~ dicLeg + warl + gdpenl + lpopl1 + lmtnest + ncontig + Oil +
                nwstate + ethfrac + relfrac, data=NewData,  family=binomial(logit))
summary(ddModel3)

ddModel5  <- glm(onset ~ PolityHigh  + warl + gdpenl + lpopl1 + lmtnest + ncontig + Oil +
                nwstate + ethfrac + relfrac, data=NewData,  family=binomial(logit))
summary(ddModel5)

ddModel6  <- glm(onset ~ PolityLow  + warl + gdpenl + lpopl1 + lmtnest + ncontig + Oil +
                 nwstate + ethfrac + relfrac, data=NewData,  family=binomial(logit))
summary(ddModel6)
```

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desaw	*desaw - Democractic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946 - 2011*

Description

Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World 1946 - 2011.

Format

A dataframe with 1630 rows and 39 variables. It covers election years in 132 countries in the period 1946 - 2011.

elec_id This is an identification variable. The variable begins with either an L or a P to indicate whether the election is legislative or presidential. The variable then includes a three letter abbreviation of the country's name, followed by the (first round) date (yyyy-mm-dd) of the election.

country Country name

date Date of first election round. Format: M/D/YYYY

year Year of the election.

aclp_code Not specified in the codebook. Probably the country id from the ACLP Political and Economic Database, Alvares et al. 1999.

ccode This is the country code classification used by the Correlates of War (COW) project (Singer and Small, 1994)

ccode2 This is the country code classification used by Gleditsch and Ward (1999).

presidential Was it a presidential election, yes(1) or no(0)

legislative_type Indicates electoral system. **1)** Majoritarian system, **2)** Proportional system, **3)** Mixed system.

A majoritarian electoral system is one in which the candidates or parties that receive the most votes win. Majoritarian electoral systems include single-member district plurality, alternative vote, single nontransferable vote, block vote, party block vote, borda count, modified borda count, limited vote, and two-round systems.

A proportional electoral system is a quota system or divisor system employed in multi-member districts (where the quota is less than 50 percent). Proportional electoral systems include list proportional representation systems and the single transferable vote.

A mixed electoral system is one in which voters elect representatives through two different systems, one majoritarian and one proportional. An electoral system is classified as mixed in our data set only if more than 5 percent of the total legislature is elected by a different electoral formula (majoritarian or proportional) to that used to elect the other deputies. Mixed electoral systems come in two varieties: independent and dependent.

elecrule More detailed categorization of electoral type. **1)** Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP), **2)** Two-Round System (TRS), **3)** Alternative Vote (AV), **4)** Borda Count (BC), **5)** Block Vote (BV), **6)** Party Block Vote (PBV), **7)** Limited Vote (LV), **8)** Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV), **9)** List Proportional Representation (List PR), **10)** Single Transferable Vote (STV), **11)** Mixed Dependent (or Mixed Member Proportional), **12)** Mixed Independent (or Mixed Parallel)

tier1_formula Electoral formula in the first tier. **1)** Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP), **2)** Two Round Majority-Plurality, **3)** Two Round Qualified Majority, **4)** Two Round Majority Runoff, **5)** Alternative Vote (AV), **6)** Borda Count (BC), **7)** Modified Borda Count (mBC), **8)** Block Vote (BV), **9)** Party Block Vote (PBV), **10)** Limited Vote (LV), **11)** Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV), **12)** Hare quota, **13)** Hare quota with largest remainders, **14)** Hare quota with highest average remainders, **15)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota, **16)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders, **17)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders, **18)** Droop quota, **19)** Droop quota with largest remainders, **20)** Droop quota with highest average remainders, **21)** Imperiali quota, **22)** Imperiali quota with largest remainders, **23)** Imperiali quota with highest average remainders, **24)** Reinforced Imperiali quota, **25)** D'Hondt, **26)** Sainte-Laguë, **27)** Modified Sainte-Laguë, **28)** Single Transferable Vote

tier2_formula Electoral formula in the second tier. **1)** Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP), **2)** Two Round Majority-Plurality, **3)** Two Round Qualified Majority, **4)** Two Round Majority Runoff, **5)** Alternative Vote (AV), **6)** Borda Count (BC), **7)** Modified Borda Count (mBC), **8)** Block Vote (BV), **9)** Party Block Vote (PBV), **10)** Limited Vote (LV), **11)** Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV), **12)** Hare quota, **13)** Hare quota with largest remainders, **14)** Hare quota with highest average remainders, **15)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota, **16)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders, **17)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders, **18)** Droop quota, **19)** Droop quota with largest remainders, **20)** Droop quota with highest average remainders, **21)** Imperiali quota, **22)** Imperiali quota with largest remainders, **23)** Imperiali quota with highest average remainders, **24)** Reinforced Imperiali quota, **25)** D'Hondt, **26)** Sainte-Laguë, **27)** Modified Sainte-Laguë, **28)** Single Transferable Vote

tier3_formula Electoral formula in the third tier. **1)** Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP), **2)** Two Round Majority-Plurality, **3)** Two Round Qualified Majority, **4)** Two Round Majority Runoff, **5)** Alternative Vote (AV), **6)** Borda Count (BC), **7)** Modified Borda Count (mBC), **8)** Block Vote (BV), **9)** Party Block Vote (PBV), **10)** Limited Vote (LV), **11)** Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV), **12)** Hare quota, **13)**Hare quota with largest remainders, **14)** Hare quota with highest average remainders, **15)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota, **16)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders, **17)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders, **18)** Droop quota, **19)** Droop quota with largest remainders, **20)** Droop quota with highest average remainders, **21)** Imperiali quota, **22)** Imperiali quota with largest remainders, **23)** Im-

periali quota with highest average remainders, **24)** Reinforced Imperiali quota, **25)** D'Hondt, **26)** Sainte-Laguë, **27)** Modified Sainte-Laguë, **28)** Single Transferable Vote

tier4_formula Electoral formula in the fourth tier. **1)** Single-Member-District-Plurality (SMDP), **2)** Two Round Majority-Plurality, **3)** Two Round Qualified Majority, **4)** Two Round Majority Runoff, **5)** Alternative Vote (AV), **6)** Borda Count (BC), **7)** Modified Borda Count (mBC), **8)** Block Vote (BV), **9)** Party Block Vote (PBV), **10)** Limited Vote (LV), **11)** Single Nontransferable Vote (SNTV), **12)** Hare quota, **13)** Hare quota with largest remainders, **14)** Hare quota with highest average remainders, **15)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota, **16)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with largest remainders, **17)** Hagenbach-Bischoff quota with highest average remainders, **18)** Droop quota, **19)** Droop quota with largest remainders, **20)** Droop quota with highest average remainders, **21)** Imperiali quota, **22)**Imperiali quota with largest remainders, **23)** Imperiali quota with highest average remainders, **24)** Reinforced Imperiali quota, **25)** D'Hondt, **26)** Sainte-Laguë, **27)** Modified Sainte-Laguë, **28)** Single Transferable Vote

mixed_type This is a categorical variable that indicates the precise type of mixed electoral system that is being used, following Massicotte and Blais, 1999. **1)** Coexistence, **2)** Superposition, **3)** Fusion, **4)** Correction, **5)** Conditional

multi This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether there is more than one electoral tier (1) or not (0).

multi_linked This is a dichotomous variable that indicates whether different electoral tiers are linked (1) or not (0). Electoral tiers are linked if the unused votes from one electoral tier are used to allocate seats in another electoral tier, or if the allocation of seats in one electoral tier is conditional on the seats received in a different electoral tier.

seats This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.

tier1_avemag This is the average district magnitude in the first electoral tier. This is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in the first electoral tier divided by the total number of districts in that tier.

tier1_districts This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in the first electoral tier.

upperseats This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

uppertier This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

tier2_districts This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in the second electoral tier.

tier3_districts This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in the third electoral tier.

tier4_districts This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in the fourth electoral tier.

enep This is the effective number of electoral parties, following Laakso and Taagepera, 1979.

$$\frac{1}{\Sigma v_i^2}$$

where v is the percentage of the votes received by the ith party (Laakso and Taagepera, 1979). Independents or 'others' are treated as a single party.

enep_others This is the percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as 'others' in official election results.

enep1 This is the effective number of electoral parties once the 'other' category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds suggested by Taagepera (1997).

enpp This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties, following Laakso and Taagepera, 1979.

$$\frac{1}{\Sigma s_i^2}$$

where s is the percentage of legislative seats won by the ith party. Independents or 'others' are treated as a single party.

enpp_others This is the percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as 'others' in official election results.

enpp1 This is the effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties once the 'other' category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds suggested by Taagepera (1997).

It is calculated through these steps: 1: Calculate enep by omitting the 'others' category (enep_omit) 2: Take the minimum of the product of (i) the smallest party and the 'other' category or (ii) the squared 'other' category 3: Recalculate enep using the minimum found in Step 2. (enep_min) 4: Finally, take the mean of enep_omit and enep_min

enpres This is the effective number of presidential candidates, following Laakso and Taagepera, 1979.

$$\frac{1}{\Sigma v_i^2}$$

where v is the percentage of the votes received by the ith candidate (in the first round). 'Others' are treated as a single candidate.

preselecrule This is a categorical variable that indicates the electoral formula used in the presidential election. **1)** Plurality, **2)** Absolute Majority, **3)** Qualified Majority, **4)** Electoral College, **5)** Alternative Vote

region1 Region, categorization alternative 1 (Przeworski et al., 2000).: **1)** Sub-Saharan Africa, **2)** South Asia, **3)** East Asia, **4)** South East Asia, **5)** Pacific Islands/Oceania, **6)** Middle East/North Africa, **7)** Latin America, **8)** Caribbean and non-Iberic America, **9)** Eastern Europe/post-Soviet states, **10)** Industrialized Countries (OECD), **11)** Oil Countries

region2 Region, categorization alternative 2: **1)** Sub-Saharan Africa, **2)** South Asia, **3)** East Asia, **4)** South East Asia, **5)** Pacific Islands/Oceania, **6)** Middle East/North Africa, **7)** Latin America, **8)** Caribbean and non-Iberic America, **9)** Eastern Europe/post-Soviet states, **10)** Western Europe

region3 Region, categorization alternative 3: **1)** Sub-Saharan Africa, **2)** Asia, **3)** West (incl = US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand), **4)** Eastern Europe/post-Soviet states, **5)** Pacific Islands/Oceania, **6)** Middle East/North Africa, **7)** Latin America/Caribbean

regime This is a categorical variable indicating a country's regime type at the end of the given year. The data for this variable come from Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010), which DESAW updated through 2011. **0)** Parliamentary democracy, **1)** Semi-presidential democracy, **2)** Presidential democracy, **3)** Civilian dictatorship, **4)** Military dictatorship, **5)** Royal dictatorship.

A democracy is a regime in which (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected, (iii) there is more than one party competing in elections, and (iv) an alternation under identical electoral rules has taken place (Przeworski et al., 2000; Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010).

There are three subtypes of democracies: parliamentary, semi-presidential, and presidential. A parliamentary democracy is one in which the government depends on a legislative majority to exist and the head of state is not popularly elected for a fixed term (Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010). A semi-presidential democracy is one in which the government depends on a legislative majority to exist and the head of state is popularly elected for a fixed term (Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010). A presidential democracy is one in which the government does not depend on a legislative majority to exist (Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010).

A dictatorship is a regime in which one or more the following conditions do not hold: (i) the chief executive is elected, (ii) the legislature is elected, (iii) there is more than one party competing in elections, and (iv) an alternation under identical electoral rules has taken place (Przeworski et al., 2000; Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010).

There are three types of dictatorship: civilian, military, and royal. A civilian dictatorship is a residual category in that dictatorships that are not royal or military are considered civilian (Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010). A military dictatorship is one in which the executive

relies on the armed forces to come to and stay in power Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010). A royal dictatorship is one in which the executive relies on family and kin networks to come to and stay in power (Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland, 2010).

secondround This is the precise date (mm/dd/yyyy) for the second round of an election. Missing if there were no second round.

thirdround This is the precise date (mm/dd/yyyy) for the third round of an election. Missing if there were no third round.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw og Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

[Project homepage]

References

Nils-Christian Bormann & Matt Golder. 2013. "Democratic electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2011." [Project homepage]

See Also

GolderAfrica GolderExtremeRight GolderFiscalPolicyEU

Examples

```
# This example will draw the 2011 map on page 364 in Bormann & Golders (2013)

#"Democratic electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2011."
data(desaw)
library(uacd)
library(rworldmap)
library(countrycode)
desaw <- desaw[order(desaw$country,desaw$year, decreasing=TRUE),]
desaw$iso3c <- countrycode(desaw$ccode, "cown", "iso3c")
desaw$iso3c[1:11] <- "DE"
desaw$lastyear <- 1
for(i in 2:nrow(desaw)){
  desaw$lastyear[i] <- ifelse(desaw$country[i]==desaw$country[i-1],0,1)
}
map <- desaw[which(desaw$lastyear==1),]


legMap <- joinCountryData2Map(map, joinCode = "ISO3",
                              nameJoinColumn = "iso3c",
                              nameCountryColumn="country")

mapCountryData(legMap, nameColumnToPlot="legislative_type",
               catMethod = "categorical",
               colourPalette= c("gray20","lightgray","gray30"),
               missingCountryCol = "white",
               borderCol= "black",
               mapTitle = "Legislatives of the world",
               addLegend = FALSE)
```

```
legend(-190,-4,legend=c("Majoritarian","Mixed","Proportional","Autocracy"),
        col=c("gray20","lightgray","gray30","white"),
        fill=c("gray20","lightgray","gray30","white"))


#Several authors claim that PR systems serve the majority better than other
#democracies partly because the have larger electoral districts,
#making politicians answer to larger segments of society.
#If this is true, then we should observe that larger district magnitude is
#positive for GDP per capita growth, under the assumption that GDP per capita
#growth is a good valued by the majority.

data(desaw)
data(Maddison)

Maddison <- Maddison[which(Maddison$Year >= 1945 & Maddison$Year <= 2008),]
desaw <- desaw[which(desaw$year >= 1945 & desaw$year <= 2008),]

library(car)
Maddison$Country <- recode(Maddison$Country,"
'Centr. Afr. Rep.'='Central African Republic';
                        'Comoro Islands'='Comoros';
                        'Czech Rep.'='Czech Republic';
                        'Dominican Rep.'='Dominican Republic';
                        'Burma'='Myanmar';
                        'UK'='United Kingdom';
                        'USA'='United States of America';
                        'N. Zealand'='New Zealand';
                        'S. Korea'='South Korea';
                        'T. & Tobago'='Trinidad and Tobago'")


#remove rows for presidential elections, to avoid duplicate rows.
desaw <- desaw[which(desaw$presidential!=1),]
desaw$election_year <- 1 #can be used as a elecetion year dummy later
desaw <- merge(desaw,Maddison,by.x=c("country","year"),by.y=c("Country","Year"),all=TRUE)

#Identify rows which have information from a preceding election
require(data.table)
library(zoo)
desaw <- data.table(desaw)
setkey(desaw,country, year)
desaw[,ccode:=na.locf(ccode,na.rm=FALSE),by=country]

#Any rows still NA on ccode are rows without any information from an election.
#Remove these to speed up the following functions.
desaw <- desaw[which(is.na(desaw$ccode)==FALSE),]

#Fill in missing entries with information from previous
#election for the variables used in the analysis
desaw[,':='(tier1_avemag=na.locf(tier1_avemag,na.rm=FALSE),
            region3=na.locf(region3,na.rm=FALSE),
            regime=na.locf(regime,na.rm=FALSE)),
      by=country]
desaw$election_year[which(is.na(desaw$election_year)==TRUE)] <- 0

#Create lag and difference -variables
```

```
desaw[,':='(GDPpc_lag=c(NA,GDPpc[-length(GDPpc)]),
            population_lag=c(NA,Population[-length(Population)]),
            election_lag=c(NA,election_year[-length(election_year)])),
      by=country]

desaw$growth <- desaw$GDPpc - desaw$GDPpc_lag

desaw$tier1_avemag[which(desaw$tier1_avemag==-99)] <- NA


#Control for an outlier
desaw$outlier <- ifelse(desaw$tier1_avemag==max(na.omit(desaw$tier1_avemag)),1,0)

#OLS: Large districts are good for economic growth.
#There are indications that the year after an election is bad
summary(lm(growth ~ log(population_lag) + log(GDPpc_lag)
           + log(tier1_avemag) + factor(election_year) + factor(outlier)
           + factor(election_lag) + factor(region3),
           data=desaw))
```

DPI   *DPI - Database on Database of Political Institutions 2012*

Description

This dataset contains the Database of Political Institutions 2012 (updated Jan. 2013) by Philip E. Keefer. For additional information see the orignal [codebook](#).

Format

A dataframe with 6764 rows and 125 variables. It covers the period 1975-2012 for all independent countries with populations above 100.000 - 181 countries.

countryname Country Name.

ifs Country Code.

year Year.

system Political System. **2)** Parliamentary, **1)** Assembly-elected President, **0)** Presidential

yrsoffc Chief Executive Years in Office. Dataset use the following: years are counted in which the executive was in power as of January 1 or was elected but hadn't taken office as of January 1. The executive must actually be in the country to be counted. If an executive is deposed by a coup and returns to power within the same calendar year, the coup is counted as "failed" and the executive's rule is considered unbroken. On the other hand, if a parliamentary government resigns and then is re-appointed, this is counted as a new government.

finittrm Is there a finite Term in Office, **1)** Yes **0)** No. This gets a 0 in the cases where the constitution with year limits is suspended or unenforced.

yrcurnt Years Left in Current Term.

multpl Can Chief Executive Serve Multiple Terms? 1 is recorded if a term limit is not explicitly stated (If *finitrm*=0, then *multipl*=NA)

military Is Chief Executive a Military Officer? **1** if the source (Europa or Banks) includes a rank in their title, **0** otherwise. If chief executives were formally retired military officers upon taking office, then this variable gets a 0.

defmin Is Defense Minister a Military Officer? Same as in *military*. If no one in the cabinet with such responsibility, or if there are no armed forces, then **NA**. If there is no defense minister but the chief executive controls military directly, then same answer as in *military*

percent1 President Percentage of Votes, first round. **NA** if *system* gets a 1 or 2, and in the case of those with a 2 in Executive Index of Electoral Competition (see below for *eiec* definition). If there is a prime minister who is considered the chief executive, but there is a president with some powers (e.g., France) then we still record the president's vote percent

percentl President Percentage of Votes, last round. **NA** for reasons above, or if no runoff. If not an election year, records most recent election.

prtyin Party of Chief Executive Length of Time in Office. Same rules as *yrsoffc*. **NA** if there are no parties, if the chief executive is an independent, or if the "party" is the army. In general, the counting restarts from 1 for a party if its name changes. However, in a few cases the sources indicated that party leadership, membership, and platform remained the same following the name change. In these cases, the name change was recorded but the year count did not restart. All of these cases are noted in the database.

execme Name of Executive Party. "Independent" if the chief executive is independent, a monarch, in the military, or if there are no parties

execrlc Chief Executive Party Orientation. **1)** Right; **2)** Left; **3)** Center; **0)** No information; **NA)** No executive

execnat Chief Executive Party: Nationalist. **1)** Yes **0)** No

execrurl Chief Executive Party: Rural. **1)** Yes **0)** No

execreg Chief Executive Party: Regional. **1)** Yes **0)** No

execrel Chief Executive Party: Religious.**1)** Yes **0)** No

execage Age of Chief Executive Party. We record party age from the first year that the party was founded under its current name (which can be before a country achieves independence). **NA** if executive is not affiliated with a party.

allhouse Does Party of Executive Control All Houses? **1)** Yes **0)** No

nonchief Party affiliation of Non-Chief Executive in Systems with both President and PM. **NA** if the president is ceremonial or non-existent, or if *system* has a score of 1 or 0.

totalseats Total Seats in Legislature.

gov1me Name of Largest Government Party.

gov1seat Number of Seats of Largest Government Party.

gov1vote Vote Share of Largest Government Party.

gov1rlc Largest Government Party Orientation. **1)** Right; **2)** Left; **3)** Center; **0)** No information; **NA)** No executive

gov1nat Largest Government Party: Nationalist. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov1rurl Largest Government Party: Rural. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov1reg Largest Government Party: Regional. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov1rel Largest Government Party: Religious. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov1age Age of Largest Government Party.

gov2me Age of Largest Government Party.

gov2seat Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Government Party.

gov2vote Vote Share of 2nd Largest Government Party.

gov2rlc 2nd Largest Government Party Orientation. **1)** Right; **2)** Left; **3)** Center; **0)** No information; **NA)** No executive

gov2nat 2nd Largest Government Party: Nationalist. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov2reg 2nd Largest Government Party: Regional. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov2rel 2nd Largest Government Party: Religious. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov2age Age of 2nd Largest Government Party. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov3me Name of 3rd Largest Government Party. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov3seat Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Government Party.

gov3vote Vote Share of 3rd Largest Government Party.

gov3rlc 3rd Largest Government Party Orientation. **1)** Right; **2)** Left; **3)** Center; **0)** No information; **NA)** No executive

gov3nat 3rd Largest Government Party: Nationalist. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov3rurl 3rd Largest Government Party: Rural. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov3reg 3rd Largest Government Party: Regional. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov3rel 3rd Largest Government Party: Religious. **1)** Yes **0)** No

gov3age Age of 3rd Largest Government Party. **1)** Yes **0)** No

govoth Number of Other Government Parties.

govothst Number of Seats of Other Government Parties.

govothvt Vote Share of Other Government Parties.

opp1me Name of Largest Opposition Party.

opp1seat Number of Seats of Largest Opposition Party.

opp1vote Vote Share of Largest Opposition Party.

opp1rlc Largest Opposition Party Orientation. **1)** Right; **2)** Left; **3)** Center; **0)** No information; **NA)** No executive

opp1nat Largest Opposition Party: Nationalist. **1)** Yes **0)** No

opp1rurl Largest Opposition Party: Rural. **1)** Yes **0)** No

opp1reg Largest Opposition Party: Rural. **1)** Yes **0)** No

opp1rel Largest Opposition Party: Religious. **1)** Yes **0)** No

opp1age Age of Largest Opposition Party. **1)** Yes **0)** No

opp2me Name of 2nd Largest Opposition Party. **1)** Yes **0)** No

opp2seat Number of Seats of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.

opp2vote Vote Share of 2nd Largest Opposition Party.

opp3me Name of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.

opp3seat Number of Seats of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.

opp3vote Vote Share of 3rd Largest Opposition Party.

oppoth Number of Other Opposition Parties.

oppothst Number of Seats of Other Opposition Parties.

oppothvt Number of Votes of Other Opposition Parties

ulprty Number of Non-Aligned Parties

numul Number of Seats of Non-Aligned Parties.

ulvote Vote Share of Non-Aligned Parties.

oppmajh Does One Opposition Party have a Majority in the House? **1)** Yes **0)** No. **NA** if no House.

oppmajs Does One Opposition Party have a Majority in the Senate? **1)** Yes **0)** No

dateleg Month Legislative Elections Held.

dateexec Month Presidential Elections Held.

legelec Legislative Election Held.

exelec Presidential Election Held.

liec Legislative Electoral Competitiveness. **1)** No legislature **2)** Unelected legislature **3)** Elected, 1 candidate **4)** 1 party, multiple candidates **5)** multiple parties are legal but only one party won seats **6)** multiple parties DID win seats but the largest party received more than 75 percent of the seats **7)** largest party got less than 75 percent

eiec Executive Electoral Competitiveness. **1)** No legislature **2)** Unelected legislature **3)** Elected, 1 candidate **4)** 1 party, multiple candidates **5)** multiple parties are legal but only one party won seats **6)** multiple parties DID win seats but the largest party received more than 75 percent of the seats **7)** largest party got less than 75 percent

mdmh Mean District Magnitude House.

mdms Mean District Magnitude Senate.

ssh Number of Seats in Senate/Total Seats in Both Houses.

pluralty Plurality. **1)** Yes **0)** No

pr Proportional Representation. **1)** Yes **0)** No

housesys Electoral Rule House. This is coded 1 if most seats are Plurality, zero if most seats are Proportional

sensys Electoral Rule Senate. This is coded 1 if most seats are Plurality, zero if most seats are Proportional.

thresh Vote Threshold. Records the minimum vote share that a party must obtain in order to take at least one seat in PR systems. If there are more than one threshold, record the one that governs the most seats. No information from sources results in a 0.

dhondt D'Hondt System. **1)** Yes **0)** No

cl Closed List. **1)** Yes **0)** No

select Candidate Selection. **1)** National (by national executive, party leader, interest groups or party factions) **2)** Sub-national (by subset of constituency party members e.g. on conventions) **3)** Primary (including party primary and primaries using all the votes of a constituency). Blank if no information.

fraud Vote Fraud. **1)** Yes **0)** No

auton Autonomous Regions. Autonomous regions are not the same as states, provinces, etc. An autonomous region is recorded if a source explicitly mentions a region, area, or district that is autonomous or self-governing. **1)** Yes **0)** No

muni Municipal Government. **0)** if neither local executive nor local legislature are locally elected. **1)** if the executive is appointed, but the legislature elected. **2)** if they are both locally elected. No information, or no evidence of municipal governments, is recorded as blank.

state State Government. Recorded in the same manner as *muni*. If there are multiple levels of sub-national government, we consider the highest level as the "state/province" level

author State Government Authority over Taxing, Spending, or Legislating. If 1 for any of these, category gets a 1.

stconst Are the Constituencies of the Senators the States/Provinces? No information recorded as blank. If no senate or no states/provinces, NA. If the senate is only partially elected through the constituencies, we score according to how the majority is elected. If the senate is appointed or elected on a national basis, this gets a 0.

gwno Gledtisch and Ward country code.

numgov Records the total number of seats held by all government parties

numvote Records the total vote share of all government parties.

numopp Records the total number of seats held by all opposition parties.

oppvote Records the total vote share of all opposition parties.

maj Margin of Majority. This is the fraction of seats held by the government. It is calculated by dividing the number of government seats (*numgov*) by total (government plus opposition plus non-aligned) seats.

partyage Average Age of Parties.

herfgov Herfindahl Index of Government Parties. The sum of the squared seat shares of all parties in the government. Equals **NA** if there is no parliament. If there are any government parties where seats are unknown (cell is blank), the Herfindahl is also blank.

herfopp Herfindahl Index of Opposition Parties. Calculated in the same manner as the Herfindahl Government. Equals **NA** if there is no parliament. If there are any opposition parties where seats are unknown (cell is blank), the Herfindahl is also blank. No parties in the legislature (0 in *1OPPSEAT*) results in a **NA** in the Herfindahl

herftot Herfindahl Index Total. Calculated in the same manner as the Herfindahl Government and Herfindahl Opposition: it is **NA** if there is no parliament or if there are no parties in the legislature and blank if any government or opposition party seats are blank.

frac Fractionalization Index. The probability that two deputies picked at random from the legislature will be of different parties. It is **NA** or blank under the same circumstances as *herftot*

oppfrac Opposition Fractionalization Index. The probability that two deputies picked at random from among the opposition parties will be of different parties

govfrac Government Fractionalization Index. The probability that two deputies picked at random from among the government parties will be of different parties.

tensys_strict Unknown.

tensys System Tenure.

checks_lax Unknown.

checks Checks and Balances

stabs_strict Stability. This variable count the percent of veto players who drop from the government in any given year. Veto players are defined as in *checks*

If *liec* is less than 5 (6 for *stabs_strict*) in year t-1, then it is assumed that the only veto player in year t-1 is the executive. *stabs* in year t is 1 if chief executive changes in year t, 0 otherwise.

If *liec* is 5 or greater (6 or greater for *stabs_strict*): In presidential systems, if the president does not control the legislature (via closed list and a majority), then veto players are the president, and each chamber. If presidents gain control of the legislature in time t, then the chambers are counted as no longer being veto players. Similarly, if the president changes. If the largest opposition party has a majority in the legislature in time t-1 but not in time t, a change in veto players is again recorded. If the largest government party has a majority in the legislature (and there is noclosed list) in time t-1 but not in time t, a change in veto player is again recorded.

In parliamentary systems, if members of the government coalition in t-1 are no longer in government in t, that number of veto players changes. Similarly if the prime minister changes. If an opposition party has a majority in t-1 but that same party does not have a majority in t, then one veto player is said to have dropped. If parliamentary systems go from no government majority or no closed list to government majority and closed list in time t, then the chambers are counted as no longer being veto players.

stabs Stability. This variable count the percent of veto players who drop from the government in any given year. Veto players are defined as in *checks*

If *liec* is less than 5 (6 for *stabs_strict*) in year t-1, then it is assumed that the only veto player in year t-1 is the executive. *stabs* in year t is 1 if chief executive changes in year t, 0 otherwise.

If *liec* is 5 or greater (6 or greater for *stabs_strict*): In presidential systems, if the president does not control the legislature (via closed list and a majority), then veto players are the president, and each chamber. If presidents gain control of the legislature in time t, then the chambers are counted as no longer being veto players. Similarly, if the president changes. If the largest opposition party has a majority in the legislature in time t-1 but not in time t, a change in veto players is again recorded. If the largest government party has a majority in the legislature (and there is noclosed list) in time t-1 but not in time t, a change in veto player is again recorded.

In parliamentary systems, if members of the government coalition in t-1 are no longer in government in t, that number of veto players changes. Similarly if the prime minister changes. If an opposition party has a majority in t-1 but that same party does not have a majority in t, then one veto player is said to have dropped. If parliamentary systems go from no government majority or no closed list to government majority and closed list in time t, then the chambers are counted as no longer being veto players.

stabns_strict Stability, single chamber (Threshold: *liec* = 6).

stabns Stability, single chamber.

tenlong_strict Longest Tenure of a Veto Player (Threshold: *liec* = 6).

tenlong Longest Tenure of a Veto Player.

tenshort_strict Shortest Tenure of a Veto Player (Threshold: *liec* = 6).

tenshort Shortest Tenure of a Veto Player.

polariz Polarization. *polariz* is zero if *liec* or *eiec* are less than 5 (elections are not competitive). *polariz_strict* is zero if *liec* or *eiec* is less than 6. *polariz* is zero if the chief executive's party has an absolute majority in the legislature. Otherwise: *polariz* is the maximum difference between the chief executive's party's value (*execrlc*) and the values of the three largest government parties and the largest opposition party

polariz_strict Polarization. *polariz* is zero if *liec* or *eiec* are less than 5 (elections are not competitive). *polariz_strict* is zero if *liec* or *eiec* is less than 6. *polariz* is zero if the chief executive's party has an absolute majority in the legislature. Otherwise: *polariz* is the maximum difference between the chief executive's party's value (*execrlc*) and the values of the three largest government parties and the largest opposition party

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland Haakon Gjerløw Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

References

Thorsten Beck, George Clarke, Alberto Groff, Philip Keefer, and Patrick Walsh, 2001. "New tools in comparative political economy: The Database of Political Institutions." 15:1, 165-176 (September), World Bank Economic Review.

See Also

ParlGov desaw StromMuller CareyDistricts

Examples

```
#This example uses an OLS to show that older parties as executives gives economic growth

#Get three data sets
data(DPI);data(PWT);data(ParlGov)

#Remove party-varying rows so that there is one row per cabinet.
#For years with several cabinets (for instance England in 1974),

#we choose the cabinet that sat 31st of december in the given year.
ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$DecemberandCensored==1 & ParlGov$NewCab==1
                        & ParlGov$year >= 1975),]

#Recode unequal country abbreviations so they match between the data sets.
library(car);library(pcse)
DPI$ifs <- recode(DPI$ifs, "'ROM'='ROU'")
PWT$isocode <- recode(PWT$isocode, "'ROM'='ROU'")

#Merge the data sets together.
Parl <- merge(ParlGov,DPI,by.y=c("year","ifs"),
by.x=c("year","country_name_short"),all.x=TRUE)

Parl <- merge(Parl,PWT,by.x=c("year","country_name_short"),
by.y=c("year","isocode"),all.x=TRUE)

#Create lagged variables to improve model specification of causation.
Parl <- Parl[order(Parl$country_name_short,Parl$year),]
library(plm)
pParl <- pdata.frame(Parl)
pParl$ppppc_lag <- lag(pParl$ppppc_cgi_derived_constant,1)
pParl$prtyin_lag <- lag(pParl$prtyin,1)
pParl$cumulative_lag <- lag(pParl$cumulative_election_cabinets,1)

#Create a economic growth variable, and lag it
pParl$growth <- pParl$ppppc_cgi_derived_constant - pParl$ppppc_lag
pParl$growth_lag <- lag(pParl$growth,1)

Parl <- data.frame(pParl)

#Remove missing variable with listwise deletion.
Agedata <- na.omit(Parl[,c("growth","execage","prtyin_lag","cumulative_lag",
                        "minority_seats","coalition_cabinet","growth_lag",
                        "country_name_short","year")])

#Run OLS autoregressive model to try to control for time-dependency.
growth <- lm(growth~ poly(execage,3) + prtyin_lag + cumulative_lag
            + factor(minority_seats) + factor(coalition_cabinet)
            + growth_lag,data=Agedata)
termplot(growth, term=1,se=TRUE,rug=TRUE,
        xlab="Age of executive party",ylab="PPP per capita growth")
abline(h=0)
```

| Election | *Election - ParlGov's election-overview* |

Description

This datasets has information on elections in 35 countries. It includes 35 countries. Most countries are covered for the period 1945 - october 2012. Australia, Switzerland and Finland have data before 1940s. It includes 1151 parties from 675 elections. This dataset is a copy of view_election.csv from ParlGov.

Format

A dataframe with 5480 rows and 16 variables.

Country_name_short Country name abbreviation

country_name Country name

election_type Type of election

election_date Election date

seats Party's number of seats in parliament

election_seats_total Total number of seats in parliament

party_name_short Party name abbreviation

party_name Party name (Could have some encoding errors for certain symbols)

party_name_english Party name in english

left_right Party placement on left-right dimension, data form Castles/Mair 1983, Huber/Inglehart 1995, Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

country_id ParlGov's country id code

election_id ParlGov's election id code

previous_parliament_election_id ParlGov's election id for the previous election

previous_cabinet_id ParlGov's cabinet id code for the previous cabinet

party_id ParlGov's party id code

enp_votes Effective number of parties votes – elected parties (Laakso/Taagepera 1979)

enp_seats Effective number of parties seats – elected parties (Laakso/Taagepera 1979)

disproportionality Disproportionality index (Gallagher 1991)

advantage_ratio Advantage ratio (Taagepera/Shugart 1989)

polarization polarization index (Dalton 2008) with left/right-values from Cabinet and seats share

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

view_party online: http://www.parlgov.org/stable/documentation/table/view_election.html

References

Döring, Holger and Philip Manow. 2012. Parliament and government composition database (Parl-Gov): An infrastructure for empirical information on parties, elections and governments in modern democracies. Version 12/10 – 15 October 2012.

Examples

```
#This example shows how to illustrate the distribution of seats between parties,
#with Sweden as the example.
data(Election)

Election$year <- sapply(strsplit(Election$election_date, "-"), "[[", 1)
Election$year <- as.numeric(Election$year)
Country <- Election[which(Election$country_name=="Sweden" & Election$seats > 0
                    & Election$election_type!="ep" & is.na(Election$vote_share)==FALSE
                      & is.na(Election$party_name_short)==FALSE),]

Country <- Country[order(Country$election_date,Country$party_name_short),]
Country$cumulative_vote <- Country$vote_share
for(i in 2:nrow(Country)){
  Country$cumulative_vote[i] <- ifelse(Country$election_date[i]==Country$election_date[i-1],
                               Country$vote_share[i] + Country$cumulative_vote[i-1],
                                  Country$vote_share[i])
}

Country$time <- difftime(Country$election_date,"1970-01-01",unit="days")

#Plot distribution of seats
par(oma=c(0,0,0,0.5))
plot(0,0,ylim=c(0,100),xlim=c(min(Country$time),max(Country$time)),type="n",
        xaxt="n",ylab="Proportion of votes",xlab="Year")
for(i in 1:length(levels(factor(Country$party_name_short)))){
  lines(Country$time[which(Country$party_name_short==
  levels(factor(Country$party_name_short))[i])],
            Country$cumulative_vote[which(Country$party_name_short==
       levels(factor(Country$party_name_short))[i])],
       type="l",col=rainbow(length(levels(factor(Country$party_name_short))))[i])
}
axis(1,at=c(round(as.numeric(min(Country$time)),0),
round(as.numeric(max(Country$time)),0)),
     labels=c(min(Country$year),max(Country$year)))
par(xpd=TRUE)
legend(max(Country$time)+50,100,legend=levels(factor(Country$party_name_short)),
       fil=rainbow(length(levels(factor(Country$party_name_short)))),cex=0.6,bty="n")
```

ElectionandVoting   *Election and Voting - ParlGov's election which includes information on voting.*

Description

This datasets has information on elections in 35 countries, including voting information. Most countries are covered for the period 1945 - october 2012. Australia, Switzerland and Finland have data before 1940s. It includes 675 elections. This dataset is a copy of election.csv from ParlGov.

Format

A dataframe with 675 rows and 19 variables.

id Election id

type_id 'info_id' of election type

country_id Country id code

date Election date

first_round_election_id election_id of first round election

early Early election before constitutionally mandated term end

wikipedia link to wikipedia entry or other url if no wikipedia entry exists

seats_total Total number of seats in parliament

electorate number citizens eligible to vote

votes_cast number of votes cast in an election, including invalid and blank votes

votes_valid number of votes cast in an election, not including invalid and blank votes

data_source short list of data sources used to code this variable

description Information about this observation.

comment additional information about the coding of this observation

previous_parliament_election_id election id of previous national parliament election in the country

previous_ep_election_id election id of previous national EP election for this country

previous_cabinet_id ParlGov's cabinet id of previous cabinet

old_countryID Old ParlGov country id code

old_parlID Old ParlGov party id code #'

Details

Notice that in Slovakia in 2009, the number of valid votes recorded are almost twice of the recorded electorate size.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

election online: http://www.parlgov.org/stable/documentation/table/election.html

References

Döring, Holger and Philip Manow. 2012. Parliament and government composition database (ParlGov): An infrastructure for empirical information on parties, elections and governments in modern democracies. Version 12/10 – 15 October 2012.

Examples

```
data(ElectionandVoting)
data(Cabinet)

Cabinet <- Cabinet[,c("election_id","country_id","country_name")]
ElectionandVoting <- merge(ElectionandVoting,Cabinet, by.x="id",
by.y="election_id",all.x==TRUE)
ElectionandVoting <- ElectionandVoting[!duplicated(ElectionandVoting),]

#Create variable of percentage of valid votes from total electorate
ElectionandVoting$turnout <- ElectionandVoting$votes_valid/ElectionandVoting$electorate
ElectionandVoting$year <- sapply(strsplit(ElectionandVoting$date, "-"), "[[", 1)
ElectionandVoting$year <- as.numeric(ElectionandVoting$year)

ElectionandVoting <- ElectionandVoting[!is.na(ElectionandVoting$turnout),]

#Full time series only, since some countries have short time series
ElectionandVoting$fulltime <- NA
for(i in 1:nrow(ElectionandVoting)){
  ElectionandVoting$fulltime[i] <- ifelse(ElectionandVoting$year[i] <= 1950,1,0)
}
ElectionandVoting <- ElectionandVoting[order(ElectionandVoting$country_name,
ElectionandVoting$year),]
for(i in 2:nrow(ElectionandVoting)){
  ElectionandVoting$fulltime[i] <- ifelse(ElectionandVoting$country_name[i]==
  ElectionandVoting$country_name[i-1],
  ElectionandVoting$fulltime[i-1],ElectionandVoting$fulltime[i])
}

ElectionandVoting <- ElectionandVoting[which(ElectionandVoting$fulltime==1),]
ElectionandVoting <- ElectionandVoting[!ElectionandVoting$year<1945,]

#Plot voter turnout
par(mfrow=c(length(levels(factor(ElectionandVoting$country_name))) + 1,1))
par(mar=c(0.2,4.1,0.2,2.8))
par(oma=c(0.5,0.5,2,0.5))
for(i in 1:length(levels(factor(ElectionandVoting$country_name)))){
  plot(ElectionandVoting$year[which(ElectionandVoting$country_name==
                                    levels(factor(ElectionandVoting$country_name))[i])],
       ElectionandVoting$turnout[which(ElectionandVoting$country_name==
                                    levels(factor(ElectionandVoting$country_name))[i])],
       xlim=c(1945,2012), ylim=c(0,1),bty="n",
       col="black",ylab="",yaxt="n",xaxt="n",xlab="",type="l",pch=1)
  mtext(as.character(levels(factor(ElectionandVoting$country_name))[i]),side=2,
        las=1,cex=0.5,line=0.50)
  abline(h=c(0.5,0.75),lty="dashed",col=c("red","orange"))
}
plot(0,0,xlim=c(1945,2012), ylim=c(0,1),type="n",bty="n",ylab="",
     yaxt="n",xaxt="n",xlab="",)
legend("right",col=c("red","orange"),horiz=TRUE,bty="n",
       lty="dashed",legend=c("50 percent","75 percent"))
axis(3,at=c(seq(1945,2012,10),2012),outer=TRUE)
```

FH   *FH - Freedom House - Freedom in the World (2013)*

Description

This dataset contains information on political rights and civil liberties. This dataset is a subset from Quality of Government.

Format

A balanced dataframe with 8651 rows and 5 variables. It includes 195 countries for the time period 1972 - 2012.

cname Country name

year Year

fh_cl Civil Liberties. Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years. Countries are graded between **1** (most free) and **7** (least free).

fh_pr Political Rights. Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. The specific list of rights considered varies over the years. Countries are graded between **1** (most free) and **7** (least free).

fh_status Status: **1)** Free; **2)** Partly Free; and **3)** Not free.

Details

Freedom House scores are coded by people hired as experts by Freedom House.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Freedom House webpage <http://www.freedomhouse.org/>.

References

Freedom House (2013). "Freedom in the World".

See Also

PolityIV PolityIVcoups ACImpev DD

Examples

```
#This example shows the distribution of Free, Partly Free and Not Free regimes
#between 1972 - 2012
data(FH)

length <- aggregate(FH$fh_status,
                    by=list(FH$year),
                    length)
```

```
sum1 <- aggregate(FH$fh_status[which(FH$fh_status==1)],
                  by=list(FH$year[which(FH$fh_status==1)]),
                  length)
colnames(sum1) <- c("Group.1","sum1")

sum2 <- aggregate(FH$fh_status[which(FH$fh_status==2)],
                  by=list(FH$year[which(FH$fh_status==2)]),
                  length)
colnames(sum2) <- c("Group.1","sum2")

sum3 <- aggregate(FH$fh_status[which(FH$fh_status==3)],
                  by=list(FH$year[which(FH$fh_status==3)]),
                  length)
colnames(sum3) <- c("Group.1","sum3")

FreeWorld <- merge(length,sum1,by="Group.1")
FreeWorld <- merge(FreeWorld,sum2,by="Group.1")
FreeWorld <- merge(FreeWorld,sum3,by="Group.1")

FreeWorld$share1 <- FreeWorld$sum1/FreeWorld$x
FreeWorld$share2 <- FreeWorld$sum2/FreeWorld$x
FreeWorld$zero <- 0
FreeWorld$one <- 1

plot(FreeWorld$Group.1,FreeWorld$x,ylim=c(0,1),type="l",
     xlab="Year",ylab="Share of total")
lines(FreeWorld$Group.1,FreeWorld$share1)
polygon(c(min(FreeWorld$Group.1),FreeWorld$Group.1,max(FreeWorld$Group.1)),
        c(min(FreeWorld$zero),FreeWorld$share1,min(FreeWorld$zero)),
        col="green",border=FALSE)
lines(FreeWorld$Group.1,FreeWorld$share1+FreeWorld$share2)
polygon(c(FreeWorld$Group.1,rev(FreeWorld$Group.1)),
        c(FreeWorld$share1+FreeWorld$share2,
          rev(FreeWorld$share1)),
        col="red")
polygon(c(min(FreeWorld$Group.1),FreeWorld$Group.1,
          max(FreeWorld$Group.1)),
        c(min(FreeWorld$one),
          FreeWorld$share1+FreeWorld$share2,min(FreeWorld$one)),
        col="black",border=FALSE)
text(1981,0.8,"The Not Free World",col="white",lwd=10,cex=1.2)
text(1982,0.35,"The Partly Free World",col="white",srt=10,lwd=10,cex=1.2)
text(1981,0.1,"The Free World",col="white",lwd=10,cex=1.2)
```

FranchinoHoyland   *Parliamentary involvement in transposition of EU legislation*

Description

Data used to investigate extent of parliamentary involvement in transpostion of EU legislation from 1979 - 2004. The data is unbalanced as not all memebr states transposed all legisaltion, for various reasons, e.g. not being a member at the time, or had already adopted national legislation to the same effect.

Format

An unbalanced data frame with 6089 observations on the following 14 variables. Each row represents a unique EU legislation. It includes 15 countries for the period 1979 - 2004

legex3_dummy a factor with levels 0 1, where 1 indicates that the parliament was involved in the transpostion of the legisation

confEL_ave a numeric vector capturing the degree of conflict between the coaltionpartners in the policyarea

council a factor with levels 0 1, indicates Council involvement in the passing of the legisaltion

numberpolicies a numeric vector, number of policy areas

transyears a numeric vector, number of years allowed for national transposition of the legislation

st_pglenght a numeric vector, number of pages, measure of complexisty

agenda a numeric vector, government's agendasetting power

gov_amend a numeric vector, government's amendment power

vote_confidence a numeric vector, government's advantage in a vote of confidence

bicameralism a numeric vector, power of second chamber, if any

cabtur a numeric vector, cabinet turnover

policyarea a factor with levels agriculture environment industry interior public_admin public_health social finance transport

d_id a numeric vector

state a factor with levels AUT BEL DEN FIN FRA GER GRE IRE ITA LUX NET POR SPA SWE UK

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland

References

Franchino, Fabio & Høyland, Bjørn (2009) 'Legislative Involvement in Parliamentary Systems', American Political Science Review, Vol. 103(4): 607 – 621.

Examples

```
## Model 1 from the paper but without robust st errors, page 616
library(arm);data(FranchinoHoyland)
probit.multi <- glmer(legex3_dummy ~ confEL_ave + council +
numberpolicies + transyears + st_pglenght + agenda +
gov_amend + vote_confidence + bicameralism + cabtur +
confEL_ave:council + confEL_ave:numberpolicies + confEL_ave:transyears +
confEL_ave:st_pglenght +
confEL_ave:agenda + confEL_ave:gov_amend + confEL_ave:vote_confidence+
confEL_ave:bicameralism+ policyarea +(1|d_id),
data=FranchinoHoyland, family=binomial(probit))
display(probit.multi)
```

| GabelHuber | *GabelHuber - Party left-right positions from Gabel and Huber (2000).* |

Description

This dataset contains data on party left-right positions from manifestos from Gabel and Huber (2000). For full documentation, see <http://www.columbia.edu/~jdh39/Site/Data.html>.

Format

A dataframe with 1332 rows and 26 variables. It includes 30 parties from 17 countries over the period 1945 - 1992.

country A numeric index to identify the country (not all countries are included in data set).

lh_c pro decentralization of decisions vs. anti

lh_e environment over growth vs. growth over environment.

lh_f pro friendly relations USSR vs. anti.

lh_p pro public ownership vs. anti.

lh_r anticlerical vs. proclerical

lh_s pro permissive social policy vs. anti.

lh_t increase services vs. cut taxes

lh_u pro urban interests vs. anti.

c_m Castles and Mair party locations.

h_i Huber and Inglehart party locations.

vote Unkown

seat Seat share.

party Party

date Date. year-month election.

year Election year.

wvs Mean left-right position of party supporters using most proximate WVS.

eurob Mean left-right position of party supporters using most proximate Eurobarometer.

h_g_11 11 point left-right party position estimated using Huber/Gabel vanilla method on MRG data.

h_g_10 10 point left-right party position estimated using Huber/Gabel vanilla method on MRG data.

lb_11 11 point left-right party position estimated using Laver-Budge method on MRG data.

lb_10 10 point left-right party position estimated using Laver-Budge method on MRG data.

lg_11 10 point left-right party position estimated using Laver-Garry method on MRG data.

lg_10 11 point left-right party position estimated using Laver-Garry method on MRG data.

ptyOld Party.

_merge Unkown. Not in codebook

_

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

References

Gabel and Huber 2000.

See Also

BaldwinHuber HuberInglehart CastlesMair

Examples

```
data(GabelHuber)
library(corrgram)

#Investigate correlation between different left-right positions.
corrgram(GabelHuber[,c("h_i","c_m","h_g_11","h_g_10","lb_11","lb_10",
                       "lg_11","lg_10")],
         upper.panel=panel.conf,lower.panel=panel.pie)
```

Gleditsch	*Gleditsch - Expanded Trade and GDP data*

Description

Expanded trade, GDP and population data from Kristian Gleditsch

Format

An unbalanced dataframe with 7633 rows and 11 variables. It includes 196 countries over the period 1948 - 2000. The mean number of years for a country is 38.

stateid Country abbreviation

statenum Country code following Gleditsch and Ward

year year

pop Population in thousands

rdgp96pc Real GDP per capita figures in constant US dollars (base 1996)

gdppc GDP per capita

origin Origin of population and GDP measures:

 0 Observed data from the Penn World Tables data 6.1

 -1 Observed data point from Penn World Tables data 5.6, with no corresponding point in PWT 6.1 (a)

 1 Lags and leads based on first non-missing observations, deflated to current prices

 2 Interpolated estimates (a)

 3 Estimate based on figures from the CIA World Factbook

 Notes: (b) Some observations have missing data on one but not all of the the three figures from the Penn World Tables. PWT 6.1 figures are used whenever available, but the -1 code is used whenever any of the figures are taken from the PWT 5.6 data

(a) The previous version had no missing observations within time series in the GDP data. This is not the case for these data. All of these gaps are between observations from PWT 5.6 (i.e., -1s) and PWT 6.1 (i.e., 0s)

totimp Total imports given in millions of current year US dollars

totexp Total exports given in millions of current year US dollars

tottrade Total trade (import+export) given in millions of current year US dollars

Details

Data set verison 4.1 (21. july 2004)

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Web page: http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html

References

Gleditsch, Kristian S. 2002. "Expanded Trade and GDP data." Journal of Conflict Resolution 46(5):712-24. Web page: http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/exptradegdp.html

See Also

PWT Maddison MaddisonNew

Examples

```
#This example shows how differnet types of cabinets perform
#in creating economic growth
data(ParlGov);data(Gleditsch)
library(plm);library(countrycode);library(effects)

ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$year >=1948 & ParlGov$year <=2000
                        & ParlGov$DecemberandCensored > 0 & ParlGov$NewCab==1),]
ParlGov$ccode <- countrycode(ParlGov$country_name_short,"iso3c","cown",warn=TRUE)

Growth <- merge(Gleditsch,ParlGov,by.x=c("statenum","year"),
                by.y=c("ccode","year"))


Growth$statenum<- as.factor(as.character(Growth$statenum))
pGrowth <- pdata.frame(Growth,c("statenum","year"),drop=TRUE)
pGrowth$tottrade_lag <- lag(pGrowth$tottrade,1)
pGrowth$pop_lag <- lag(pGrowth$pop,1)
pGrowth$gdppc_lag <- lag(pGrowth$gdppc,1)
pGrowth$minority_seats_lag <- lag(pGrowth$minority_seats,1)
pGrowth$caretaker_lag <- lag(pGrowth$caretaker,1)
pGrowth$total_cabinet_parties_lag <- lag(pGrowth$total_cabinet_parties,1)


Growth <- data.frame(pGrowth)
Growth$gdppcchange <- Growth$gdppc - Growth$gdppc_lag
```

```
Growthlm <- lm(gdppcchange ~ poly(total_cabinet_parties_lag,3) +
                  factor(caretaker_lag) +
                  factor(minority_seats_lag) +
                  poly(pop_lag,3),
             data=Growth[(which(is.na(Growth$pop_lag)==FALSE)),])
summary(Growthlm)

termplot(Growthlm,term=1,se=TRUE,rug=TRUE)
abline(h=0)
```

GolderAfrica	*GolderAfrica - Replication data for: Are african party systems different?*

Description

Matt Golder's replication data for "Are african party systems different?"

Format

A dataframe with 62 rows and 24 variables. 38 countries at time points in the period 1980 - 2000.

country_nyu Name of country.

year Year of legislative election

avemagnitude_nyu Average district magnitude in lowest tier. Number of seats in lower house divided by number of districts in lower house.

dictator_nyu Classification of political regimes as democracies and dictatorships. Transition years are coded as the regime that exists (0 Democracy, 1 Dictatorship) as of December 31st in that year. A regime is considered a dictatorship if the chief executive is not elected, the legislature is not elected, there is no more than one party, or there has been no alternation in power (Przeworski et al. 2000, Przeworski et al. 1996). In other words, a regime is democratic if those who govern are selected through contested elections.

district_nyu Number of districts/constituencies in the lowest electoral tier

elecparties_nyu Effective number of electoral parties, following the calculation by Taagepera 1997

legparties_nyu Effective number of legislative parties, following the calculation by Taagepera 1997

concentration This is an index of ethnopolitical group concentration adapted from the Minorities at Risk (Phase III) dataset: 0 = widely dispersed, 1 = primarily urban or minority in one region, 2 = majority in one region, dispersed in others, 3 = concentrated in one region. The index is calculated for each group by multiplying its concentration code by its share of the ethnopolitcally relevant population. Sum these numbers to get the concentration score for each country.

fragmentation This is a measure of ethnopolitical group fragmentation based on the share of the politicized population that belongs to each ethnopolitical group or subgroup. This index combines three levels of inclusiveness by including all undivided top and middle-level groups and all lowest-level groups. It includes all groups that are potentially politically relevant at the national level, while excluding groups that have not been politicized. This is a description taken directly from Mozaffar et al. (2003). I do not know what the units of measurement are exactly.

fragmentation2 This is fragmentation squared (fragmentation^2)

logmag_nyu Natural logarithm of average district magnitude

logmag_conc_nyu Interaction: logmag_nyu * concentration

logmag_frag_nyu Interaction: logmag_nyu * fragmentation

logmag_frag_conc_nyu Interaction: logmag_nyu * fragmentation * concentration

prescandidate_nyu Effective number of presidential candidates

proximity_nyu A continuous variable from 0 to 1 measuring the proximity of presidential and legislative elections. Legislative and presidential elections that are held concurrently are coded as 1. If legislative elections are midterm elections or if the regime has no direct presidential elections, then proximity_nyu is coded 0. The more proximal the non-concurrent elections, the higher the proximity_nyu score.

prox_prescandidate_nyu Interaction: proximity_nyu * ENPRES. The codebook doesn't contain any information about ENPRES, but it might be prescandidate_nyu

seats_nyu Total number of seats in the lower house of the legislature during the election year. Changes in the number of seats are shown for the first election in which they are used

upperseats_nyu Total number of seats allocated in upper tiers above the district level.

uppertier_nyu Percentage of seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest tier. The percentage of upper tier seats is calculated as the total number of seats allocated in electoral tiers above the district level divided by the total number of elected seats in the legislature.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Matt Golder's dataverse homepage: <http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/mgolder>

References

Thomas Brambor; William Roberts Clark; Matt Golder, 2007, "Replication data for: Are African Party Systems Different?", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/10559 UNF:3:EiJkB9ZQmL0qN82HMuE3Ew== Matt Golder [Distributor] V1 [Version]

See Also

desaw, GolderExtremeRight, GolderFiscalPolicyEU

Examples

```
# The regression formula from the .do file.
#This should replicate the results from the fully-specified corrected data model
#in table 1.
# However, the results are not identical.
data(GolderAfrica)
lm(elecparties_nyu ~ fragmentation + concentration + logmag_nyu
  + frag_conc_nyu + logmag_frag_nyu + logmag_conc_nyu
  + logmag_frag_conc_nyu + proximity_nyu + prescandidate_nyu
  + prox_prescandidate_nyu, data=GolderAfrica)
```

GolderExtremeRight | *GolderExtremeRight - Replication data for: Explaining variation in the electoral success of extreme right parties in Western Europe*

Description

Matt Golders replication data for Explaining variation in the electoral success of extreme right parties in Western Europe

Format

Am unbalanced dataframe with 165 rows and 14 variables. It covers 19 countries in the period 1970 - 2000.

country Country name

year Election year

populist Percentage of vote won by populist parties

neofascist Percentage of vote won by neofescist parties

extreme Percentage of vote won by neofascist and populist parties

immigration Percentage of the population comprised of foreign citizens

unemployment Percentage of total labor force that is unemployed at the national level

seats Number of seats in lower house

districts Number of lower tier districts

averagemagnitude Average district magnitude. Number of seats in lower house divided by number of districts in lower house.

magnitude Unkown. Not in codebook

upperseats Number of seats allocatd in an upper tier

uppertier Percentage of seats allocated in an upper tier

UnempImmig unemployment * immigration. An interaction variable

Details

Some of the countries have some duplicated country-years. This is because these were election years, and some of the variables change values in these years. When this dataset is merged with Kingdom it will therefore produce some extra rows in Kingdom because these country-years will be duplicated.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Matt Golder's dataverse homepage: <http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/mgolder>

References

Matt Golder, 2007, "Replication data for: Explaining Variation in the Electoral Success of Extreme Right Parties in Western Europe".

See Also

desaw, GolderFiscalPolicyEU

Examples

```
# This example will replicate model 2 in table 2 in the article
data(GolderExtremeRight)
library(AER)
tobit(extreme ~ unemployment + immigration + UnempImmig +
log(magnitude) + uppertier + factor(country),left=0,data=GolderExtremeRight)
```

GolderFiscalPolicyEU	*GolderFiscalPolicyEU - Replication data for: Fiscal Policy and the Democratic Process in the European Union*

Description

Matt Golders replication data for Fiscal Policy and the Democratic Process in the European Union

Format

An unbalanced dataframe with 420 rows and 35 variables. 15 countries between 1970 - 1997.

country Number of country. The codebook does not state what kind of number this is. It is not equal to gwno or cow-codes. Be therefore cautious when merging this with other country codes.

year Year

name Country name

seats Number of seats in lower house

district Number of lower tier districts

logmag Log of median district magnitude

lnamag Log of average district magnitude

avemag Average district magnitude. Number of seats in lower house divided by number of districts in lower house.

medmag Median district magnitude

upseat Number of seats allocatd in an upper tier

upper Percentage of seats allocated in an upper tier

eu Dummy variable for european union countries. 1 for member countries

european Dummy variable for european countries. In the dataset, all countries equals 1.

ddebt Change in gross government debt over GDP

ddebt1 Change in gross government debt over GDP, lagged one year

dbtserv2 Change in real interest rate minus the change in the growth rate times the gross deficit in the previous year

growth Change in GDP

pol1 Dummy variable for 2-3 party government

pol2 Dummy variable for 4-5 party government

pol3 Dummy variable for minority government

strongfm Dummy variable for strong finance minister

targets Dummy variable for negotiated targets

unemp Unemployment rate at the national level

debt Gross government debt

wkbpart Woldendorp, Keman, & Budge measure of partisanship

partbbd2 Blais, Blake & Dion measure of partisanship

bbdstfm BBD partisanship measure * strong finance minister

bbdtarg BBD partisanship measure * targets

bbdrlmag BBD partisanship measure * logmag

bbdrtarg BBD partisanship measure * targets. bbdrtarg and bbdtarg are identical.

enep Effective number of elective parties

enpp Effective number of parliamentary parties

enep_lijphart Effective number of elective parties according to Lijphart 1994

enpp_lijphart effective number of parliamentary parties according to Lijphart 1994

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Matt Golder's dataverse homepage: <http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/mgolder>

References

William Clark; Matt Golder; Sona Golder, 2007, "Replication data for: Fiscal Policy and the Democratic Process in the European Union", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/10482 UNF:3:Bzp8zn4sG9N+PQV1DkX/cg== Matt Golder [Distributor] V1 [Version]

See Also

desaw, GolderExtremeRight

Examples

```
#This example will replicate Model 1 B in table 1 in the article

data(GolderFiscalPolicyEU)
Eup <- GolderFiscalPolicyEU[which(GolderFiscalPolicyEU$year>1980 &

GolderFiscalPolicyEU$year<1993),]
model <- lm(ddebt ~ partbbd2 + logmag + factor(strongfm) +
factor(targets) + bbdrlmag
+ bbdrstfm + bbdrtarg + ddebt1 + unemp + growth + dbtserv2 +
factor(pol1) + factor(pol2) + factor(pol3), data=Eup)
summary(model)
```

Huber98	*Huber98 - portfolio turnover and health expenditures from Huber (1998)*

Description

This dataset contains data on portfolio turnover and health expenditures from Huber (1998). For full documentation, see http://www.columbia.edu/~jdh39/Site/Data.html.

Format

A balanced dataframe with 342 rows and 44 variables. It includes 18 countries in the period 1971 - 1989

country Country number.

> 1 Australia
>
> 2 Austria
>
> 3 Belgium
>
> 4 Canada
>
> 5 Denmark
>
> 6 Finland
>
> 7 France
>
> 8 Germany
>
> 10 Iceland
>
> 11 Ireland
>
> 13 Italy
>
> 14 Japan
>
> 15 Luxembourg
>
> 17 Netherlands
>
> 18 New Zealand
>
> 19 Norway
>
> 22 Sweden
>
> 24 UK

year Year.

fee Equals 1 if fee-for-service physician payment.

ptyvol Party Portfolio Volatility (current year).

idvol Ideological Portfolio Volatility (current year).

cabstab General Cabinet Instability (current year).

gov_ideol Government left-right location, current year. Lower values = Right, Higher values = Left. NB! 0 is missing, not extreme right.

h_gdp Health % GDP.

docpc Unkown. Not in codebook.

lngdp Unkown. Not in codebook

popgt65 Population greater than 65.

medcpi Unkown. Not in codebook.

global Equals 1 if global budgets are used for hospitals.

pf Public finance in health care in %.

totvol Total Portfolio Volatility (current year).

part_instab Partisan Cabinet Instability (current year).

laghlth Lag of health expenditures.

chghlth Change in health expends.

chglngdp Unkown. Not in codebook.

chgpop Change in population

chgdoc Unkown. Not in codebook.

chgpf Change in public finance.

chgcpi Unkown. Not in codebook.

within Within-Party Reshuffles (curren year).

pchg3 Mean of `ptyvol`, 3 previous years.

id3 Mean of `idvol`, 3 previous years.

p1stab3 Mean of `part_instab`, 3 previous years.

totchg3 Mean of `totvol`, 3 previous years.

within3 Mean of `within`, 3 previous years.

cgtotcg3 Change in `totchg3`. `totchg3-totchg3[_n-1]`.

cgwtin3 Change in `within3`. `within3-within3[_n-1]`.

cgpchg3 Change in `pchg3`. `pchg3-pchg3[_n-1]`.

cgid3 Change in `id3-id3[_n-1]`

cgp1stb3 Change in `p1stab3`. `p1stab3-p1stab3[_n-1]`.

totchg3l Lag of `totchg3`.

id3l Lag of `id3`

pchg3l Lag of `pchg3`.

within3l Lag of `within3`.

p1stab3l Lag of `p1stab3`.

pop65l Lag of `pop65l`.

docpcl Lag of `docpc`.

pfl Lag of `pf`.

medcpil Lag of `medcpi`.

lngdpl Lag of `lngdp`.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

References

Huber 1998.

See Also

BaldwinHuber GabelHuber

Examples

```
##This example replicates Hubers Model 6 in Table 2 in the article.
data(Huber98)
library(lmtest)

model6 <- lm(chghlth~ laghlth + fee + global + chgpop + chgdoc + chgpf +

chgcpi + chglngdp + pop65l + docpcl + pfl + medcpil + lngdpl + within3l +

cgwtin3 + pchg3l + cgpchg3 + p1stab3l + cgp1stb3,
                data=Huber98, subset=year>=1975)
 library(AER)
coeftest(model6, vcovHC(model6, type = "HC0"))
#Heteroskedasticity consistent standard errors
```

HuberInglehart   *HuberInglehart - party position data from Huber & Inglehart (1995)*

Description

This dataset contains party position data from Huber/Inglehart (1995). This dataset is a copy of external_party_huber_inglehart.csv from ParlGov.

Format

A cross-sectional dataframe with 300 rows and 10 variables. It includes information of 231 parties from 42 countries

id Party id from Huber/Inglehart

country Country name

name_english Party name in english

name Party name (Could contain some encoding issues with special characters)

name_short Party name abbreviation

left_right Left-right position

range_left Lower bound of left-right position

range_right Upper bound of left-right position

sd standard deviation of left-right position

respondents Number of respondents

Details

Left-right position from this data set is also in GabelHuber

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Huber-Inglehart at ParlGov online: http://www.parlgov.org/stable/documentation/table/external_party_huber_inglehart.html

References

Huber, John, and Roland Inglehart. 1995. "Expert Interpretations of Party Space and Party Locations in 42 Societies." Party Politics 1(1):73–111.

See Also

[GabelHuber](#)

Examples

```
data(HuberInglehart)
data(CastlesMair)
data(Party)

####Give colname .CM and .HI endings, so where they come from can be identified
names(CastlesMair) <- sub("$",".CM",names(CastlesMair))
names(HuberInglehart) <- sub("$",".HI",names(HuberInglehart))

#Merge
HICM <- merge(Party,CastlesMair,
              by.x='castles_mair', by.y='id.CM', all=TRUE)
HICM <- merge(HICM,HuberInglehart,
              by.x='huber_inglehart', by.y='id.HI', all=TRUE)

#Get an idea of correlation between left_right in the
#different datasets.
library(corrgram)
corrgram(HICM[,c("left_right.CM","left_right.HI")],
         upper.panel=panel.pie,lower.panel=panel.pts)

#Center variables, so they can be used in OLS.
HICM$lr.HI <- scale(HICM$left_right.HI, center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
HICM$lr.CM <- scale(HICM$left_right.CM, center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
```

Maddison	*Maddison - Angus Maddisons Statistics on Population, GDP and GDP per capita 1 - 2008 AD*

Description

These are historical data on statistics on Population, GDP and GDP per capita 1 - 2008 AD from Angus Maddison

Format

This is a balanced data frame with 35476 observations and 5 variables. It includes 181 areas (countries and regions) over the period 1 A.D. - 2030. Each area is noted for 196 years, but with several missing country-years.

Country Country

Year Year

GDPpc GDP per capita in constant 1990 Geary-Khamis dollars

GDP GDP in constant 1990 Geary-Khamis dollars

Population Population in thousand measured mid-year

Details

Notice that population measures are predicted from 2009 - 2030.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw og Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Homepage: <http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/oriindex.htm>

References

Angus Maddison (2010). "Statistics on Population, GDP and GDP per capita 1 - 2008 AD". University of Gronigen.

See Also

MaddisonNew

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)
data(Maddison)

Modern <- Maddison[which(Maddison$Year>=1950 & Maddison$Country!="World Total"
                         & Maddison$Country!="Asia" & Maddison$Country!="16 E. Asia"
                  & Maddison$Country!="12 W. Europe" & Maddison$Country!="14 small WEC"
                   & Maddison$Country!="15 L. America" & Maddison$Country!="15 W. Asia"
                  & Maddison$Country!="21 Caribbean" & Maddison$Country!="24 Sm. E. Asia"
                    & Maddison$Country!="3 Small Afr." & Maddison$Country!="30 E. Asia"
                   & Maddison$Country!="7 E. Europe" & Maddison$Country!="8 L. America"
                  & Maddison$Country!="30 W. Europe" & Maddison$Country!="Total Africa"
                  & Maddison$Country!="L. America" & Maddison$Country!="W. Offshoots"),]

ggplot(Modern, aes(Year, Population, group = Country)) +
  geom_rect(aes(xmax=2030,xmin=2009,ymax=max(Modern$Population),ymin=0),
            alpha=0.01,fill="grey20",inherit.aes=FALSE) +
  geom_line() + geom_smooth(aes(group = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous("Population in thousands") +
  geom_text(aes(x=2020,y=max(Modern$Population)+50000,label="Predicted area")) +
  geom_text(aes(x=2002,y=1400000,size=8,label="China")) +
  geom_text(aes(x=2002,y=1150000,size=8,label="India")) +
  theme(legend.position="none")


#Several authors claim that PR systems serve the majority better than other
#democracies partly because the have larger electoral districts,
#making politicians answer to larger segments of society.
#If this is true, then we should observe that larger district magnitude is
#positive for GDP per capita growth, under the assumption that GDP per capita
#growth is a good valued by the majority.

data(desaw)
data(Maddison)
```

```
Maddison <- Maddison[which(Maddison$Year >= 1945 & Maddison$Year <= 2008),]
desaw <- desaw[which(desaw$year >= 1945 & desaw$year <= 2008),]

library(car)
Maddison$Country <- recode(Maddison$Country, "'Centr. Afr. Rep.'='Central African Republic';
                            'Comoro Islands'='Comoros';
                            'Czech Rep.'='Czech Republic';
                            'Dominican Rep.'='Dominican Republic';
                            'Burma'='Myanmar';
                            'UK'='United Kingdom';
                            'USA'='United States of America';
                            'N. Zealand'='New Zealand';
                            'S. Korea'='South Korea';
                            'T. & Tobago'='Trinidad and Tobago'")


#remove rows for presidential elections, to avoid duplicate rows.
desaw <- desaw[which(desaw$presidential!=1),]
desaw$election_year <- 1 #can be used as a elecetion year dummy later
desaw <- merge(desaw,Maddison,by.x=c("country","year"),by.y=c("Country","Year"),all=TRUE)

#Identify rows which have information from a preceding election
require(data.table)
library(zoo)
desaw <- data.table(desaw)
setkey(desaw,country, year)
desaw[,ccode:=na.locf(ccode,na.rm=FALSE),by=country]

#Any rows still NA on ccode are rows without any information from an election.
#Remove these to speed up the following functions.
desaw <- desaw[which(is.na(desaw$ccode)==FALSE),]

#Fill in missing entries with information from previous
#election for the variables used in the analysis
desaw[,':='(tier1_avemag=na.locf(tier1_avemag,na.rm=FALSE),
            region3=na.locf(region3,na.rm=FALSE),
            regime=na.locf(regime,na.rm=FALSE)),
      by=country]
desaw$election_year[which(is.na(desaw$election_year)==TRUE)] <- 0

#Create lag and difference -variables
desaw[,':='(GDPpc_lag=c(NA,GDPpc[-length(GDPpc)]),
            population_lag=c(NA,Population[-length(Population)]),
            election_lag=c(NA,election_year[-length(election_year)])),
      by=country]

desaw$growth <- desaw$GDPpc - desaw$GDPpc_lag

desaw$tier1_avemag[which(desaw$tier1_avemag==-99)] <- NA


#Control for an outlier
desaw$outlier <- ifelse(desaw$tier1_avemag==max(na.omit(desaw$tier1_avemag)),1,0)

#OLS: Large districts are good for economic growth.
#There are indications that the year after an election is bad
summary(lm(growth ~ log(population_lag) + log(GDPpc_lag)
```

```
+ log(tier1_avemag) + factor(election_year) + factor(outlier)
+ factor(election_lag) + factor(region3),
data=desaw))
```

MaddisonNew   *MaddisonNew - New Maddison Project Database*

Description

This historical data on GDP per capita from the New Maddison Project.

Format

This is a data frame with 41907 observations and 3 variables. It includes 182 areas (countries and regions) over the period 1 A.D. - 2010. Each area is noted for 229 years, but with several missing country-years.

Country Country

Year Year

GDPpc GDP per capita in constant 1990 Geary-Khamis dollars

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw og Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Homepage: http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/data.htm

References

Bolt, J. and J. L. van Zanden (2013). The First Update of the Maddison Project; Re-Estimating Growth Before 1820. Maddison Project Working Paper 4.

See Also

Maddison

Examples

```
data(MaddisonNew)
library(ggplot2)
MaddisonNew$Year <- as.numeric(as.character(MaddisonNew$Year))
MaddisonNew$GDPpc <- as.numeric(as.character(MaddisonNew$GDPpc))
Modern <- MaddisonNew[which(MaddisonNew$Year>1946),]
ggplot(MaddisonNew, aes(Year, GDPpc, group = Country)) +

geom_line() + geom_smooth(aes(group = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous("GDP per capita through the ages")

ggplot(Modern, aes(Year, GDPpc, group = Country)) +

geom_line() + geom_smooth(aes(group = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous("GDP per capita through the ages")
```

```
ManifestoElectionLevel
```
ManifestoElectionlevel - Comparative Manifesto Project - Election Level

Description

Comparative Manifesto Project - Election Level

Format

An unbalanced dataframe with 623 rows and 14 variables. Rows are election-years. It includes elections in 55 countries during the period 1920 - 2012. Mean number of year per country is 11.

country Manifesto Project country code.

> 11 Sweden
>
> 12 Norway
>
> 13 Denmark
>
> 14 Finland
>
> 15 Iceland
>
> 21 Belgium
>
> 22 Netherlands
>
> 23 Luxembourg
>
> 31 France
>
> 32 Italy
>
> 33 Spain
>
> 34 Greece
>
> 35 Portugal
>
> 41 Germany
>
> 42 Austria
>
> 43 Switzerland
>
> 51 Great Britain
>
> 52 Northern Ireland
>
> 53 Ireland
>
> 54 Malta
>
> 55 Cyprus
>
> 61 United States
>
> 62 Canada
>
> 63 Australia
>
> 64 New Zealand
>
> 71 Japan
>
> 72 Israel
>
> 73 Sri Lanka
>
> 74 Turkey
>
> 75 Albania
>
> 76 Armenia

77 Azerbaijan

78 Belarus

79 Bosnia-Herzegovina

80 Bulgaria

81 Croatia

82 Czech Republic

83 Estonia

84 Georgia

85 German Democratic Republic

86 Hungary

87 Latvia

88 Lithuania

89 Macedonia

90 Moldova

91 Montenegro

92 Poland

93 Romania

94 Russia

95 Serbia

96 Slovakia

97 Slovenia

98 Ukraine

113 Korea

171 Mexico

year Year of election

edate Month/Day/Year of election.

datasetorigin Dataset(s) in which the last datapoint of an election first appeared

cnt_parties Number of parties covered for the election

sum_pervotes Sum of vote share of parties covered for the election

polarization_left Polarization left (minimal rile). Rile is Manifestos right-left party-position score

polarization_right Polarization right (maximal rile). Rile is Manifestos right-left party-position score

median_party Median party

median_party_rile Rile of median party. Rile is Manifestos right-left party-position score. Lower scores indicate more to the left

median_voter Median voter (Kim-Fording)

median_voter_adj Adjusted median voter (adj. Kim-Fording)

median_voter_party Median party (based on median voter)

median_voter_party_rile Rile of median voter party. Rile is Manifestos right-left party-position score. Lower scores indicate more to the left

Details

Version 2012-09-25. This is a prerelease. The dataset contains missing values for elections where a) the sum of the vote shares is either less than 80 percent or larger than 110 percent and/or b) the Manifesto Project dataset only covers one party.

Rile is Manifestos right-left party-position score, invented by Michael Laver and Ian Budge (eds.) 1992. For more information on per-variables, see ManifestoFull. It is calculated as: (per104 + per201 + per203 + per305 + per401 + per402 + per407 + per414 + per505 + per601 + per603 + per605 + per606) - (per103 + per105 + per106 + per107 + per403 + per404 + per406 + per412 + per413 + per504 + per506 + per701 + per202)

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/

References

(2006) Budge, Ian, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Andrea Volkens, Judith Bara, Michael McDonald. "Mapping Policy Preferences. Estimates for Parties, Electors, and Governments 1945-1998." Oxford: Oxford University Press Project homepage: https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/

Laver, Michael and Ian Budge (eds.) (1992): Party Policy and Government Coalitions, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: MacMillan Press.

See Also

ManifestoVoter,ManifestoFull, ManifestoGovDec, ManifestoGovNotes

Examples

```
data(ManifestoElectionLevel)
data(ManifestoFull)
ManifestoFull <- ManifestoFull[,c("countryname","country")]

ManifestoElectionLevel <- merge(ManifestoElectionLevel,ManifestoFull,
                                by="country")
ManifestoElectionLevel <- ManifestoElectionLevel[!duplicated(ManifestoElectionLevel) &
                                                 ManifestoElectionLevel$year>=1945, ]

#Full time series only, since some countries have short time series
ManifestoElectionLevel$fulltime <- NA
for(i in 1:nrow(ManifestoElectionLevel)){
  ManifestoElectionLevel$fulltime[i] <- ifelse(ManifestoElectionLevel$year[i] <= 1950,1,0)
}
ManifestoElectionLevel <- ManifestoElectionLevel[order(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname,
ManifestoElectionLevel$year),]
for(i in 2:nrow(ManifestoElectionLevel)){
  ManifestoElectionLevel$fulltime[i] <- ifelse(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname[i]==
  ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname[i-1],
  ManifestoElectionLevel$fulltime[i-1],ManifestoElectionLevel$fulltime[i])
}
```

```
ManifestoElectionLevel <-
na.omit(ManifestoElectionLevel[which(ManifestoElectionLevel$fulltime==1),])

#Plot difference between median partye rile and median voter party rile
par(mfrow=c(length(levels(factor(ManifestoElectionLevel$country))) + 1,1))
par(mar=c(0.2,4.1,0.2,2.8))
par(oma=c(0.5,0.5,3,0.5))
for(i in 1:length(levels(factor(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname)))){
  plot(ManifestoElectionLevel$year
  [which(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname==
  levels(factor(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname))[i])],
       ManifestoElectionLevel$median_party_rile
       [which(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname==
       levels(factor(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname))[i])],
       xlim=c(1945,2012), ylim=c(-60,60),
       col="red",ylab="",yaxt="n",xaxt="n",xlab="",type="l",pch=1)
  lines(ManifestoElectionLevel$year
  [which(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname==
  levels(factor(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname))[i])],
       ManifestoElectionLevel$median_voter_party_rile
        [which(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname==
        levels(factor(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname))[i])],
        type="l",lty="dashed",col="blue",pch=1)
  mtext(as.character(levels(factor(ManifestoElectionLevel$countryname))[i]),side=2,
        las=1,cex=0.5,line=0.50)
  axis(4,at=c(-60,60),labels=c("Left","Right"),cex.axis=0.8,las=1)
  abline(h=0,lty="dotted")
}
plot(0,0,xlim=c(1945,2012), ylim=c(-60,60),type="n",bty="n",ylab="",
     yaxt="n",xaxt="n",xlab="",)
legend("left",col=c("red","blue","black"),
       lty=c("solid","dashed","dotted"),legend=c("Median party","Median voter party",
                                                 "Rile score zero"),
       bty="n",horiz=TRUE)
axis(3,at=c(seq(1945,2012,10),2012),outer=TRUE)
```

ManifestoFull   *ManifestoFull - The Full Manifesto Project Dataset (v.2012b)*

Description

This is the Full Manifesto Project Dataset (v.2012b) dataset which covers 3611 political party man-
ifestos for 905 parties over 623 elections in 55 countries. It covers various free and competitive
elections between 1920 and 2012. Note that per1011 – per7062 are subcategories for CEE coun-
tries. For comparisons between OECD and CEE countries, subcategories can be aggregated into
one of the 56 standard categories used in all countries. Hint: If you are searching for dataset files
that cover only the most recent update or all updates since MPPII you can simply download the
most recent full dataset and use the variable dataset_origin to filter the observations in that sense.
For full documentation see the origninal codebook at https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/.

Format

An unbalanced dataframe with 3611 rows and 137 variables. It includes 905 parties from 623
elections in 55 countries. The data frame is in country-election-party format.

country Two-digit country code.

countryname Name of country in English (string variable).

edate In the original codebook: Day, month, and year of national election (DD.MM.YY). In our dataset this variable is a numeric variable that counts the number of days since January 1, 1960. See the below example for conversion.

date Year and month of national election, in format: yyyymm.

party The party identification code consists of six digits. The first three digits repeat the country code. The third, fourth, and fifth digits are running numbers.

partyname Abbreviations of names of parties in original language and names of parties in English (string variable).

parfam Tentative grouping of political parties and alliances into the following party families: 10 = Ecology parties; 20 = Communist parties, 30 = Social democratic parties; 40 = Liberal parties; 50 = Christian democratic parties; 60=Conservative parties; 70 = Nationalist parties; 80 = Agrarian parties; 90 = Ethnic and regional parties; 95=Special issue parties; 98/00 = Electoral alliances of divers origin without dominant party; 999 = Missing information.

coderid Identification number of coder, three digit code: First digit: 1 = MRG/CMP group member; 2 = hired coder; 8 = specifically trained coder.

coderyear Year during which codings took place.

manual Codings based on manual version 0 (no manual), 1, 2, or 3.

testresult Result of entry test as given in coding handbook: test of reliability in comparison to the master copy, Krippendorff's Alpha for ordinal data: -1.00 very bad; +1.00 very good; 999 no handbook during first phase of codings/no test by MRG member.

pervote Percentage of votes gained by each party; in CEE countries also percentage of votes gained by parties or party blocs; for mixed electoral systems with a proportional and a majoritarian component votes for proportional component, only; no votes available Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka, Belarus 1995 and Montenegro 1990.

voteest 0: As a rule, election statistics present votes and seats for each party in parliament. However, in CEE countries electoral coalitions are quite frequent so that votes and seats are available for blocs of parties, only. 1: In OECD countries, blocs of parties are less frequent and seats are given for each single party in the electoral coalition. In these cases, votes for parties in electoral coalitions have been estimated on the basis of the distribution of seats between them.

presvote Percentage of votes in presidential elections; for USA only, 998 for all other countries.

absseat Absolute number of seats held by each party or party bloc; 999 not available for Northern Ireland and Sri Lanka.

totseats Total number of seats in parliament; 999 not available for Northern Ireland and Sri Lanka.

progtype 1: Program of a single party; 2: Program of two or more parties; 3: Estimate; 4: Program taken from main party of electoral coalition; 5: Average of all members of an electoral coalition; 6: General program; 8: Party bloc program; 9: Other type of program; 99: Missing program.

datasetorigin 10: MPPI; 20: MPPII; 30: Update 2009; 40: Update 2010; 41: Update 2010b; 50: Update 2011a; 51: Update 2011b; 60: Update 2012a; 61: Update 2012b; 100: MPPI+MPPII.

per101 Foreign Special Relationships: Positive. Favourable mentions of particular countries with which the manifesto country has a special relationship. For example, in the British case: former colonies; in the German case: East Germany; in the Swedish case: the rest of Scandinavia; the need for cooperation with and/or aid to such countries.

per102 Foreign Special Relationships: Negative. Negative mentions of particular countries with which the manifesto country has a special relationship; otherwise as 101, but negative.

per103 Anti-Imperialism: Positive. Negative references to exerting strong influence (political, military or commercial) over other states; negative references to controlling other countries as if they were part of an empire; avourable mentions of decolonisation; favourable references to greater self-government and independence for colonies; negative references to the imperial behaviour of the manifesto and/or other countries.

per104 Military: Positive. Need to maintain or increase military expenditure; modernising armed forces and improvement in military strength; rearmament and self-defence; need to keep military treaty obligations; need to secure adequate manpower in the military; importance external security.

per105 Military: Negative. Favourable mentions of decreasing military expenditures; disarmament; "evils of war"; promises to reduce conscription, otherwise as 104, but negative.

per106 Peace: Positive. Peace as a general goal; declarations of belief in peace and peaceful means of solving crises; desirability of countries joining in negotiations with hostile countries.

per107 Internationalism: Positive. Need for international cooperation; cooperation with specific countries other than those coded in 101; need for aid to developing countries; need for world planning of resources; need for international courts; support for any international goal or world state; support for UN.

per108 European Community/Union: Positive. Favourable mentions of European Community/Union in general; desirability of expanding the European Community/Union and/or of increasing its competence; desirability of expanding the competences of the European Parliament; desirability of the manifesto country joining (or remaining a member).

per109 Internationalism: Negative. Favourable mentions of national independence and sovereignty as opposed to internationalism; otherwise as 107, but negative.

per110 European Community/Union: Negative. Hostile mentions of the European Community/Union; opposition to specific European policies which are preferred by European authorities; opposition to the net-contribution of the manifesto country to the EU budget; otherwise as 108, but negative.

per201 Freedom and Human Rights. Favourable mentions of importance of personal freedom and civil rights; freedom from bureaucratic control; freedom of speech; freedom from coercion in the political and economic spheres; individualism in the manifesto country and in other countries.

per202 Democracy. Favourable mentions of democracy as a method or goal in national and other organisations; involvement of all citizens in decision-making, as well as generalised support for the manifesto country's democracy.

per203 Constitutionalism: Positive. Support for specific aspects of the constitution; use of constitutionalism as an argument for policy as well as general approval of the constitutional way of doing things.

per204 Constitutionalism: Negative. Opposition to the constitution in general or to specific aspects; otherwise as 203, but negative.

per301 Decentralisation. Support for federalism or devolution; more regional autonomy for policy or economy; support for keeping up local and regional customs and symbols; favourable mentions of special consideration for local areas; deference to local expertise; favourable mentions of the territorial subsidiary principle.

per302 Centralisation. Opposition to political decision-making at lower political levels; support for more centralisation in political and administrative procedures; otherwise as 301, but negative.

per303 Governmental and Administrative Efficiency. Need for efficiency and economy in government and administration; cutting down civil service; improving governmental procedures; general appeal to make the process of government and administration cheaper and more effective.

per304 Political Corruption. Need to eliminate corruption, and associated abuse, in political and public life.

per305 Political Authority. Favourable mentions of strong government, including government stability; manifesto party's competence to govern and/or other party's lack of such competence.

per401 Free Enterprise. Favourable mentions of free enterprise capitalism; superiority of individual enterprise over state and control systems; favourable mentions of private property rights, personal enterprise and initiative; need for unhampered individual enterprises.

per402 Incentives. Need for wage and tax policies to induce enterprise; encouragement to start enterprises; need for financial and other incentives such as subsidies.

per403 Market Regulation. Need for regulations designed to make private enterprises work better; actions against monopolies and trusts, and in defence of consumer and small business; encouraging economic competition; social market economy.

per404 Economic Planning. Favourable mentions of long-standing economic planning of a consultative or indicative nature, need for government to create such a plan.

per405 Corporatism. Favourable mentions of the need for the collaboration of employers and trade union organisations in overall economic planning and direction through the medium of tripartite bodies of government, employers, and trade unions. This category was not used for Austria up to 1979, for New Zealand up to 1981, and for Sweden up to 1988.

per406 Protectionism: Positive. Favourable mentions of extension or maintenance of tariffs to protect internal markets; other domestic economic protectionism such as quota restrictions.

per407 Protectionism: Negative. Support for the concept of free trade; otherwise as 406, but negative.

per408 Economic Goals. Statements of intent to pursue any economic goals not covered by other categories in domain 4. This category is created to catch an overall interest of parties in economics and, therefore, covers a variety of economic goals.

per409 Keynesian Demand Management. Demand-oriented economic policy; economic policy devoted to the reduction of depressions and/or to increase private demand through increasing public demand and/or through increasing social expenditures.

per410 Productivity. Need to encourage or facilitate greater production; need to take measures to aid this; appeal for greater production and importance of productivity to the economy; increasing foreign trade; the paradigm of growth.

per411 Technology and Infrastructure. Importance of modernisation of industry and methods of transport and communication; importance of science and technological developments in industry; need for training and research. This does not imply education in general (see category 506). This also covers public spending on infrastructure such as streets and harbours.

per412 Controlled Economy. General need for direct government control of economy; control over prices, wages, rents, etc; state intervention into the economic system.

per413 Nationalisation. Favourable mentions of government ownership, partial or complete, including government ownership of land.

per414 Economic Orthodoxy. Need for traditional economic orthodoxy, e.g. reduction of budget deficits, retrenchment in crisis, thrift and savings; support for traditional economic institutions such as stock market and banking system; support for strong currency.

per415 Marxist Analysis. Positive references (typically but not necessary by communist parties) to the specific use of Marxist-Leninist terminology and analysis of situations which are otherwise uncodable. This category was not used for Austria 1945-1979, for Australia, Japan and the United States up to 1980; for Belgium, Ireland, The Netherlands and New Zealand up to 1981; for Italy and Britain up to 1983; for Denmark, Luxembourg and Israel up to 1984; for Canada, France and Sweden up to 1988.

per416 Anti-Growth Economy: Positive. Favourable mentions of anti-growth politics and steady state economy; sustainable development. This category was not used for Austria 1945-1979, for Australia, Japan and the United States up to 1980; for Belgium, Ireland, The Netherlands and New Zealand up to 1981; for Italy and Britain up to 1983; for Denmark, Luxembourg and Israel up to 1984; for Canada, France and Sweden up to 1988; and for Norway up to 1989. Test codings, however, have shown that parties before the beginning of the 1990s hardly ever advocated anti-growth policies.

per501 Environmental Protection. Preservation of countryside, forests, etc.; general preservation of natural resources against selfish interests; proper use of national parks; soil banks, etc; environmental improvement.

per502 Culture. Need to provide cultural and leisure facilities including arts and sport; need to spend money on museums, art galleries etc.; need to encourage worthwhile leisure activities and cultural mass media.

per503 Social Justice. Concept of equality; need for fair treatment of all people; special protection for underprivileged; need for fair distribution of resources; removal of class barriers; end of discrimination such as racial or sexual discrimination, etc.

per504 Welfare State Expansion. Favourable mentions of need to introduce, maintain or expand any social service or social security scheme; support for social services such as health service or social housing. Note: This category excludes education.

per505 Welfare State Limitation. Limiting expenditure on social services or social security; otherwise as 504, but negative.

per506 Education Expansion. Need to expand and/or improve educational provision at all levels. This excludes technical training which is coded under 411.

per507 Education Limitation. Limiting expenditure on education; otherwise as 506, but negative.

per601 National Way of Life: Positive. Appeals to patriotism and/or nationalism; suspension of some freedoms in order to protect the state against subversion; support for established national ideas.

per602 National Way of Life: Negative. Against patriotism and/or nationalism; opposition to the existing national state; otherwise as 601, but negative.

per603 Traditional Morality: Positive. Favourable mentions of traditional moral values; prohibition, censorship and suppression of immorality and unseemly behaviour; maintenance and stability of family; religion.

per604 Traditional Morality: Negative. Opposition to traditional moral values; support for divorce, abortion etc.; otherwise as 603, but negative.

per605 Law and Order. Enforcement of all laws; actions against crime; support and resources for police; tougher attitudes in courts; importance of internal security.

per606 Social Harmony. Appeal for national effort and solidarity; need for society to see itself as united; appeal for public spiritedness; decrying anti-social attitudes in times of crisis; support for the public interest; favourable mention of the civil society (Note: This category neither captures what your country can do for you nor what you can do for your country, but what you can do for your fellow citizens.).

per607 Multiculturalism: Positive. Cultural diversity, communalism, cultural plurality and pillarisation; preservation of autonomy of religious, linguistic heritages within the country including special educational provisions.

per608 Multiculturalism: Negative. Enforcement or encouragement of cultural integration; otherwise as 607, but negative.

per701 Labour Groups: Positive. Favourable references to labour groups, working class, unemployed; support for trade unions; good treatment of manual and other employees.

per702 Labour Groups: Negative. Abuse of power of trade unions; otherwise as 701, but negative.

per703 Farmers. Support for agriculture and farmers; any policy aimed specifically at benefiting these.

per704 Middle Class and Professional Groups. Favourable references to middle class, professional groups, such as physicians or lawyers; old and new middle class.

per705 Underprivileged Minority Groups. Favourable references to underprivileged minorities who are defined neither in economic nor in demographic terms, e.g. the handicapped, homosexuals, immigrants, etc.

per706 Non-economic Demographic Groups. Favourable mentions of, or need for, assistance to women, old people, young people, linguistic groups, etc; special interest groups of all kinds.

per1011 Russia/USSR/CIS: Positive. Favourable mentions of Russia, the USSR, the CMEA bloc or the Community of Independent States.

per1012 Western States: Positive. Favourable mentions of Western states, including the USA and Germany.

per1013 Eastern European Countries: Positive. Favourable mentions of Eastern European countries in general.

per1014 Baltic States: Positive. Favourable mentions of the Baltic states, including other states bordering the Baltic Sea.

per1015 Nordic Council: Positive. Favourable mentions of the Nordic Council.

per1016 SFR Yugoslavia: Positive. Favourable mentions of countries formerly belonging to SFR Yugoslavia including special relationships with Montenegro, Macedonia, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

per1021 Russia/USSR/CIS: Negative. Negative mentions of Russia, the USSR or the Community of Independent States.

per1022 Western States: Negative. Negative mentions of Western states, including the USA and Germany.

per1023 East European Countries: Negative. Negative mentions of Eastern European countries in general.

per1024 Baltic States: Negative. Negative references to the Baltic states.

per1025 Nordic Council: Negative. Negative references to the Nordic Council.

per1026 SFR Yugoslavia: Negative. Negative mentions of countries formerly belonging to SFR Yugoslavia including negative references to Montenegro, Macedonia, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina

per1031 Russian Army: Negative. Need to withdraw the Russian army from the territory of the manifesto country; need to receive reparations for the damage caused by the Russian army or other Soviet institutions.

per1032 Independence: Positive. Favourable mentions of the independence and sovereignty of the manifesto country.

per1033 Rights of Nations: Positive. Favourable mentions of freedom, rights and interests of nations.

per2021 Transition to Democracy. General references to the transition process of one-party states to pluralist democracy.

per2022 Restrictive Citizenship: Positive. Favourable mentions of restrictions in citizenship; restrictions in enfranchisement with respect to (ethnic) groups.

per2023 Lax Citizenship: Positive. Favourable mentions of lax citizenship and election laws; no or few restrictions in enfranchisement.

per2031 Presidential Regime: Positive. Support for current presidential regime; statements in favour of a powerful presidency.

per2032 Republic: Positive. Support for the republican form of government as opposed to monarchy.

per2033 Checks and Balances: Positive. Support for checks and balances and separation of powers, and specifically for limiting the powers of the presidency byincreasing legislative/judicial powers, or transferring some executive powers to the legislature or judiciary.

per2041 Monarchy: Positive. Support for a monarchy, including conceptions of constitutional monarchy.

per3011 Republican Powers: Positive. Favourable mentions of stronger republican powers.

per3051 Public Situation: Negative. Negative references to the situation in public life after the founding elections.

per3052 Communist: Positive. Co-operation with former authorities/communists in the transition period; pro-communist involvement in the transition process; and 'let sleeping dogs lie' in dealing with the nomenclature.

per3053 Communist: Negative. Against communist involvement in democratic government; weeding out the collaborators from governmental service; need for political coalition except communist parties.

per3054 Rehabilitation and Compensation: Positive. References to civic rehabilitation of politically persecuted people in the communist era; references to juridical compensation concerning communist expropriations; moral compensation.

per3055 Political Coalitions: Positive. Positive references to the need of broader political coalition; need for co-operation at the political level; necessity of collaboration among all political forces.

per4011 Privatisation: Positive. Favourable references to privatisation.

per4012 Control of Economy: Negative. Negative references to the general need for direct governmental control of the economy.

per4013 Property-Restitution: Positive. Favourable references to the physical restitution of property to previous owners.

per4014 Privatisation Vouchers: Positive. Favourable references to privatisation vouchers.

per4121 Social Ownership: Positive. Favourable references to the creation or preservation of co-operative or non-state social ownership within a market economy.

per4122 Mixed Economy: Positive. Favourable references to mixed ownership within a market economy.

per4123 Publicly-Owned Industry: Positive. Positive references to the concept of publicly-owned industries.

per4124 Socialist Property: Positive. Positive references to socialist property, including public and co-operative property; negative references to privatisation.

per4131 Property-Restitution: Negative. Negative references to the physical restitution of property to previous owners.

per4132 Privatisation: Negative. Negative references to the privatisation system; need to change the privatisation system.

per5021 Private-Public Mix in Culture: Positive. Necessity of private provisions due to economic constraints; private funding in addition to public activity.

per5031 Private-Public Mix in Social Justice: Positive. Necessity of private initiatives due to economic constraints.

per5041 Private-Public Mix in Welfare: Positive. Necessity of private welfare provisions due to economic constraints; desirability of competition in welfare service provisions; private funding in addition to public activity.

per5061 Private-Public Mix in Education: Positive. Necessity of private education due to economic constraints; desirability of competition in education.

per6011 The Karabakh Issue: Positive. Positive references to the unity of Karabakh and Armenia or the recognition of the independent Republic of Karabakh; rendering assistance to Karabakh.

per6012 Rebuilding the USSR: Positive. Favourable mentions of the reunification of all republics and nations living on the former territory of the USSR into a new common (democratic) state or into a common economic space whereby the new union would be the guarantor of the manifesto country's sovereignty; negative references to the dissolution of the USSR and the respective treaties.

per6014 Cyprus Issue. All references concerning the division of Cyprus in a Greek and a Turkish part.

per6061 General Crisis. Identification of a general crisis in the country.

per6071 Cultural Autonomy: Positive. Favourable mentions of cultural autonomy.

per6072 Multiculturalism pro Roma: Positive. avourable mentions of cultural autonomy of Roma.

per6081 Multiculturalism pro Roma: Negative. Negative mentions of cultural autonomy of Roma.

per7051 Minorities Inland: Positive. References to manifesto country minorities in foreign countries; positive references to manifesto country minorities.

per7052 Minorities Abroad: Positive. References to ethnic minorities living in the manifesto country such as Latvians living in Estonia.

per7061 War Participants: Positive. Favourable mentions of, or need for, assistance to people who left their homes because of the war (for instance, on the territory of ex-Yugoslavia) or were forcibly displaced.

per7062 Refugees: Positive.Favourable mentions of, or need for, assistance to people who left their homes because of the war (for instance, on the territory of ex-Yugoslavia) or were forcibly displaced.

peruncod Percentage of uncoded (quasi-) sentences. Missing information: Sweden 1948-1982 = 99,99; Norway 1945-1989 = 99,99.

total Total number of quasi-sentences. Missing information: Norway in 1989 = 9999.

rile Right-left position of party as given in Michael Laver/Ian. Budge (eds.). -100 (Left) +100 (Right)

Party Policy and Government Coalitions, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: The MacMillan Press 1992: (per104 + per201 + per203 + per305 + per401 + per402 + per407+ per414 + per505 + per601 + per603 + per605 + per606) - (per103 + per105 + per106 + per107 + per403 + per404 + per406 + per412 + per413 + per504 + per506 + per701 + per202).

planeco per403 + per404 + per412.

markeco per401 + per414.

welfare per503 + per504.

intpeace per102 + per105 + per106.

Author(s)

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Source

Project homepage: https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/

References

Budge et. al (2001). "Mapping Policy Preferences. Estimates for Parties, Electors, and Governments 1945-1998", Oxford: Oxford University Press. Klingemann et. al (2006). "Mapping Policy Preferences II. Estimates for Parties, Electors, and Governments in Eastern Europe, the European Union and the OECD, 1990-2003", Oxford: Oxford University Press. Volkens et. al (2012). "The Manifesto Data Collection. Manifesto Project (MRG/CMP/MARPOR)", Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB).

See Also

ManifestoVoter, ManifestoGovDec, ManifestoElectionLevel, ManifestoGovNotes

Examples

```
data(ManifestoFull)

#This example converts the numeric edate-variable into a
#Date-variable in the following format: dd-mm-yyyy.
ManifestoFull$edate <- as.Date(ManifestoFull$edate, origin = "1960-01-01")
ManifestoFull$edate<- format(ManifestoFull$edate,"%d-%m-%Y")

data(ManifestoFull)


#Get the latest entry of for the parties
ManifestoFull <- ManifestoFull[order(ManifestoFull$party, -ManifestoFull$edate),]
PartyChange <- ManifestoFull[!duplicated(ManifestoFull$party),]

#Plot party positions
PartyChange$yvalue <- 0.5
par(mfrow=c(length(levels(factor(PartyChange$countryname))),1))
par(mar=c(0,4.1,0,2.8))
par(oma=c(2,0.5,2,0.5))
for(i in 1:length(levels(factor(PartyChange$countryname)))){
  plot(PartyChange$rile[which(PartyChange$countryname==
                              levels(factor(PartyChange$countryname))[i])],
      PartyChange$yvalue[which(PartyChange$countryname==
                              levels(factor(PartyChange$countryname))[i])],
    ylim=c(0,1), xlim=c(min(PartyChange$rile,na.rm=TRUE),max(PartyChange$rile,na.rm=TRUE)),
      ylab="",yaxt="n",xaxt="n",xlab="",type="p",pch=3)
  abline(v=c(-40,0,40),lty="dashed")
  mtext(as.character(levels(factor(PartyChange$countryname))[i]),side=2,
```

```
        las=1,cex=0.5,line=0.50)
}
axis(3,at=c(min(PartyChange$rile,na.rm=TRUE),-40,0,40,max(PartyChange$rile,na.rm=TRUE)),
     labels=c("Left","-40","0","40","Right"),outer=TRUE)
mtext("Party left - right position",side=1,font=2,line=0.5,outer=TRUE)



data(ManifestoFull)

#This example shows the norwegian party system and their demand for
#Keynesian demand policies
ManifestoFull$edate <- as.Date(ManifestoFull$edate, origin = "1960-01-01")
ManifestoFull$edate<- format(ManifestoFull$edate,"%d-%m-%Y")
ManifestoFull$edate <- sapply(strsplit(ManifestoFull$edate, "-"), "[[", 3)



Norway <- ManifestoFull[which(ManifestoFull$country==12),]
Keynes <- aggregate(Norway$per409,by=list(Norway$edate),"mean")
Keynes2 <- aggregate(Norway$per409,by=list(Norway$edate,Norway$party),"mean")
Partyname <- Norway[!duplicated(Norway$party),c("party","partyname")]
Keynes2 <- merge(Keynes2,Partyname,by.x="Group.2",by.y="party",all=TRUE)

DNA <- Keynes2[which(Keynes2$partyname=="DNA Labour Party"),]
H <- Keynes2[which(Keynes2$partyname=="H Conservative Party"),]
FRP <- Keynes2[which(Keynes2$partyname=="Anders Lange's Party"),]
SV <- Keynes2[which(Keynes2$partyname=="Socialist People's Party"),]
SP <- Keynes2[which(Keynes2$partyname=="Farmers' Party"),]
KRF <- Keynes2[which(Keynes2$partyname=="KrF Christian People's Party"),]
V <- Keynes2[which(Keynes2$partyname=="V Liberal Party"),]

plot(Norway$edate,Norway$per409, type="n",main="Average use of keynesian theory
     in norwegian party platforms",
     xlab="Year",ylab="Sentences on Keynesian demand politics")
lines(Keynes$Group.1,Keynes$x, type="l",lty="dashed",lwd=1)
lines(SV$Group.1,SV$x,col="darkred",lwd=2)
lines(DNA$Group.1,DNA$x,col="red",lwd=1)
lines(SP$Group.1,SP$x,col="darkgreen",lwd=2)
lines(V$Group.1,V$x,col="green",lwd=1)
lines(KRF$Group.1,KRF$x,col="yellow",lwd=1)
lines(H$Group.1,H$x,col="blue",lwd=1)
lines(FRP$Group.1,FRP$x,col="darkblue",lwd=2)
legend("topright",col=c("black","darkred","red","darkgreen",
                        "green","yellow","blue","darkblue"),lwd=c(1,2,1,2,1,1,1,2),
       legend=c("Average","Socialists","Labout","Agrarian","Liberal",
                "Christian Democratic","Conservative","Radical right"),
       lty=c("dashed","solid","solid","solid","solid","solid",
             "solid","solid","solid"),bty="n",cex=1)
```

ManifestoGovDec   *ManifestoGovDec - Comparative Manifesto Project - Government Declerations*

Description

Comparative Manifesto Project - Government Declerations

Format

A dataframe with 174 rows and 62 variables. It includes 47 governments in 11 countries between 1945 - 2000.

COUNTRY Country code

COUNTRY_NAME Country name

GOVID Government ID after Woldendorp, Keman and Budge 2000.

INAUGDAT Day-month-year of government's inauguration.

PER101 Foreign special relationships: Positive

PER102 Foreign special relationships: Negative

PER103 Anti-imperialism

PER104 Military: Positive

PER105 Military: Negative

PER106 Peace

PER107 Internationalism: Positive

PER108 European community: Positive

PER109 Internationalism: Negative

PER110 European community: Negative

PER201 Freedom and Human Rights

PER202 Democracy

PER203 Constitutionalism: Positive

PER204 Constitutionalism: Negative

PER301 Decentralisation

PER302 Centralisation

PER303 Government and Efficiency

PER304 Political Corruption

PER305 Political authority

PER401 Free enterprise

PER402 Incentives

PER403 Market regulation

PER404 Economic planning

PER405 Corporatism

PER406 Protectionism: Positive

PER407 Protectionism: Negative

PER408 Economic goals

PER409 Keynesian demand management

PER410 Productivity

PER411 Technology and infrastructure

PER412 Controlled economy

PER413 Nationalization

PER414 Economic orthodoxy

PER415 Marxist analysis

PER416 Anti-growth economy

PER501 Environmental protection

PER502 Culture

PER503 Social Justice

PER504 Welfare state expansion

PER505 Welfare state limitation

PER506 Education expansion

PER507 Education limitation

PER601 National way of life: Positive

PER602 National way of life: Negative

PER603 Traditional morality: Positive

PER604 Traditional morality: Negative

PER605 Law and order

PER606 Social harmony

PER607 Multiculturalism: Positive

PER608 Multiculturalism: Negative

PER701 Labour groups: Positive

PER702 Labour groups: Negative

PER703 Agriculture and farmers

PER704 Middle class and professional groups

PER705 Underprivileged minority groups

PER706 Non-economic demographic groups

PERUNCOD Uncoded quasi-sentences

TOTAL Absolute number of quasi-sentences

Details

The per-variables are different topics and their space (measured as percentage) in the party platform.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/

References

(2001) Budge, Ian Klingemann, Hans-Dieter Volkens, Andrea Bara, Judith with Tanenbaum, Eric Fording, Richard C. Hearl, Derek J. Kim, Hee Min McDonald, Michael Mendez, Silvia. "Mapping Policy Preferenc(es.) Estimates for Parties, Electors, and Governments 1945-1998." Oxford: Oxford University Press Project homepage: https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/

See Also

ManifestoVoter,ManifestoFull, ManifestoElectionLevel, ManifestoGovNotes

Examples

```
#This example illustrates governments' left-right position over time and compares
#ManifestoGovDec and ManifestoGovNotes.
library(ggplot2)

data(ManifestoGovDec)
ManifestoGovDec$rile <- ManifestoGovDec$PER104 +
ManifestoGovDec$PER201 + ManifestoGovDec$PER203 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER305 + ManifestoGovDec$PER401 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER402 + ManifestoGovDec$PER407 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER414 + ManifestoGovDec$PER505 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER601 + ManifestoGovDec$PER603 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER605 + ManifestoGovDec$PER606 -
  ManifestoGovDec$PER103 + ManifestoGovDec$PER105 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER106 + ManifestoGovDec$PER107 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER403 + ManifestoGovDec$PER404 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER406 + ManifestoGovDec$PER412 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER413 + ManifestoGovDec$PER504 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER506 + ManifestoGovDec$PER701 + ManifestoGovDec$PER202
ManifestoGovDec$year <- gsub("^.*-.*-","19",ManifestoGovDec$INAUGDAT)
ManifestoGovDec$year <- as.numeric(as.character(ManifestoGovDec$year))

GovDec <- ggplot(ManifestoGovDec, aes(year, rile, group = COUNTRY_NAME)) +
  geom_rect(aes(ymax=100,ymin=50,xmax=2000,xmin=1945),
            alpha=0.009,fill="blue",inherit.aes=FALSE) +
  geom_rect(aes(ymax=50,ymin=0,xmax=2000,xmin=1945),
            alpha=0.009,fill="red",inherit.aes=FALSE) +
  geom_line() + geom_smooth(aes(group = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous("Right-Left dimension") +
  scale_x_continuous("Year") +
  ggtitle("ManifestoGovDec")


data(ManifestoGovNotes)
ManifestoGovPostWar <- ManifestoGovNotes[which(ManifestoGovNotes$govyear>=1945),]

GovNotes <- ggplot(ManifestoGovPostWar, aes(govyear, rile, group = natname)) +
  geom_rect(aes(ymax=50,ymin=0,xmax=2005,xmin=1945),
            alpha=0.009,fill="blue",inherit.aes=FALSE) +
  geom_rect(aes(ymax=-62,ymin=0,xmax=2005,xmin=1945),
            alpha=0.009,fill="red",inherit.aes=FALSE) +
  geom_line() + geom_smooth(aes(group = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous("Right-Left dimension") +
  scale_x_continuous("Year") +
  ggtitle("ManifestoGovNotes")

multiplot <- function(..., plotlist=NULL, file, cols=1, layout=NULL) {
  require(grid)

  # Make a list from the ... arguments and plotlist
  plots <- c(list(...), plotlist)
```

```
    numPlots = length(plots)

    # If layout is NULL, then use 'cols' to determine layout
    if (is.null(layout)) {
      # Make the panel
      # ncol: Number of columns of plots
      # nrow: Number of rows needed, calculated from # of cols
      layout <- matrix(seq(1, cols * ceiling(numPlots/cols)),
                       ncol = cols, nrow = ceiling(numPlots/cols))
    }

    if (numPlots==1) {
      print(plots[[1]])

    } else {
      # Set up the page
      grid.newpage()
      pushViewport(viewport(layout = grid.layout(nrow(layout), ncol(layout))))

      # Make each plot, in the correct location
      for (i in 1:numPlots) {
        # Get the i,j matrix positions of the regions that contain this subplot
        matchidx <- as.data.frame(which(layout == i, arr.ind = TRUE))

        print(plots[[i]], vp = viewport(layout.pos.row = matchidx$row,
                                        layout.pos.col = matchidx$col))
      }
    }
  }

multiplot(GovDec,GovNotes)
```

ManifestoGovNotes	*ManifestoGovNotes - Comparative Manifesto Project - Government Notes*

Description

Comparative Manifesto Project - Government Notes

Format

A dataframe with 888 rows and 13 variables. Each row represents a government. These 888 are from 47 countries in the period 1921 - 2005

nationid Country code

natname Country name

govtseq Not found in codebook. It counts the rows within each country.

govyear Year

govmonth Month

govday Day

elecdate Year-Month of election

rile Right(+100)-left(-100) position of party as given in Michael Laver/Ian Budge (eds.): Party Policy and Government Coalitions, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire: The MacMillan Press 1992: (per104 + per201 + per203 + per305 + per401 + per402 + per407 + per414 + per505 + per601 + per603 + per605 + per606) - (per103 + per105 + per106 + per107 + per403 + per404 + per406 + per412 + per413 + per504 + per506 + per701 + per202)

planeco Planned economy. Calculated as per403 + per404 + per412

markeco Market economy. Calculated as per401 + per414

welfare Welfare references. Calculated as per503 + per504

intpeace International peace. Calculated as per102 + per105 + per106

eu European integration. Calculated as per108 - per110

Details

It is unclear how this data set from their second book is distinguished from ManifestoGocDec from their first book.

The per-variables are different topics and their space (measured as percentage) in the party platform. It follows Hee-Min Kim and Richard C. Fording's use of the policy estimates, which describe party positions, to allow inferences to be made about the voters' positions.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/

References

(2006) Budge, Ian, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Andrea Volkens, Judith Bara, Michael McDonald. "Mapping Policy Preferences. Estimates for Parties, Electors, and Governments 1945-1998." Oxford: Oxford University Press Project homepage: https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/

See Also

ManifestoVoter,ManifestoFull, ManifestoElectionLevel, ManifestoGovDec

Examples

```
#This example illustrates governments' left-right position over time and compares
#ManifestoGovDec and ManifestoGovNotes.
library(ggplot2)

data(ManifestoGovDec)
ManifestoGovDec$rile <- ManifestoGovDec$PER104 +
ManifestoGovDec$PER201 + ManifestoGovDec$PER203 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER305 + ManifestoGovDec$PER401 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER402 + ManifestoGovDec$PER407 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER414 + ManifestoGovDec$PER505 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER601 + ManifestoGovDec$PER603 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER605 + ManifestoGovDec$PER606 -
  ManifestoGovDec$PER103 + ManifestoGovDec$PER105 +
  ManifestoGovDec$PER106 + ManifestoGovDec$PER107 +
```

```
    ManifestoGovDec$PER403 + ManifestoGovDec$PER404 +
    ManifestoGovDec$PER406 + ManifestoGovDec$PER412 +
    ManifestoGovDec$PER413 + ManifestoGovDec$PER504 +
    ManifestoGovDec$PER506 + ManifestoGovDec$PER701 + ManifestoGovDec$PER202
ManifestoGovDec$year <- gsub("^.*-.*-","19",ManifestoGovDec$INAUGDAT)
ManifestoGovDec$year <- as.numeric(as.character(ManifestoGovDec$year))

GovDec <- ggplot(ManifestoGovDec, aes(year, rile, group = COUNTRY_NAME)) +
  geom_rect(aes(ymax=100,ymin=50,xmax=2000,xmin=1945),
            alpha=0.009,fill="blue",inherit.aes=FALSE) +
  geom_rect(aes(ymax=50,ymin=0,xmax=2000,xmin=1945),
            alpha=0.009,fill="red",inherit.aes=FALSE) +
  geom_line() + geom_smooth(aes(group = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous("Right-Left dimension") +
  scale_x_continuous("Year") +
  ggtitle("ManifestoGovDec")


data(ManifestoGovNotes)
ManifestoGovPostWar <- ManifestoGovNotes[which(ManifestoGovNotes$govyear>=1945),]

GovNotes <- ggplot(ManifestoGovPostWar, aes(govyear, rile, group = natname)) +
  geom_rect(aes(ymax=50,ymin=0,xmax=2005,xmin=1945),
            alpha=0.009,fill="blue",inherit.aes=FALSE) +
  geom_rect(aes(ymax=-62,ymin=0,xmax=2005,xmin=1945),
            alpha=0.009,fill="red",inherit.aes=FALSE) +
  geom_line() + geom_smooth(aes(group = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous("Right-Left dimension") +
  scale_x_continuous("Year") +
  ggtitle("ManifestoGovNotes")

multiplot <- function(..., plotlist=NULL, file, cols=1, layout=NULL) {
  require(grid)

  # Make a list from the ... arguments and plotlist
  plots <- c(list(...), plotlist)

  numPlots = length(plots)

  # If layout is NULL, then use 'cols' to determine layout
  if (is.null(layout)) {
    # Make the panel
    # ncol: Number of columns of plots
    # nrow: Number of rows needed, calculated from # of cols
    layout <- matrix(seq(1, cols * ceiling(numPlots/cols)),
                     ncol = cols, nrow = ceiling(numPlots/cols))
  }

  if (numPlots==1) {
    print(plots[[1]])

  } else {
    # Set up the page
    grid.newpage()
    pushViewport(viewport(layout = grid.layout(nrow(layout), ncol(layout))))

    # Make each plot, in the correct location
```

```
    for (i in 1:numPlots) {
      # Get the i,j matrix positions of the regions that contain this subplot
      matchidx <- as.data.frame(which(layout == i, arr.ind = TRUE))

      print(plots[[i]], vp = viewport(layout.pos.row = matchidx$row,
                                      layout.pos.col = matchidx$col))
    }
  }
}

multiplot(GovDec,GovNotes)
```

ManifestoVoter   *ManifestoVoter - Comparative Manifesto Project - Median Voter*

Description

Comparative Manifesto Project - Median Voter

Format

An unbalanced dataframe with 482 rows and 11 variables. It includes voter positions in 51 countries in the period 1945 - 2004.

country Country code

country_ Country name

elecyr Election year

date This is a four digit code: First two digits is the year, second two digits is the month.

edate Day-Month-Year of election.

peacemed Voter position on peace. Calculated as per102 + per105 + per106 (see details)

welfmed Voter position on welfare. Calculated as per503 + per504 (see details)

markmed Voter position on market economy. Calculated as per401 + per414 (see details)

planmed Voter position on planned economy. Calculated as per403 + per404 + per412 (see details)

eumed Voter position on European Integration. Calculated as per108 - per 110 (see details)

riteleft Voter position on Left-Right spectrum. Coded as left(-100) <—> right(+100).

Details

The per-variables are different topics and their space (measured as percentage) in the party platform. It follows Hee-Min Kim and Richard C. Fording's use of the policy estimates, which describe party positions, to allow inferences to be made about the voters' positions.

Right(+100)-left(-100) (rile) is calculated as (per104 + per201 + per203 + per305 + per401 + per402 + per407 + per414 + per505 + per601 + per603 + per605 + per606) - (per103 + per105 + per106 + per107 + per403 + per404 + per406 + per412 + per413 + per504 + per506 + per701 + per202).

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/

References

(2006) Budge, Ian, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Andrea Volkens, Judith Bara, Michael McDonald. "Mapping Policy Preferences. Estimates for Parties, Electors, and Governments 1945-1998." Oxford: Oxford University Press Project homepage: https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu/

Kim and Fording in Budge et al. Mapping Policy Preferences II: Estimates for Parties, Electors and Governments in Eastern Europe, European Union and OECD 1990 - 2003 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001).

See Also

ManifestoGovDec, ManifestoElectionLevel, ManifestoGovNotes, ManifestoFull

Examples

```
# This example plots the left-right position in all countries.
library(uacd)
data(ManifestoVoter)

trim <- function (x) gsub("^\\s+|\\s+$", "", x)

ManifestoVoter$country_ <- trim(ManifestoVoter$country_)

ManifestoVoter$fulltime <- NA
for(i in 1:nrow(ManifestoVoter)){
  ManifestoVoter$fulltime[i] <- ifelse(ManifestoVoter$elecyr[i] <= 1950,1,0)
}
ManifestoVoter <- ManifestoVoter[order(ManifestoVoter$country_,ManifestoVoter$elecyr),]
for(i in 2:nrow(ManifestoVoter)){
  ManifestoVoter$fulltime[i] <- ifelse(ManifestoVoter$country_[i]==ManifestoVoter$country_[i-1],
                              ManifestoVoter$fulltime[i-1],ManifestoVoter$fulltime[i])
}

Full <- ManifestoVoter[which(ManifestoVoter$fulltime==1),]


#Plot all countries
par(mfrow=c(length(levels(factor(Full$country_))),1))
par(mar=c(0.2,4.1,0.2,2.8))
par(oma=c(1,0.5,2,0.5))
for(i in 1:length(levels(factor(Full$country_)))){
  plot(Full$elecyr[which(Full$country_==
                         levels(factor(Full$country_))[i])],
       Full$rite[which(Full$country_==
                         levels(factor(Full$country_))[i])],type="l",cex=0.5,
       ylim=c(min(Full$rite,na.rm=TRUE),max(Full$rite,na.rm=TRUE)),
       xlim=c(1945,2004),
       ylab="",las=1,yaxt="n",xaxt="n",xlab="",lwd=2)
  mtext(as.character(levels(factor(Full$country_))[i]),side=2,
        las=1,cex=0.5,line=0.50)
  axis(4,at=c(min(Full$rite,na.rm=TRUE),max(Full$rite,na.rm=TRUE)),
       labels=c("Left","Right"),cex.axis=0.8,las=1)
```

```
   abline(h=0,lty="dashed",col="red")
}
mtext("Voter position",font=2,outer=TRUE)


#This plot lets you highlight one country and compare it to the others.
#Simply switch "Sweden" with whatever country you wish to highlight.
ManifestoVoter$colorcountryofinterest <- NA
for(i in 1:nrow(ManifestoVoter)){
  ManifestoVoter$colorcountryofinterest[i] <- ifelse(ManifestoVoter$country_[i]=="Sweden",
                                              "purple","black")
}
ManifestoVoter$sizecountryofinterest <- NA
for(i in 1:nrow(ManifestoVoter)){
  ManifestoVoter$sizecountryofinterest[i] <- ifelse(ManifestoVoter$country_[i]=="Sweden",3,1)
}

par(mfrow=c(1,1))
par(mar=c(5.1,4.1,4.1,2.1))
par(oma=c(0,0,0,0))
plot(0,0,xlim=c(min(ManifestoVoter$rite,na.rm=TRUE),max(ManifestoVoter$rite,na.rm=TRUE)),
     ylim=c(1945,2004),ylab="Election year",xlab="Left --- Right",
     main="Average voter position",type="n",bty="n")
rect(xleft=min(ManifestoVoter$rite,na.rm=TRUE), ybottom=1945,
     xright=0,ytop=2004,col="red",density=20)
rect(xleft=0, ybottom=1945, xright=max(ManifestoVoter$rite,na.rm=TRUE),ytop=2004,
     col="blue",density=20)
for(i in 1:length(levels(factor(ManifestoVoter$country_)))){
  lines(ManifestoVoter$rite[which(ManifestoVoter$country_==
                                  levels(factor(ManifestoVoter$country_))[i])],
        ManifestoVoter$elecyr[which(ManifestoVoter$country_==
                                  levels(factor(ManifestoVoter$country_))[i])],type="l",
        col=ManifestoVoter$colorcountryofinterest[
        which(ManifestoVoter$country_==levels(factor(ManifestoVoter$country_))[i])],
        lwd=ManifestoVoter$sizecountryofinterest[
        which(ManifestoVoter$country_==levels(factor(ManifestoVoter$country_))[i])])
}
abline(v=0,lty="dashed",lwd=3)
```

MartinStevenson	*MartinStevenson - Replication data for "Government Formation in parliamentary democarcies"*

Description

Lanny W. Martin and Randolph T. Stevenson (2001) replication data for "Government Formation in parliamentary democarcies"

Format

A data frame with 33256 rows and 67 variables. This documentation is not finished.

case Unique ID for each formation attempt.

country Country. Follows Manifesto Research Group country codes.

    11 = Sweden
    12 = Norway
    13 = Denmark
    14 = Iceland
    21 = Belgium
    22 = Netherlands
    23 = Luxembourg
    32 = Italy
    41 = Germany
    42 = Austria
    51 = UK
    53 = Ireland
    62 = Canada
    72 = Israel

formopp Unique ID for each formation attempt within countries.

seats No definition of variable in codebook nor .do file.

realg The real government dummy. 1 indicates a real governemnt, 0 are potential governments.

gdiv1 Ideological devisions in the coalition, based on Manifesto rile-score.

mgodiv1 Ideological devisions within the majority opposition, based on Manifesto rile-score.

minor Minority coalition

median Dummy indicating the median party in coalition

minwin Minimum winning coalition

dompar Largest party in the coalition

sq Incumbent coalition

prevpm Previous prime minister in coalition

mcw3 Minimal connected winning coalition

minran2 Ideological-compact minimal winning coalition

mginvest Minoirty coalition where investiture vote required

anmax2 Anti-system presence in the coalition

pmdist Ideological divisions between formateur and partner

pmport Dummy indicating if the coalition includes formateur

vsp Very strong party in coalition

msp Merely strong party in coalition

psp

singpar

warmiss

pmpodi

vspsing Very strong party alone in coalition

msppsp

mwgdiv1

gdiv1c

pmgdvdif

numpar Number of parties in coalition

anti Anti-pact associated with the coalition

pro Pre-electoral pact associated with the coalition

newid

equal1

pmdisneq

gdiv1neq

single

pspmsp

mspsing Merely strong party alone in coalition

pfull1

pmw1

pmed1

pgdiv1

pnp1

pmin1

pinv1

pbig1

psq1

ppm1

pant1

ppro1

pneg1

popp1

preif

prebg

coal

vspcoal

mspcoal

prels

prelsod

preod

exclude1

eq1

central

counform

govt The party codes for the parties in the coalition. It follows a complex system with country and formopp, explained in the codebook.

Details

The codebooks lacks definition of most variables in the data set. This documentation is not yet finished.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Martins dataverse: <http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~lmartin/Research.html>

References

Lanny Martin; Randolph T. Stevenson 2001, Replication data for: "Government Formation in parliamentary democarcies", <http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~lmartin/Research.html>

Examples

```
library(uacd)
data(MartinStevenson)
```

ParlGov	*ParlGov - ParlGov's data*

Description

This is a dataset in Country-Year-Cabinet-Party-format. It is created by merging four original tables from the ParlGov database: view_cabinet, view_election, view_party and election.

Format

An unbalanced dataframe with 21085 rows and 51 columns. It includes 35 countries. Most countries are covered for the period 1945 - october 2012. Australia, Switzerland and Finland have data before 1940s. It includes 1177 parties, 949 cabinets and 675 elections.

party_id ParlGov database's party ID code

election_id ParlGov database's election ID code

party_name_english Party name in english

election_date Election date. YYYY-MM-DD format

country_name_short Country name abbreviation. iso alpha format.

start_date Cabinet inauguration date. YYYY-MM-DD format

cabinet_name Cabinet name (Could have some encoding errors for certain symbols)

caretaker Caretaker government, **1)** Yes **2)** No

cabinet_party Party in cabinet, **1)** Yes **2)** No

prime_minister Prime minister's party, **1)** Yes **2)** No

seats Party's number of seats in parliament

election_seats_total Total number of seats in parliament

party_name_short Party name abbreviation

party_name Party name (Could have some encoding errors for certain symbols)

cabinet_id ParlGov database's cabinet ID code

previous_cabinet_id ParlGov database's cabinet ID code for previous cabinet

end_date Date when next cabinet is inaugerated, and thus when the existing cabinet steps down. This is coded by copying the `start_date` of the following.

censored_cab This dummy is created to identify cabinets that were in power at the ParlGov database's version date, "2012-10-15". These cabinets have been given "2012-10-15" as end date, but can be identified by the fact that they have value 1 on `censored_cab`

election_type Type of election. **parliament)** National parliamentary election **ep)** European Parliament election

vote_share Percentage of votes for the given party in the given election

early Early (snap) election before constitutionally mandated term end. **Coding of variable incomplete. Do not use it for empirical analysis**

electorate number citizens eligible to vote

votes_cast number of votes cast in an election, including invalid and blank votes

votes_valid number of votes cast in an election, not including invalid and blank votes

family_name Party family

party_name_ascii Party name in ascii format

country_name Country name

left_right Party placement on left-right dimension. Lower values indicate positions more to the left. Data form Castles/Mair 1983, Huber/Inglehart 1995, Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

state_market Party mean value in 'regulation of economy', data from Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

liberty_authority Party mean value in 'libertarian/authoritarian', data from Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

eu_anti_pro Party mean value in 'EU integration', data from Ray 1999, Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

cabinet_seats Total number of seats in parliament held by cabinet parties.

minority_seats This is a dummy variable indicating if it is a minority cabinet or not, based on the cabinets share of seats in the parliament. This variable is coded 1 if `cabinet_seats / election_seats_total` < 0.5.

cabinet_votes This is the share of votes for cabinet parties. It is the sum of `vote_share` for parties with value 1 on `cabinet_party`.

minority_votes This is a dummy variable indicating if a cabinet got less than 50 percent of the votes. It coded so that entries with a value less than 50 on `cabinet_votes` get 1.

cumulative_election_cabinets This variable counts the number of cabinets within an election period. It is coded so that if the `cabinet_id` changes while `election_id` stays the same, it adds 1 to this variable.

total_election_cabinets This variable is the total number of cabinets that sat during the given election period. It is coded by copying the given elections max value on the `cumulative_election_cabinets` to all other rows for that election.

total_cabinet_parties This variable is the total number of parties in the given cabinet. It is coded by counting the number of rows with value 1 on `cabinet_party` for the given cabinet.

coalition_cabinet This is a dummy variable indicating coalition cabinets. It is coded 1 if `total_cabinet_parties` is >= 2.

NewCab This variable is coded 1 each time there is a new cabinet or a new year. This variable makes it easy to move from a [country, year, cabinet, party]-format to a [country, year, cabinet]-format. The latter format is achieved by removing all rows with value 0 on `NewCab`

cabinet_duration The difference between `start_date` and `end_date` in weeks.

Start_year This is the year extracted from the `start_date`-variable

End_year This is the year extracted from the `end_date`-variable

Election_year This is the year extracted from the `election_date`-variable

CabinetYears This is (`End_year` - `Start_year`)+1

year Year

december_dummy This variable is 1 if the cabinet `start_date` is earlier than and `end_date` is later than or equal to 31st December in the given year. See also `DecemberandCensored`

july_dummy This variable is 1 if the cabinet `start_date` is earlier than or equal to and `end_date` is later than 1st July in the given year.

january_dummy This variable is 1 if the cabinet `start_date` is earlier than or equal to and `end_date` is later than 1st January in the given year.

DecemberandCensored This dummy is the row sum of `december_dummy` and `censored_cab`. Since the data set version is october 2012, then all observations from 2012 will be deleted if the data are subsetted based on `december_dummy` only. No cabinets have existed 31. December 2012 in the data set, since the data set version is 2012-10-15. Instead, subset by removing all rows with value 0 on `DecemberandCensored`

Details

There are still some errors in the data. Notice that `early` cannot be used for statistical analysis because it is not yet correctly coded by ParlGov.

Notice that in Slovakia in 2009, the number of valid votes recorded are almost twice of the recorded electorate size.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

ParlGov online: http://www.parlgov.org/stable/documentation/table.1.html

References

Döring, Holger and Philip Manow. 2012. Parliament and government composition database (ParlGov): An infrastructure for empirical information on parties, elections and governments in modern democracies. Version 12/10 – 15 October 2012.

See Also

Party, Cabinet, Election, ElectionandVoting, acquire, CahibubInvestiture

Examples

```
data(ParlGov)

# Get a [country, year, cabinet]-format:
CabinetFormat <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$NewCab==1),]

# Get only those cabinets who were in power mid-year:
MidCabinetFormat <- CabinetFormat[which(CabinetFormat$july_dummy==1),]

# Get only those cabinets who were in power at the end of the year in addition to
# censored cabinets in 2012:
EndCabinetFormat <- CabinetFormat[which(CabinetFormat$DecemberandCensored!=0),]




# This examples test if different governments have different success in employment policies.
data(ParlGov)
data(WEO)
WEO <- WEO[,c("ISO","Year","unemployment_per")]

DecemberGovs <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$DecemberandCensored!=0 & ParlGov$year>=1945),]

GovEmploy <- merge(DecemberGovs,WEO,by.x=c("year","country_name_short"),
                   by.y=c("Year","ISO"),all.x=TRUE)

GovEmploy <- GovEmploy[order(GovEmploy$country_name_short,GovEmploy$year),]
GovEY <- GovEmploy[!duplicated(GovEmploy[,c("country_name_short","year")]),]

GovEY$unemployment_per <- as.numeric(as.character(GovEY$unemployment_per))
GovEY$cumulative_election_cabinets <- as.numeric(as.character(GovEY$cumulative_election_cabinet))
GovEY$total_cabinet_parties <- as.numeric(as.character(GovEY$total_cabinet_parties))

#OLS fixed effects model
emp <- lm(unemployment_per ~ minority_seats + coalition_cabinet
          + cumulative_election_cabinets + total_cabinet_parties
          + factor(country_name_short) + factor(year),data=GovEY)
summary(emp)
```

ParliamentaryProcedures

ParliamentaryProcedures - Parliamentary Procedures

Description

This dataset contains Parliamentary Procedures from 175 chambers in 131 countries.

Format

A cross-sectional dataframe with 119 rows and 9 variables. 46 parties from 17 countries.

country Name of country

chamber Name of chamber

year Year of establishment of the chamber

experts.no Number of experts for the chamber

expert.1.name Name of first expert for the chamber

expert.2.name Name of second expert for the chamber

expert.3.name Name of third expert for the chamber

expert.4.name Name of fourth expert for the chamber

expert.5.name Name of fifth expert for the chamber

expert.6.name Name of sixth expert for the chamber

expert.7.name Name of seventh expert for the chamber

expert.8.name Name of eigth expert for the chamber

expert.9.name Name of ninth expert for the chamber

s.24565.sopfin1 Parliamentary rules define a method of voting as the standard operating procedure (S.O.P.), which is the voting method that will be used unless another method is explicitly selected. In some parliaments, the S.O.P. varies depending on whether voting is on final passage of bills, adoption of individual articles, amendments to bills, budgets, or no-confidence motions. Regarding votes on final passage of bills, what is the S.O.P. in the chamber?

s.24565.sopfin2 Provided that secret voting is currently the standard operating procedure for votes on final passage in the chamber, what is the exact form of secret voting?

s.24565.sopfin3 Provided that signal voting is currently the standard operating procedure for votes on final passage in the chamber, what is the exact form of signal voting?

s.24565.sopfin4 Provided that open voting is currently the standard operating procedure for votes on final passage in the chamber, what is the exact form of open voting?

s.24565.sopfin4_other This is an alternative to previous column, with more in-depth answers. Provided that open voting is currently the standard operating procedure for votes on final passage in the chamber, what is the exact form of open voting?

s.24565.sopfin5 Secret voting is currently the standard operating procedure (S.O.P.) for votes on final passage in the chamber. However, the S.O.P. may have changed over time. Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify the first year of the period for which secret voting is the S.O.P

s.24565.sopfin9 Signal voting is currently the standard operating procedure (S.O.P.) for votes on final passage in the chamber. However, the S.O.P. may have changed over time. Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify the first year of the period for which signal voting is the S.O.P.

s.24565.sopfin13 Open voting is currently the standard operating procedure (S.O.P.) for votes on final passage in the chamber. However, the S.O.P. may have changed over time. Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify the first year of the period for which open voting is the S.O.P.

s.24565.sopfin14 Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), which voting method(s) was/were used as standard operating procedure (S.O.P.) for votes on final passage before open voting became the current S.O.P. in the chamber?

s.24565.sopfin15_SQ001 This is the first year from the question: Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify both the first and the last year of the period for which secret voting was the S.O.P. for votes on final passage in the chamber.

s.24565.sopfin16_SQ002 This is the last year from the question: Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify both the first and the last year of the period for which signal voting was the S.O.P. for votes on final passage in the chamber.

s.24565.sopfin2_other Alternative answer to the question: Provided that secret voting is currently the standard operating procedure for votes on final passage in the chamber, what is the exact form of secret voting?

s.24565.sopfin3_other Alternative answer to the question: Provided that signal voting is currently the standard operating procedure for votes on final passage in the chamber, what is the exact form of signal voting?

s.24565.sopfin7_SQ001 First year answer to the question: Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify both the first and the last year of the period for which signal voting was the S.O.P. for votes on final passage in the chamber

s.24565.sopfin7_SQ002 Last year answer to the question: Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify both the first and the last year of the period for which signal voting was the S.O.P. for votes on final passage in the chamber.

s.24565.sopfin8_SQ001 First year answer to the question: Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify both the first and the last year of the period for which open voting was the S.O.P. for votes on final passage in the chamber.

s.24565.sopfin10 Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), which voting method(s) was/were used as standard operating procedure (S.O.P.) for votes on final passage before signal voting became the current S.O.P. in the chamber?

s.24565.sopfin11_SQ001 First year answer to the question: Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify both the first and the last year of the period for which secret voting was the S.O.P. for votes on final passage in the chamber

s.24565.sopfin11_SQ002 Last year answer to the question: Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify both the first and the last year of the period for which secret voting was the S.O.P. for votes on final passage in the chamber

s.24565.sopfin12_SQ001 First year answer to the question: Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify both the first and the last year of the period for which open voting was the S.O.P. for votes on final passage in the chamber.

s.24565.sopfin12_SQ002 Last year answer to the question: Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the chamber (whichever was the later), please specify both the first and the last year of the period for which open voting was the S.O.P. for votes on final passage in the chamber.

s.62552.altfin1 In most parliaments, parliamentary rules allow more than one means of taking a vote. In general, in addition to secret voting, which other method(s) of voting may currently be used in the chamber?

s.62552.altfin5 Regarding votes on final passage of bills in the chamber, can secret voting, which is the current standard operating procedure, be set aside in favor of open voting?

s.62552.altfin16_SQ001 Regarding votes on final passage in the chamber, which in individual MPs are currently entitled to request a signal vote?

s.62552.altfin16_SQ002 Regarding votes on final passage in the chamber, which parliamentary parties are currently entitled to request a signal vote?

s.62552.altfin16_SQ003 Regarding votes on final passage in the chamber, which chairmen of the chamber are currently entitled to request a signal vote?

s.62552.altfin16_SQ004 Regarding votes on final passage in the chamber, which government / government ministers are currently entitled to request a signal vote?

s.62552.altfin16_SQ005 Regarding votes on final passage in the chamber, which parliamentary comittess are currently entitled to request a signal vote?

s.62552.altfin20_SQ002 Regarding votes on final passage in the chamber, what is currently the required quorum of MPs that is necessary for requesting an open vote as a percentage of total MPs in the chamber?

s.62552.altfin25 After a request for an alternative method of voting has been lodged, some parliaments take a floor vote to decide whether or not the alternative voting method shall be used. If there is such a floor vote in the chamber, which voting method is currently used to decide whether secret voting is set aside in favor of an open vote on final passage?

s.62552.altfin038a_SQ001 Voting on final passage of bills in the chamber may have changed over time. Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the (whichever was the later), please specify whether or not there have been any changes referring to the method(s) of voting that can be invoked to set aside the S.O.P.?

s.62552.altfin042_SQ001 Voting on final passage of bills in the chamber may have changed over time. Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the (whichever was the later), please specify whether or not there have been any changes referring to actors that are entitled to request an open vote to set aside the S.O.P.

s.62552.altfin042_SQ002 Voting on final passage of bills in the chamber may have changed over time. Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the (whichever was the later), please specify whether or not there have been any changes referring to not the actors but the required quorum of MPs that is necessary for requesting an open vote

s.62552.altfin042_SQ003 Voting on final passage of bills in the chamber may have changed over time. Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the (whichever was the later), please specify whether or not there have been any changes referring to not the actors but the required number of parliamentary parties that is necessary for requesting an open vote

s.62552.altfin042_SQ004 Voting on final passage of bills in the chamber may have changed over time. Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the (whichever was the later), please specify whether or not there have been any changes referring to method of voting that is used to decide on the floor whether or not the S.O.P. is set aside in favor of an open vote

s.62552.altfin043_SQ001 Voting on final passage of bills in the chamber may have changed over time. Considering the time period since 1980 or the establishment of the (whichever was the later), please specify below whether or not there have been any changes in actors that are entitled to request an open vote to set aside the S.O.P. **It is unclear how this variable is different from s.62552.altfin042_SQ001**

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

References

Hug, Simon, Simone Wegmann, and Reto Wuest 2012. Parliamentary voting procedures in comparison. Paper prepared for presentation at the EPSA Conference (Berlin, June, 2012).

Examples

```
library(uacd)
```

Party   *Party - ParlGov's parties-data*

Description

This dataset has information on Parties from 38 countries. This dataset is a copy of view_party.csv from ParlGov.

Format

A cross-section dataframe with 1350 rows and 23 variables. Each row belong to a unique party.

Country_name_short Country name abbrevation

country_name Country name

party_name_short Party name abbrevation

party_name_english Party name in english

party_name Party name (Could have some encoding errors for certain symbols)

party_name_ascii Party name without special characters

family_name_short Party family abbrevation

family_name Party family

left_right Party mean value on left-right dimension, data form Castles/Mair 1983, Huber/Inglehart 1995, Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

state_market Party mean value in 'regulation of economy', data from Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

liberty_authority Party mean value in 'libertarian/authoritarian', data from Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

eu_anti_pro Party mean value in 'EU integration', data from Ray 1999, Benoit/Laver 2006 and CHESS 2010

cmp Comparative Manifestos Project (CMP) party ID

euprofiler EU Profiler (Trechsel/Mair 2009) party ID

ees European Election Study (2009) party ID

castles_mair Castles/Mair (1983) expert survey party ID

huber_inglehart Huber/Inglehart (1995) expert survey party ID

ray Ray (1999) expert survey party ID

benoit_laver Benoit/Laver (2006) expert survey party ID

chess Chapel Hill expert survey series (CHESS) party ID (Hooghe ea. 2010; Marks/Steenbergen 2007)

country_id Country id code

party_id Party id code

family_id ParlGov party family id code

Author(s)

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Source

view_party online: http://www.parlgov.org/stable/documentation/table/view_party.html

References

Döring, Holger and Philip Manow. 2012. Parliament and government composition database (Parl-Gov): An infrastructure for empirical information on parties, elections and governments in modern democracies. Version 12/10 – 15 October 2012.

Examples

```
data(HuberInglehart)
data(CastlesMair)
data(Party)

####Give colname .CM and .HI endings, so where they come from can be identified
names(CastlesMair) <- sub("$",".CM",names(CastlesMair))
names(HuberInglehart) <- sub("$",".HI",names(HuberInglehart))

#Merge
HICM <- merge(Party,CastlesMair,
              by.x='castles_mair', by.y='id.CM', all=TRUE)
HICM <- merge(HICM,HuberInglehart,
              by.x='huber_inglehart', by.y='id.HI', all=TRUE)

#Get an idea of correlation between left_right in the
#different datasets.
library(corrgram)
corrgram(HICM[,c("left_right.CM","left_right.HI")],
        upper.panel=panel.pie,lower.panel=panel.pts)

#Center variables, so they can be used in OLS.
HICM$lr.HI <- scale(HICM$left_right.HI, center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
HICM$lr.CM <- scale(HICM$left_right.CM, center=TRUE, scale=FALSE)
```

PerssonTabellini2003 *PerssonTabellini2003 - Replication data for "The Economic Effects of Constitutions"*

Description

These are replication data for "The Economic Effects of Constitutions".

Format

A dataframe with 2340 rows and 178 variables. It includes 60 countries in the period 1960 - 1998.

ctrycd Country code

country Country name

year Year.

cgexp Central government expenditures as a percentage of GDP, constructed using the item Government Finance - Expenditures in the IFS, divided by GDP at current prices and multiplied by 100. Source: IMF - IFS CD-Rom and IMF - IFS Yearbook.

dcgexp First difference of CGEXP

cgrev Central government revenues as a percentage of GDP, constructed using the item Government Finance - Revenues in the IFS, divided by GDP at current prices and multiplied by 100. Source: IMF - IFS CD-Rom and IMF - IFS Yearbook.

spl Central government budget surplus (if positive) or deficit (if negative), as a percentage of GDP, constructed using the item Government Finance - Deficit and Surplus in the IFS, divided by the GDP at current prices and multiplied by 100. Source: IMF - IFS CD-Rom and IMF - IFS Yearbook.

elleg Dummy variable for legislative elections, equal to 1 in the year the legislature is elected, independently from the form of government. Source: http://www.ifes.org/eguide/elecguide.htm plus other national sources.

col_oth Dummy variable, equal to 1 if the country is a former colony of a country other than Spain, or Portugal, or the UK, 0 otherwise. Source: Wacziarg (1996).

trade Sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of GDP. Source: The World Bank's World Development Indicators CD Rom 2000.

oil Price of oil in US dollars. Source: Datastream.

gdp Gross domestic product at current price. Source: IFS CD-Rom and IFS Yearbook.

africa Regional dummy variable, equal to 1 if a country is in Africa, 0 otherwise.

asiae Regional dummy variable, equal to 1 if a country is in East Asia, 0 otherwise.

laam Regional dummy variable, equal to 1 if a country is in Latin America, Central America or the Caribbeans, 0 otherwise

maj : dummy variable for electoral systems. Equals 1 if all the lower house is elected under plurality rule, 0 otherwise. Only legislative elections (lower house) are considered. Sources: Cox (1997), International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (1997), Quain (1999), Kurian (1998), and national sources

oecd Dummy variable, equal to 1 for all countries that were members of OECD before 1993, 0 otherwise, except for Turkey coded as 0 even though it was a member of OECD before the 1990s.

pres dummy variable for forms of government, equal to 1 in presidential regimes, 0 otherwise. Only regimes where the confidence of the assembly is not necessary for the executive (even if an elected president is not chief executive, or if there is no elected president) are included among presidential regimes. Most semi-presidential and premier-presidential systems are classified as parliamentary (see the text in Chapter 4 for further discussion and clarification). Source: Shugart and Carey (1992) and national sources).

col_uk Dummy variable, equal to 1 if the country is a former UK colony, 0 otherwise. Source: Wacziarg (1996).

legor_uk Dummy variables for the origin of the legal system, classifying a country's legal system into Anglo-Saxon Common Law (UK). Source: La Porta et al. (1998)

legor_fr Dummy variables for the origin of the legal system, classifying a country's legal system into French Civil Law (FR). Source: La Porta et al. (1998)

legor_so Dummy variables for the origin of the legal system, classifying a country's legal system into Socialist Law (SO). Source: La Porta et al. (1998)

legor_ge Dummy variables for the origin of the legal system, classifying a country's legal system into German Civil Law (GE). Source: La Porta et al. (1998)

legor_sc Dummy variables for the origin of the legal system, classifying a country's legal system into Scandinavian Law (SC). Source: La Porta et al. (1998)

latitude distance from the equator (in degrees), ranging between -90 to 90. Source: Hall and Jones (1999).

semi **Not found in codebook**. However, the codebook writes about a variable named `mixed` which is not in the data set, but which could be this variable: Dummy variable for electoral systems, equal to 1 if the electoral formula for electing the lower house is neither strict plurality rule nor strict proportionality, 0 otherwise. Semi-proportional (or mixed) electoral rule identifies those electoral systems characterized by both proportional and first-past-the-post representation for allocating seats (for example Bolivia, Germany, Italy after the reform of 1993, etc.). The share of the total number of seats allocated under the Proportional rule can be greater or smaller than the complementary plurality-allocated share. Only legislative elections are considered. Sources: Cox (1997), International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (1997), Quain (1999), and Kurian (1998) and national sources.

dssw First difference of `SSW`

lpop Natural log of the total population (in millions). Source: World Bank

prop1564 Percentage of population between 15 and 64 years old in the total population. Source: World Development Indicators CD-Rom 1999.

prop65 Percentage of population over the age of 65 in the total population. Source: World Development Indicators CD-Rom 1999.

majpres Interaction: `maj * pres`

majpar Interaction: `maj * (1 - pres)`

propres Interaction: `(1 - maj) * pres`

propar Interaction: `(1 - maj) * (1 - pres)`

posyg Positive values of `ygap`, 0 if `ygap` is negative.

negyg Negative values of `ygap`, 0 if `ygap` is positive.

ygap Deviation of aggregate output from its trend value in percent, computed as difference between the natural log of real GDP in the country and its country-specific trend (obtained, using the Hodrick-Prescott filter). Source for real GDP: World Bank

polityIV Score for democracy, computed by subtracting the AUTOC score from the DEMOC score, and ranging from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic). Source: PolityIV Project

ccg_net_0 Consolidated central government net domestic debt as a percentage of gross national disposable income, in the first year for which a value of `spl` is available. The Consolidated Central Government (CCG) is defined as follows: budgetary central government plus extra budgetary central government plus social security agencies. This definition of the central government is equivalent to that of general government minus local and regional governments. Source: World Savings Database

col_uka UK colonial origin, discounted by the years since independence (`t_indep`), and defined as `col_uka = col_uk * (250 - t_indep)/250`. Source: Wacziarg (1996).

col_espa Spanish colonial origin, discounted by the years since independence (`t_indep`), and defined as `col_espa = col_es * (250 - t_indep)/250`. Source: Wacziarg (1996). Source: Wacziarg (1996).

col_otha Other colonial origin, discounted by the years since independence (`t_indep`), and defined as `col_otha = col_oth * (250 - t_indep)/250`. Source: Wacziarg (1996)

federal Dummy variable, equal to 1 if the country has a federal political structure, 0 otherwise. Source: Adsera, Boix and Paine (2001).

engfrac The fraction of the population speaking English as a native language. Source: Hall and Jones (1999).

eurfrac The fraction of the population speaking one of the major languages of Western Europe: English, French, German, Portuguese, or Spanish. Source: Hall and Jones (1999).

lat01 Rescaled variable for latitude, defined as the absolute value of `latitude` divided by 90 and taking values between 0 and 1. Source: Hall and Jones (1999).

rgdph is defined as real GDP per capita in constant dollars (chain index) expressed in international prices, base year 1985. Data through 1992 are taken from the Penn World Table 5.6 (variable named RGDPC), while data on the period 1993-98 are computed from data taken from the World Development Indicators, the World Bank. These later observations are computed on the basis of the latest observation available from the Penn Word Tables and the growth rates of GDP per capita in the subsequent years computed from the series of GDP at market prices (in constant 1995 U.S. dollars) and population, from the World Development Indicators. Sources: Penn World Tables - mark 5.6 (PWT), available on http://datacentre2.chass.utoronto.ca/pwt/docs/topic.html. The World Bank's World Development Indicators; www.worldbank.org.

polity_gt Interpolated version of `polityIV`, rescaled with the same units of `gastil` (i.e. higher values denote worse democracies). Computed as the forecasted value obtained by regressing the rescaled values of `polityIV` on `gastil`.

gastil Average of indexes for civil liberties and political rights, where each index is measured on one-to-seven scale with one representing the highest degree of freedom and seven the lowest. Countries whose combined averages for political rights and for civil liberties fall between 1.0 and 2.5 are designated "free", between 3.0 and 5.5 "partly free" and between 5.5 and 7.0 "not free". Source: Freedom House, Annual Survey of Freedom Country Ratings.

lyp natural log of per capita real GDP (`rgdph`).

du_noec Dummy variable for oil exporter.

mining_gdp Share of mining sector over GDP. Source: UN National accounts

oil_ex `oil` times a dummy variable that equals 1 if net exports of oil are positive, 0 otherwise.

oil_im `oil` times a dummy variable that equals 1 if net exports of oil are negative, 0 otherwise.

default **Not in codebook**. The variable seems to be coded as 1 when `polityIV` is positive and 0 otherwise.

ssw Consolidated central government expenditures on social services and welfare as percentage of GDP, as reported in GFS Yearbook, divided by GDP and multiplied by 100. Source: IMF - GFS Yearbook 2000 and IMF - IFS CD-Rom

lssw It represents the one-period lagged series of `ssw`

lspl **Not in codebook**. Given the name, this could be the the one-period lagged series of `spl`

lcgrev One-year lag of `cgrev`

lcgexp One-year lag of `cgexp`

elex Dummy variable for executive elections, equal to 1 in a year when the executive is elected, and 0 otherwise. Takes into consideration both presidential elections and legislative elections. Source: http://www.ifes.org/eguide/elecguide.htm plus other national sources.

lelex One year lag of `elex`

el_maj Interaction: `maj * elex`

lel_maj One year lag of `el_maj`

el_pro Interaction: (1-maj) * elex

lel_pro One year lag of el_pro

el_pre Interaction: pres * elex

lel_pre One year lag of el_pre

el_par Interaction: (1-pres) * elex

lel_par One year lag of el_par

el_majpre Interaction: pres * maj * elex

el_propre Interaction: pres * (1-maj) * elex

el_majpar Interaction: (1-pres) * maj * elex

el_propar Interaction: (1-pres) * (1-maj) * elex

lel_majpre One year lag of el_majpre

lel_propre One year lag of el_propre

lel_majpar One year lag of el_majpar

lel_propar One year lag of el_propar

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw and Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Guido Tabellini's homepage: http://didattica.unibocconi.eu/myigier/index.php?IdUte=48805&idr=4273&lingua=eng&comando=Apri

References

Persson, Torsten and Guido Tabellini (2003) *The Economic Effects of Constitutions*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.

See Also

PerssonTabellini2009

Examples

```
#This example replicates figure 3.1 on page 38 in the book.

 data(PerssonTabellini2003)
 #remove missing and censor thos above 60. These are war-years in Israel and Nicaragua.
 GovSize <- PerssonTabellini2003[which(is.na(PerssonTabellini2003$cgexp)==FALSE
                                    & PerssonTabellini2003$cgexp <= 60),]

 plot(GovSize$year,GovSize$cgexp,bty="n",xlim=c(1960,2000),xaxt="n",ylab="")
 axis(1,at=c(seq(1960,2000,10)))

 #Get the mean-line
 Mean <- aggregate(GovSize$cgexp, by=list(GovSize$year),mean)
 lines(Mean$Group.1,Mean$x,col="red")
```

PerssonTabellini2009	*PerssonTabellini2009 - Replication data for Democratic Capital: The Nexus of Political and Economic Change by Persson and Tabellini (2009).*

Description

This balanced dataset contains replication data for Democratic Capital: The Nexus of Political and Economic Change by Persson and Tabellini (2009). The dataset covers 155 countries for (at most) 180 years, from 1820 to 2000. For additional information, see http://www.jstor.org/stable/25760275.

Format

A dataframe with 36180 rows and 37 variables. It includes 155 countries in the period 1820 - 2000.

year Year.

ctycode Country code.

countryname Country name.

polity2 The combined democracy and autocracy scale (Polity 2) from the Polity IV-project. The scale runs from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic).

l_soc Socialist legal origin.

c_uk_mt British colonial origin.

c_esp Spanish colonial origin.

africa African country dummy.

laam Latin-America country dummy.

asia_me Middle East country dummy.

asia_as Asian country dummy

humancapital Human capital.

gyp GDP per capita growth.

democracy A dichotomous measure of democracy, building on Boix and Sebastian Rosato's (2001) extension of the measure constructed by Przeworski et al. (2000)

ldemocracy Democracy lagged by one year.

closdem_cont_dist Foreign democratic capital.

flyp1_distance Foreign per capita income.

war Dummy variabled coded 1 if the country is at war.

lwar War lagged by one year.

end_dem Unkown. A categorical variabel with values 0, 1 and 2.

end_dic Unkown. A categorical variabel with values 0, 1 and 2.

llyp Lagged log per capita income.

period Number of years since 1800.

period_sq Period squared.

m5dic Switched regimes more than 5 times

demcap_delta94 Democratic capital generated with delta = 0.94; Polity definition.

demcap_delta99 Democratic capital generated with delta = 0.99; Polity definition.

polity_start Polity2 in first year of independence (Polity IV).

exconst_start Constraints on the executive in first year of independence (Polity IV).

p_dem_sm Probability of autocracy (democracies).

p_dic_sm Probability of democracy (autocracies),

p_dem_sm_nodemcap p_dem_sm constructed without demcap as an explanatory variable.

p_dic_sm_nodemcap p_dic_sm constructed without demcap as an explanatory variable.

transition Transition year dummy

berlin_soviet Socialist dummy (after 1989).

demcap_lindem Democratic capital in (lagged) democracy.

closdem_lindem Foreign democratic capital in (lagged) democracy.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Guido Tabellinis' homeoages´ homepage http://didattica.unibocconi.eu/myigier/index.php?IdUte=48805&idr=4243&lingua=eng.

References

Perssson and Tabellini (2009). "Democratic Capital: The Nexus of Political and Economic Change", American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, American Economic Association, vol. 1(2), pages 88-126, July.

Examples

```
# This example replicates Model 3 and Model 7 in Table 4 in the article.
data(PerssonTabellini2009)
library(lmtest)

model3 <- lm(gyp ~ demcap_delta99 + transition + llyp + flyp1_distance
          + p_dem_sm + war + lwar + as.factor(year) - 1 +  as.factor(ctycode) - 1,
          data=PerssonTabellini2009)
# clse.f(PerssonTabellini2009, model3, PerssonTabellini2009$ctycode)
#Standard errors clustered on country
summary(model3)
##coeftest(model3, vcovHC(model3, type = "HC0")) #Heteroskedasticity consistent standard errors

model7 <- lm(gyp ~ demcap_delta99 + berlin_soviet +  transition + llyp +
flyp1_distance + p_dic_sm + war + lwar +
            as.factor(year) - 1 + as.factor(ctycode) - 1 ,
            data=PerssonTabellini2009)
##clse.f(PerssonTabellini2009, model7, PerssonTabellini2009$ctycode)
#Standard errors clustered on country
##coeftest(model3, vcovHC(model7, type = "HC0"))
#Heteroskedasticity consistent standard errors
summary(model7)
```

| PolicyReform | *PolicyReform - Replication data for When Does Policy Reform Work - The Case of Central Bank Independence* |

Description

This dataset contains a smaller version of the replication data for the article "When Does Policy Reform Work - The Case of Central Bank Independence" by Acemoglu, Johnson, Querubin, Robinson (2008). It mainly provides information on inflation and centralbank independence for 52 countries in the time period 1972 to 2005. For full documentation and replication data, see <http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data/ajqr2008>.

Format

A balanced dataframe with 1768 rows and 37 variables. It includes 52 countries in the period 1972 - 2005.

year Year.

inflation_unnorm Information about this variable has not been found.

country Country name.

xconst_mean Country's mean value for the period on PolityIV's political constraints score. This score is a qualitative measure of constitutional limits on the exercise of arbitrary power by the executive. This mean value is used to categorize the countries in low, medium and high political constraints

year_cbi Information about this variable has not been found.

oecd_cbi Regional dummy. This is coded 1 for countries in the OECD area

latinamerica_cbi Regional dummy. This is coded 1 for countries in Latin-America

europe_cbi Regional dummy. This is coded 1 for countries in Europe

xconst_high This variable is coded 1 if there are high political constraints in the country. Coding of this variable is based on xconst_mean. Every country with a xconst_mean value higher than one standard deviation from sample mean is coded 1 on this variable.

xconst_med This variable is coded 1 if there are medium political constraints in the country. Coding of this variable is based on xconst_mean. Every country with a xconst_mean value within one standard deviation from sample mean is coded 1 on this variable.

concor_high This variable is coded 1 if there are high political constraints in the country. It differs from the xconst-varibales in that this is based on PolityIV's control-of-corruption index

concor_med This variable is coded 1 if there are medium political constraints in the country. It differs from the xconst-varibales in that this is based on PolityIV's control-of-corruption index

concor_low This variable is coded 1 if there are low political constraints in the country. It differs from the xconst-varibales in that this is based on PolityIV's control-of-corruption index

rulaw_high This variable is coded 1 if there are high political constraints in the country. It differs from the xconst-varibales in that this is based on PolityIV's rule-of-law index

rulaw_med This variable is coded 1 if there are medium political constraints in the country. It differs from the xconst-varibales in that this is based on PolityIV's rule-of-law index

rulaw_low This variable is coded 1 if there are low political constraints in the country. It differs from the xconst-varibales in that this is based on PolityIV's rule-of-law index

exflex_g Exchange rate flexibility index from Reinhart and Rogoff (2004)

cbi_cukierman CBI index constructed by Cukierman (1992)

expenditure_weo Government expenditure as percentage of GDP

cbi_dummy This variable is coded as 1 every country year after a major reform to the constitution of central bank law towards increased central bank independence. It is coded as 0 elsewhere.

ecb_dummy Dummy for the introduction of Central European Bank, or for the country in question joining the European monetary union after the Central European Bank was established.

log_gdp Logarithm of GDP per capita

cbixcon_mean This is an interaction variable: `cbi_dummy * xconst_mean`

cbixcon_mean2 The 2nd exponent of the interaction term in `cbixcon_mean`: `(cbi_dummy * xconst_mean)^2`

cbixconlow Interaction between `cbi_dummy` and weak political constraints, which is the entries with a 0 on both `xconst_high` and `xconst_med`.

cbixconmed Interaction between `cbi_dummy` and medium political constraints, `xconst_med`

cbixconhigh Interaction between `cbi_dummy` and high political constraints, `xconst_high`

cbirlawlow Interaction between `cbi_dummy` and weak political constraints according to rule-of-law index, `rulaw_low`

cbirlawmed Interaction between `cbi_dummy` and medium political constraints according to rule-of-law index, `rulaw_med`

cbirlawhigh Interaction between `cbi_dummy` and high political constraints according to rule-of-law index, `rulaw_high`

cbiccorlow Interaction between `cbi_dummy` and weak political constraints according to control-of-corruption index, `concor_low`

cbiccormed Interaction between `cbi_dummy` and medium political constraints according to control-of-corruption index, `concor_med`

cbiccorhigh Interaction between `cbi_dummy` and high political constraints according to control-of-corruption index, `concor_high`

cbi_mxconlow Interaction between `cbi_cukierman` and weak political constraints, which is the entries with a 0 on both `xconst_high` and `xconst_med`.

cbi_mxconmed Interaction between `cbi_cukierman` and medium political constraints, `xconst_med`

cbi_mxconhigh Interaction between `cbi_cukierman` and high political constraints, `xconst_high`

year2 2nd exponent `year`

year2oecd Interaction between time trend and OECD region: `year2 * oecd_cbi`

year2latam Interaction between time trend and Latin-America region: `year2 * latinamerica_cbi`

inflation Inflation:
$$y_{c,t} = \frac{inflation_{c,t}}{1+inflation_{c,t}}$$
Where inflation c t denotes inflation rate (for example, 0.1 for 10 percent inflation) for country c in year t.

This is sometimes referred to as normalized inflation

lag-varibles There are 103 variables which end with _lagX, where X is a number between 1 - 5. These variables are coded identically as the variable name they start with, but are lagged with X number of years

cbichange This variable is coded 1 for every country that underwent a change in central bank independence during the time period. All other countries are coded 0.

cbi_mchange Information about this variable has not been found.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Daron Acemoglus´ homepage http://economics.mit.edu/faculty/acemoglu/data.

References

Acemoglu, Johnson, Querubin, Robinson (2008). "When Does Policy Reform Work - The Case of Central Bank Independence", Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, 2008(1), pp. 351-418.

Examples

```
#This example replicates model 1 in table 1 in the article.

data(PolicyReform)

cl   <- function(dat,fm, cluster){
  require(sandwich, quietly = TRUE)
  require(lmtest, quietly = TRUE)
  M <- length(unique(cluster))
  N <- length(cluster)
  K <- fm$rank
  dfc <- (M/(M-1))*((N-1)/(N-K))
  uj  <- apply(estfun(fm),2, function(x) tapply(x, cluster, sum));
  vcovCL <- dfc*sandwich(fm, meat=crossprod(uj)/N)
  coeftest(fm, vcovCL) }

Data11 <- na.omit(PolicyReform[,c("inflation","cbi_dummy","country","year")])
Model11 <- lm(inflation ~ factor(cbi_dummy) + factor(country) + factor(year),data=Data11)
Res11 <- round(cl(Data11,Model11,Data11$country),3)


Data14 <- na.omit(PolicyReform[which(PolicyReform$cbichange==1),c("inflation","cbi_dummy",
"country","year")])
Model14 <- lm(inflation ~ factor(cbi_dummy) + factor(country) + factor(year),data=Data14)
Res14 <- round(cl(Data14,Model14,Data14$country),3)
```

PolityIV   *Polity IV - The Polity IV Project Annual Time-Series, Marshall, Gurr and Jaggers (2013).*

Description

This dataset contains political regime characteristics and transitions from The Polity IV Project Annual Time-Series covering 192 countries for the time period 1800 - 2012. For full documentation, see http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/p4manualv2012.pdf. The dataset is a copy of p4v2012.sav downloaded from The Center for Systemic Peace website.

Format

An unbalanced dataframe with 16560 rows and 36 variables. It includes 192 countries between 1800 - 2012. Mean number of years per country is 86, standard deviation is 64 and median is 54.

cyear Country Year. A unique identifier for each country year, consisting of the country code (ccode) followed by the year.

ccode Numeric Country Code. Derived from the Correlates of War's listing of members of the interstate system.

scode Alpha Country Code. Derived from the Correlates of War's listing of members of the interstate system.

country Country name.

year Year Coded. Polity codes are assigned according to the regime in place on December 31 of the year coded.

flag Indicates the general confidence in the component variable scores from the coders' perspective. A "0" code indicates reasonable confidence. A "1" code indicates that codings covering a period of up to five years since a recent polity change are considered tentative. A "2" code indicates that information is limited and that there are reservations regarding the code assigned.

fragment Polity Fragmentation. Measures the existence of a separate polity, or polities, comprising substantial territory and population within the recognized borders of the state and over which the coded polity exercises no effective authority. The variable ranges from 0 (no fragmentation) to 3 (serious fragmentation).

democ Institutionalized Democracy. An additive eleven-point scale (0-10) that measures a country´s degree of democracy.

autoc Institutionalized Autocracy. An additive eleven-point scale (0-10) that measures a country´s degree of autocracy.

polity Combined Polity Score. A combination of DEMOC and AUTOC ranging from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic).

polity2 Revised Combined Polity Score. A modified version of the POLITY variable in order to facilitate the use of the Polity scale regime measure in time-series analyses.

durable Regime Durability. The number of years since the most recent regime change (defined by a threepoint change in the POLITY score over a period of three years or less) or the end of transition period defined by the lack of stable political institutions (denoted by a standardized authority score).

xrreg Regulation of Chief Executive Recruitment. Divided into three categories: 1) Unregulated; 2) Designational/Transitional; and 3) Regulated.

xrcomp Competitiveness of Executive Recruitment. Divided into three categories: 1) Selection; 2) Dual/Transitional; and 3 Election.

xropen Openness of Executive Recruitment. Divided into four categories: 1) Closed; 2) Dual Executive–Designation; 3) Dual Executive–Election; and 4) Open.

xconst Executive Constraints (Decision Rules). Divided into seven categories: 1) Unlimited Authority; 2) Intermediate Category; 3) Slight to Moderate Limitation; 4) Intermediate Category; 5) Substantial Limitations; 6) Intermediate Category; and 7) Executive Parity or Subordination.

parreg Regulation of Participation. Divided into five categories: 1) Unregulated; 2) Multiple Identity; 3) Sectarian; 4) Restricted; and 5) Regulated.

parcomp Executive Recruitment. Divided into five categories: 0) Not Applicable; 1) Repressed; 2) Suppressed; 3) Factional; 4) Transitional; and 5 Competitive.

exrec A concept variable which combines information presented in three component variables: xrreg, xrcomp, and xropen

exconst Executive Constraints. A concept variable which is identical to xconst

polcomp Political Competition. A concept variable which combines information presented in two componentvariables: parreg and parcomp

prior Prior Polity Code. Regime polity code immediately prior to the regime edate denoting a regime change in the target year or the beginning year in a multi-year regime change.

emonth Polity End Month. Two-digit number denoting the ending month of the previous polity.

eday Polity End Day. Two-digit number denoting the ending day of the previous polity

eyear Polity End Year. Four-digit number denoting the ending year of the previous polity

interim Interim Polity Code. Divided into four categories: 1) regimes changes within a single year; 2) a "transition" period of three years or less while a new Polity is being established; 3) an "interruption" period of any length while a Polity remains under foreign authority; and 4) an "interregnal" period with a collapse of central authority.

eprec End Date Precision. 1) Exact Date; 2) Assigned Date; 3) Approximate Date; 4) Missing Date; 9) Unkown.

bmonth Polity Begin Month. Two-digitnumber denoting the beginning month of the next, or "post" polity.

bday Polity Begin Day. Two-digit number denoting the beginning dayof the next, or "post" polity.

byear Polity Begin Year. : Four-digit number denoting the beginning year of the next, or "post" polity.

bprec Begin Date Precision. 1) Exact Date; 2) Assigned Date; 3) Approximate Date; 4) Missing Date; 9) Unkown.

post Post Polity Code. Regime polity code immediately after the regime bdate denoting a regime change in the target year.

change Total change in polity value. Net difference between prior (the last recorded polity value) and post (new) polity values across a continuous polity change.

d4 Regime Transition Completed. A flag variable that designates (by code "1") the year of a regime change or the final year of a multi-year regime transition.

sf State Failure. A flag variable that designates (by code "1") every year during which a Polity is considered to be in a condition of "complete collapse of central authority" or "state failure".

regtrans Regime Transition. Measures if - and to what degree - a country has undergone a democratic or autocratic regime transition.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Marshall, Gurr and Jaggers at Center for Systemic Peace online: http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm.

References

Marshall, Gurr and Jaggers (2013). "Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2012".

See Also

PolityIVcoups ACImepv DD

Examples

```
#This example shows how to merge PolityIV with ParlGov.
#Since most countries in ParlGov are quite democratic,
#there is very little variaton on the variables in PolityIV after the merge.

data(PolityIV)
data(ParlGov)
library(countrycode)
ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$DecemberandCensored> 0 & ParlGov$NewCab==1),]
ParlGov$ccode <- countrycode(ParlGov$country_name_short,"iso3c","cown",warn=TRUE)
PolityDem <- merge(ParlGov,PolityIV, by=c("ccode","year"),all.x=TRUE)

summary(PolityDem$polity2)
```

PolityIVcoups	*Polity IV Coups - The Polity IV Project Coups d'Etat, Marshall and Marshall (2013).*

Description

This dataset compiles basic descriptive information on all coups d'état occurring in countries reaching a population greater than 500,000 during the period 1946-2012. For full documentation, see <http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/CSPCoupsCodebook2012.pdf>. The dataset is a copy of CSPCoupsList2012.xls downloaded from The Systemic Peace website.

Format

An unbalanced dataframe with 824 rows and 9 variables. Each row indicates a coup d'état in a country with population greater than 500000 in the period 1946 - 2012.

country Country name

scode Standard INSCR three-letter country abbreviation.

mth Month of coup d'état event.

day Beginning day of coup d'état event.

year Year of coup d'état event.

success Coded result of coup d'état event: 1) successful coup; 2) attempted (failed) coup; 3) plotted coup; and 4) alleged coup plot.

leader Brief description/identification of coup leader(s); in successful cases where coup leader is not clearly identified, the new executive leader is reported as the coup leader

deaths Number of persons killed during the coup and/or as a direct result of the coup event(executions of ousted leaders or coup plotters are included as reported). In cases where reports do not provide specific information on, or estimates of, the number killed as a direct result of coups, attempted coups, or the discovery of coup plots, a code of "999" is entered.

arc Adverse Regime Change: A one (1) on this indicator identifies successful coups that resulted in what the Political Instability Task Force (PITF) has designated as an "adverse regime change," which is defined by a decrease in the regime's Polity IV POLITY score by six points or more or a near total collapse of central authority (POLITY code -77, interregnum).

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Marshall and Marshall (2013) at Center for Systemic Peace online: `http://www.systemicpeace.org/inscr/inscr.htm`.

References

Marshall and Marshall (2013). "Coups d'Etat, 1946-2012".

See Also

PolityIV ACImepv

Examples

```
#This example shows the share of coups each year
#that results in an adverse regime change
data(PolityIVcoups)

PolityIVcoups <- PolityIVcoups[1:820,]
PolityIVcoups$arc[is.na(PolityIVcoups$arc)] <- 0

Length <- aggregate(PolityIVcoups$arc,by=list(PolityIVcoups$year),length)
sum <- aggregate(PolityIVcoups$arc,by=list(PolityIVcoups$year),sum)
breakdown <- merge(Length,sum,by="Group.1")
breakdown$share <- breakdown$x.y/breakdown$x.x
plot(breakdown$Group.1,breakdown$share,type="l",ylim=c(0,1),lwd=2,
     main="Share of coups resulting in an adverse regime change",
     ylab="Share",xlab="Year")
```

Portfolio   *Portfolio*

Description

Portfolio allocation in Western Europe

Format

A dataframe with 360 rows and 280 columns. Each row is a unique cabinet from one of 14 countries between 1945 - 2000.

country_code Country code, Original: v001x. 01 = Austria, 02 = Belgium, 03 = Denmark, 04 = Finland, 05 = France, 06 = Germany, 07 = Greece, 08 = Iceland, 09 = Ireland, 10 = Italy, 11 = Luxembourg, 12 = the Netherlands, 13 = Norway, 14 = Portugal, 15 = Spain, 16 = Sweden, 17 = United Kingdom

cabinet_code Cabinet code. First digit: country code. Second digit: cabinet code. Original: v002x

cabinet Cabinet name. Original: v003x

indate Inaugeration date of cabinet. Original: v004x

outdate Date cabinet leaves office. Original: v005x

decade Decade of cabinet, Original: v006x. 40 = 1940-1949, 50 = 1950-1959, 60 = 1960-1969, and so on

pos_duration Maximum possible number of duration days. Original: v007x

duration Duration of cabinet in days. Original: v008x

rel_duration Relative number of duration days. This is `duration` divided by `max_duration`. Original: v009x

max_duration Did the cabinet sit 100 percent of its relative duration days, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v010x

cabinet_comp Composition of cabinet. Original: v011x

non_partisan_cab Was it a Non partisan cabinet, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v012x

cabinet_parties Number of cabinet parties. Original: v013x

coalition Coalition cabinet, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v014x

maj_cabinet Was it a majority cabinet, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v015x

surp_cabinet Was it a surplus majority cabinet, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v016x

new_government Does this cabinet represent the start of a new government, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v017x

election_proximity_gov_low This is a categorical variable measuring proximity to a lower chamber election, either at start or end of the cabinet duration. `election_proximity_gov_low` is ordered by government, and different from `election_proximity_cab_low` which is ordered by cabinet. Original: v018x. **F** = Cabinet immediately following an election, **E** = Cabinet ended by an election, **FE** = Cabinet immediately following an election and ended by the next election, **N** = neither immediately following or ended by an election

election_proximity_cab_low This is a categorical variable measuring proximity to a lower chamber election, either at start or end of the cabinet duration. `election_proximity_cab_low` is ordered by cabinet, and different from `election_proximity_gov_low` which is ordered by government. Original: v019x. **F** = Cabinet immediately following an election, **E** = Cabinet ended by an election, **FE** = Cabinet immediately following an election and ended by the next election, **N** = neither immediately following or ended by an election

seats1_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 1. Original: v020x

seats2_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 2. Original: v021x

seats3_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 3. Original: v022x

seats4_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 4. Original: v023x

seats5_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 5. Original: v024x

seats6_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 6. Original: v025x

seats7_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 7. Original: v026x

seats8_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 8. Original: v027x

seats9_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 9. Original: v028x

seats10_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 10. Original: v029x

seats11_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 11. Original: v030x

seats12_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 12. Original: v031x

seats13_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 13. Original: v032x

seats14_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 14. Original: v033x

seats15_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 15. Original: v034x

seats16_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 16. Original: v035x

seats17_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 17. Original: v036x

seats18_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 18. Original: v037x

seats19_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 19. Original: v038x

seats20_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 20. Original: v039x

seats21_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 21. Original: v040x

seats22_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 22. Original: v041x

seats23_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 23. Original: v042x

seats24_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 24. Original: v043x

seats25_low Party seats lower chamber, Party 25. Original: v044x

dim1_median_party_low Party label of the median legislator in lower chamber, first dimension. Original: v045x

total_seats_low Total number of seats in lower chamber. Original: v046x

cab_strength_low Cabinet strength in lower chamber. Original: v047x

cab_seatshare_low Cabinet share of seats in lower chamber. This is `cab_strength_low` divided by `total_seats_low`. Original: v048x

eff_parties_low Effective number of parliamentary parties in lower chamber. Original: v049x

dim2_median_party_low Party label of the median legislator in lower chamber, second dimension. Original: v050x

election_proximity_gov_up This is a categorical variable measuring proximity to a upper chamber election, either at start or end of the cabinet duration. `election_proximity_gov_up` is ordered by government, and different from `election_proximity_cab_up` which is ordered by cabinet. Original: v051x. **F** = Cabinet immediately following an election, **E** = Cabinet ended by an election, **FE** = Cabinet immediately following an election and ended by the next election, **N** = neither immediately following or ended by an election

election_proximity_cab_up This is a categorical variable measuring proximity to a upper chamber election, either at start or end of the cabinet duration. `election_proximity_cab_up` is ordered by cabinet, and different from `election_proximity_gov_up` which is ordered by government. Original: v052x. **F** = Cabinet immediately following an election, **E** = Cabinet ended by an election, **FE** = Cabinet immediately following an election and ended by the next election, **N** = neither immediately following or ended by an election

seats1_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 1. Original: v053x

seats2_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 2. Original: v054x

seats3_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 3. Original: v055x

seats4_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 4. Original: v056x

seats5_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 5. Original: v057x

seats6_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 6. Original: v058x

seats7_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 7. Original: v059x

seats8_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 8. Original: v060x

seats9_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 9. Original: v061x

seats10_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 10. Original: v062x

seats11_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 11. Original: v063x

seats12_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 12. Original: v064x

seats13_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 13. Original: v065x

seats14_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 14. Original: v066x

seats15_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 15. Original: v067x

seats16_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 16. Original: v068x

seats17_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 17. Original: v069x

seats18_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 18. Original: v070x

seats19_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 19. Original: v071x

seats20_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 20. Original: v072x

seats21_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 21. Original: v073x

seats22_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 22. Original: v074x

seats23_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 23. Original: v075x

seats24_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 24. Original: v076x

seats25_up Party seats upper chamber, Party 25. Original: v077x

total_seats_up Total number of seats in upper chamber. Original: v078x

cab_strength_up Cabinet strength in upper chamber. Original: v079x

eff_parties_up Effective number of parliamentary parties in upper chamber. Original: v080x

dim1_median_party_up Party label of the median legislator in upper chamber, first dimension. Original: v081x

dim2_median_party_up Party label of the median legislator in upper chamber, second dimension. Original: v082x

parl_parties Total number of parties in parliament. Original: v083x

barg_rounds Total number of inconclusive bargaining rounds. Original: v084x

parties_barg_round1 Parties involved in first inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v085x

parties_barg_round2 Parties involved in second inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v086x

parties_barg_round3 Parties involved in third inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v087x

parties_barg_round4 Parties involved in fourth inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v088x

parties_barg_round5 Parties involved in fifth inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v089x

parties_barg_round6 Parties involved in sixth inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v090x

parties_barg_round7 Parties involved in seventh inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v091x

parties_barg_round8 Parties involved in eigth inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v092x

parties_barg_round9 Parties involved in ninth inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v093x

parties_barg_round10 Parties involved in tenth inconclusive bargaining round. Original: v094x

barg_days Number of days required in cabinet formation. Original: v095x

coalition_agreement A categorical variable for at what point in time the coalition agreement was written. Original: v096x. **N** No written coal agreement, **PRE** Preelectoral written coal agreement, **POST** Postelectoral written coal agreement, **IE** Written agreement not immediately following elections, **PRE,POST** Pre- and postelectoral written agreement

coalition_agreement2 A categorical variable for at what point in time the coalition agreement was written. Identical to "coalition_agreement", but with numbers instead. Original: v097x. **0** No written coal agreement, **1** Preelectoral written coal agreement, **2** Postelectoral written coal agreement, **3** Written agreement not immediately following elections, **4** = Pre- and postelectoral written agreement

agreement_public Was the agreement public, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v098x

election_rule Election rule, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v099x

manage_mech Type of management mechanism. Original: v100x. **IC** = Inner cabinet, **CaC** = Cabinet committee(s), **CoC** = Coalition committee, **Parl** = Parliamentary leaders, **Pca** = Combination of cabinet members and parliamentarians, **PS** = Party summit, **O** = Other

common_manage_mech Most common type of management mechanism. Original: v101x. **IC** = Inner cabinet, **CaC** = Cabinet committee(s), **CoC** = Coalition committee, **Parl** = Parliamentary leaders, **Pca** = Combination of cabinet members and parliamentarians, **PS** = Party summit, **O** = Other

serious_manage_mech Most common type of management mechanism in the most serious conflicts. Original: v102x. **IC** = Inner cabinet, **CaC** = Cabinet committee(s), **CoC** = Coalition committee, **Parl** = Parliamentary leaders, **Pca** = Combination of cabinet members and parliamentarians, **PS** = Party summit, **O** = Other

coalition_discipline_leg Coalition discipline in legislation. Original: v103x. 1 = Yes always, 2 = Yes, on all policies except those explicitly exempted, 3 = No, except those policies explicitly specified, 4 = No

coalition_discipline_other Coalition discipline in other parliamentary behavior. Original: v104x. 1 = Yes always, 2 = Yes, on all policies except those explicitly exempted, 3 = No, except those policies explicitly specified, 4 = No

freedom_appointment Party freedom in appointment. Original: v105x. 0 = No (=subject to coalition approval/veto), 1 = Yes

coalition_pol_agree Coalition policy agreement, Original: v106x. 0 = No explicit agreement, 1 = On few selected policies, 2 = On a variety of issues, but not comprehensive, 3 = Comprehensive policy platform

junior_agree Junior ministers included in agreement, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v107x

noncab_position_agree Non-cabinet positions included in agreement, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v108x

agreement_size Agreement size in number of words. Original: v109x

gen_procedural_rules General procedural rules in percent. Original: v110x

polspec_procedural_rules Policy specific procedural rules in percent. Original: v111x

dist_office Distribution of offices in percent. Original: v112x

dist_competences Distribution of competences in percent. Original: v113x

policies Policies in percent. Original: v114x

minister1 Party code of minister 1, the prime minister. Original: v115x

junior_minister1 Party code of junior minister 1. Original: v116x

minister2 Party code of minister 2, the deputy prime minister. Original: v117x

junior_minister2 Party code of junior minister 2. Original: v0118x

minister3 Party code of minister 3, the financial minister. Original: v119x

junior_minister3 Party code of junior minister 3. Original: v120x

minister4 Party code of minister 4, foreign affairs. Original: v121x

junior_minister4 Party code of junior minister 4. Original: v122x

minister5 Party code of minister 5. Original: v123x

junior_minister5 Party code of junior minister 5. Original: v124x

minister6 Party code of minister 6. Original: v125x

junior_minister6 Party code of junior minister 6. Original: v126x

minister7 Party code of minister 7. Original: v127x

junior_minister7 Party code of junior minister 7. Original: v128x

minister8 Party code of minister 8. Original: v129x

junior_minister8 Party code of junior minister 8. Original: v130x

minister9 Party code of minister 9. Original: v131x

junior_minister9 Party code of junior minister 9. Original: v132x

minister10 Party code of minister 10. Original: v133x

junior_minister10 Party code of junior minister 10. Original: v134x

minister11 Party code of minister 11. Original: v135x

junior_minister11 Party code of junior minister 11. Original: v136x

minister12 Party code of minister 12. Original: v137x

junior_minister12 Party code of junior minister 12. Original: v138x

minister13 Party code of minister 13. Original: v139x

junior_minister13 Party code of junior minister 13. Original: v140x

minister14 Party code of minister 14. Original: v141x

junior_minister14 Party code of junior minister 14. Original: v142x

minister15 Party code of minister 15. Original: v143x

junior_minister15 Party code of junior minister 15. Original: v144x

minister16 Party code of minister 16. Original: v145x

junior_minister16 Party code of junior minister 16. Original: v146x

minister17 Party code of minister 17. Original: v147x

junior_minister17 Party code of junior minister 17. Original: v148x

minister18 Party code of minister 18. Original: v149x

junior_minister18 Party code of junior minister 18. Original: v150x

minister19 Party code of minister 19. Original: v151x

junior_minister19 Party code of junior minister 19. Original: v152x

minister20 Party code of minister 20. Original: v153x

junior_minister20 Party code of junior minister 20. Original: v154x

minister21 Party code of minister 21. Original: v155x

junior_minister21 Party code of junior minister 21. Original: v156x

minister22 Party code of minister 22. Original: v157x

junior_minister22 Party code of junior minister 22. Original: v158x

minister23 Party code of minister 23. Original: v159x

junior_minister23 Party code of junior minister 23. Original: v160x

minister24 Party code of minister 24. Original: v161x

junior_minister24 Party code of junior minister 24. Original: v162x

minister25 Party code of minister 25. Original: v163x

junior_minister25 Party code of junior minister 25. Original: v164x

minister26 Party code of minister 26. Original: v165x

junior_minister26 Party code of junior minister 26. Original: v166x

minister27 Party code of minister 27. Original: v167x

junior_minister27 Party code of junior minister 27. Original: v168x

minister28 Party code of minister 28. Original: v169x

junior_minister28 Party code of junior minister 28. Original: v170x

minister29 Party code of minister 29. Original: v171x

junior_minister29 Party code of junior minister 29. Original: v172x

minister30 Party code of minister 30. Original: v173x

junior_minister30 Party code of junior minister 30. Original: v174x

minister31 Party code of minister 31. Original: v175x

junior_minister31 Party code of junior minister 31. Original: v176x

minister32 Party code of minister 32. Original: v177x

junior_minister32 Party code of junior minister 32. Original: v178x

minister33 Party code of minister 33. Original: v179x

junior_minister33 Party code of junior minister 33. Original: v180x

minister34 Party code of minister 34. Original: v181x

junior_minister34 Party code of junior minister 34. Original: v182x

minister35 Party code of minister 35. Original: v183x

junior_minister35 Party code of junior minister 35. Original: v184x

minister36 Party code of minister 36. Original: v185x

junior_minister36 Party code of junior minister 36. Original: v186x

minister37 Party code of minister 37. Original: v187x

junior_minister37 Party code of junior minister 37. Original: v188x

minister38 Party code of minister 38. Original: v189x

junior_minister38 Party code of junior minister 38. Original: v190x

minister39 Party code of minister 39. Original: v191x

junior_minister39 Party code of junior minister 39. Original: v192x

minister40 Party code of minister 40. Original: v193x

junior_minister40 Party code of junior minister 40. Original: v194x

minister41 Party code of minister 41. Original: v195x

junior_minister41 Party code of junior minister 41. Original: v196x

minister42 Party code of minister 42. Original: v197x

junior_minister42 Party code of junior minister 42. Original: v198x

minister43 Party code of minister 43. Original: v199x

junior_minister43 Party code of junior minister 43. Original: v200x

minister44 Party code of minister 44. Original: v201x

junior_minister44 Party code of junior minister 44. Original: v202x

minister45 Party code of minister 45. Original: v203x

junior_minister45 Party code of junior minister 45. Original: v204x

minister46 Party code of minister 46. Original: v205x

junior_minister46 Party code of junior minister 46. Original: v206x

minister47 Party code of minister 47. Original: v207x

junior_minister47 Party code of junior minister 47. Original: v208x

minister48 Party code of minister 48. Original: v209x

junior_minister48 Party code of junior minister 48. Original: v210x

minister49 Party code of minister 49. Original: v211x

junior_minister49 Party code of junior minister 49. Original: v212x

minister50 Party code of minister 50. Original: v213x

junior_minister50 Party code of junior minister 50. Original: v214x

Honorary_Deputy_PM Does the deputy PM hold a honorary title in combination with ordinary portfolio? 0 = Ordinary portfolio. 1 = Honorary title. Original: v215x

N_ministers Number of ministries. Original: v216x

N_cab_mem Number of cabinet members. Original: v217x

term_election Cabinet terminated with regular election, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v218x

term_other Cabinet terminated because of other constitutional reason, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v219x

term_death Cabinet terminated due to death of the prime minister, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v220x

term_early_elec Cabinet terminated because of early election, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v221x

term_enlarge Cabinet terminated because of voluntary enlargement, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v222x

term_defeat Cabinet terminated due to defeat in parliament, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v223x

term_conf_policy Cabinet terminated because of conflict between coalition partner over policy issue, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v224x

term_conf_personal Cabinet terminated because of conflict between coalition partner over a personal issue, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v225x

term_conf_parties For cases where a cabinet ended due to conflict between coalition partners, this variable lists which parties were involved. Original: v226x

term_conf_intra Cabinet terminated due to an intra party conflict, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v227x

term_conf_intraparties For cases where a cabinet ended due to intra party conflict, this variable labels the party. Original: v228x

term_conf_intratype For cases where a cabinet ended due to intra party conflict, this categorizes the type of conflict, Original: v229x. **L** = Conflict in national party leadership, **NL** = Conflict between united national party leadership and non-leaders, **LNL** = Conflict in national party leadership involving non-leaders

term_nonparl_election Cabinet terminated due to a non-parliamentary election, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v230x

term_opinion Cabinet terminated due to a popular opinion shock, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v231x

term_security Cabinet terminated due to an international or national security event, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v232x

term_economy Cabinet terminated due to an economic event, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v233x

term_personal Cabinet terminated due to a personal event, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v234x

policy_area_dominant Policy area dominant, yes(1) or no(0). The codebook doesn't provide any more information on this variable. It probably refers to if the policy area that experienced an event that terminated the cabinet was a dominant policy area for that cabinet. Original: v235x

minister_involved Which ministries were involved in a terminal event. Original: v236x

desc_dominant_policy Description of dominant poicy area summarized in one word. Original: v237x

term_tech Did the cabinet end due to a technical issue, yes(1) or no(0). Technical issues: Regular parliamentary election, other constitutional reasons and death of prime minister. Original: v238x

term_event Did the cabinet end due to a terminal event, yes(1) or no(0). Terminal events: Non-parliamentary election, popular opinion shock, international or national security issue, economic event and personal event. Original: v239x

term_behave Did the cabinet end due to a behavioral/discretionary reason, yes(1) or no(0). Behavioral/discretyionary terminations: Early parliamentary election, voluntary enlargement of coalition, cabinet defeat in parliament, conflict between coalition parties both over policy and personal issues and intra party conflict. Original: v240x

office Was cabinet in office at election, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v241x

election_year Election year following cabinet. Original: v242x

result1 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 1. Original: v243x

result2 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 2. Original: v244x

result3 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 3. Original: v245x

result4 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 4. Original: v246x

result5 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 5. Original: v247x

result6 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 6. Original: v248x

result7 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 7. Original: v249x

result8 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 8. Original: v250x

result9 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 9. Original: v251x

result10 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 10. Original: v252x

result11 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 11. Original: v253x

result12 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 12. Original: v254x

result13 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 13. Original: v255x

result14 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 14. Original: v256x

result15 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 15. Original: v257x

result16 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 16. Original: v258x

result17 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 17. Original: v259x

result18 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 18. Original: v260x

result19 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 19. Original: v261x

result20 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 20. Original: v262x

result21 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 21. Original: v263x

result22 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 22. Original: v264x

result23 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 23. Original: v265x

result24 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 24. Original: v266x

result25 Gain/loss of cabinet parties, party 25. Original: v267x

result_cabinet Gain/loss of cabinet. Original: v268x

investiture_votes Number of unsuccessful investiture votes before cabinet was installed. Original: v269x

invstiture_pro Number of investiture votes pro government in the final investiture vote. Original: v270x

investiture_against Number of investiture votes against government in the final investiture vote. Original: v271x

invstiture_abstain Number of abstained votes in the final investiture vote. Original: v272x

invstiture_other Number of other votes in the final investiture vote. Original: v273x

confidence_vote Number of no confidence votes. Original: v274x

term_confidence Cabinet removed by no confidence vote, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v275x

resign_confidence Cabinet resigned to preempt no confidence vote. Original: v276x

specific_confidence_vote Number of confidence votes under specific constitutional mechanism. Original: v277x

failed_confidence Cabinet removed by failed confidence vote, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v278x

early_election Cabinet ended with early election, yes(1) or no(0). Original: v279x

dissolver This identifies the main constitutional actor that caused the early election. Not the formal signatory, but rather the person or body that made the final decision. Original: v280x. 1 = HoS, 2 = PM, 3 = Cabinet, 4 = Parliamentary majority, 5 = Automatic constitutional provision

Details

"Original:" under the variable descriptions indicate the original names of the variables.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: www.pol.umu.se/ccpd

References

Strøm, Kaare; Müller, Wolfgang C. and Bergman, Torbjörn, eds. (2008). *Cabinets and Coalition Bargaining: the Democratic Life Cycle in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Project homepage: www.pol.umu.se/ccpd

See Also

StromMuller

Examples

```
data(Portfolio)
library(survival)

#This example identifies some common features which affects how
#long it takes to bargain a cabinet
Portfolio$eff_parties_low[which(Portfolio$eff_parties_low==99999)] <- NA
Portfolio$surp_cabinet[which(Portfolio$surp_cabinet==99999)] <- NA
```

```
Portfolio$maj_cabinet[which(Portfolio$maj_cabinet==99999)] <- NA
Portfolio$parl_parties[which(Portfolio$parl_parties==99999)] <- NA
Portfolio$cab_seatshare_low[which(Portfolio$cab_seatshare_low==99999)] <- NA
Portfolio$new_government[which(Portfolio$new_government==99999)] <- NA
Portfolio$new_government[which(Portfolio$new_government==3)] <- NA


summary(coxph(Surv(barg_days) ~ cluster(country_code) + cabinet_parties + factor(coalition)
              + factor(maj_cabinet) + factor(new_government) + factor(surp_cabinet) +
              eff_parties_low + cab_seatshare_low
              ,data=Portfolio))
#New cabinets takes longer to bargain.
#The more parties in parliament, the longer it takes to bargain.
#The more seats the cabinet parties have in parliament, the longer it takes to bargain.


data(Portfolio)
library(ggplot2)
#This figure shows and increasing trend in number of no confidence votes
ggplot(Portfolio, aes(decade, confidence_vote, group = country_code)) +
  geom_line() + geom_smooth(aes(group = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous("N confidence votes") +
  scale_x_continuous("Decade")
```

PWT   *PWT - Penn World Tables*

Description

This is PWT 7.1, released on Nov 30, 2012

Format

A balanced data frame with 11590 rows and 36 columns. It includes 90 countries between 1950 - 2010.

isocode Country name abbreviation, iso format

year Year

population Population (in thousands)

exchange_us Exchange Rate to US$

currency National Currency (Local Currency Unit)

ppp_us Purchasing Power Parity over GDP (in national currency units per US$)

ppp_gk_current Total PPP Converted GDP, G-K method, at current prices (in milions I$)

ppppc_gk_current PPP Converted GDP Per Capita, G-K method, at current prices (in I$)

ppppc_average_current PPP Converted GDP Per Capita, average GEKS-CPDW, at current prices (in I$)

ppppc_domestic_absorption_current PPP Converted Domestic Absorption Per Capita, average GEKS-CPDW, at current prices (in I$)

ppppc_consumption_current Consumption Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at current prices [cgdp], (percent)

gov_ppppc_consumption_current Government Consumption Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at current prices [cgdp], (percent)

ppppc_investment_current Investment Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at current prices [cgdp], (percent)

gdp_price_level_gk Price Level of GDP, G-K method (US = 100)

gdp_price_level_average Price Level of GDP, average of GEKS-CPDW (US = 100)

consumption_price_level Price Level of Consumption. PPP over consumption / XRAT

gov_consumption_price_level Price Level of Government Consumption. PPP over government consumption / XRAT

investment_price_level Price Level of Investment. PPP over investment / XRAT

openness_current Openness at Current Prices (percent)

gnp_gdp_ratio Ratio of GNP to GDP (percent)

relative_ppppc_gk_current PPP Converted GDP Per Capita Relative to the United States, G-K method, at current prices, [cgdp](US = 100)

relative_ppppc_average_current PPP Converted GDP Per Capita Relative to the United States, average GEKS-CPDW, at current prices, [cgdp2](US = 100)

ppppc_cgi_derived_constant PPP Converted GDP Per Capita (Laspeyres), derived from growth rates of c, g, i, at 2005 constant prices

ppppc_domestic_derived_constant PPP Converted GDP Per Capita (Laspeyres), derived from growth rates of domestic absorption, at 2005 constant prices

ppppc_constant PPP Converted GDP Per Capita (Chain Series), at 2005 constant prices

ppppc_consumption_constant Consumption Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at 2005 constant prices [rgdpl]

gov_ppppc_consumption_constant Government Consumption Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at 2005 constant prices [rgdpl]

ppppc_investment_constant Investment Share of PPP Converted GDP Per Capita at 2005 constant prices [rgdpl]

openness__constant Openness at 2005 constant prices (percent)

ppp_adult_constant PPP Converted GDP Chain per equivalent adult at 2005 constant prices

ppp_chain_worker_constant PPP Converted GDP Chain per worker at 2005 constant prices

ppp_laspeyres_worker_constant PPP Converted GDP Laspeyres per worker at 2005 constant prices

ppp_engaged_constant PPP Converted GDP Laspeyres person engaged at 2005 constant prices

ppp_employment_constant PPP Converted GDP Laspeyres per person counted in total employment at 2005 constant prices

ppp_workhour_constant PPP Converted GDP Laspeyres per hour worked by employees at 2005 constant prices

ppp_gdi_constant PPP Converted Gross Domestic Income (RGDPL adjusted for Terms of Trade changes) at 2005 constant prices

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw and Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Homepage: https://pwt.sas.upenn.edu/php_site/pwt_index.php

References

Alan Heston, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten, Penn World Table Version 7.1, Center for International Comparisons of Production, Income and Prices at the University of Pennsylvania, Nov 2012.

Examples

```
data(PWT)
library(ggplot2)
# A simple plot of trends in the data
ggplot(PWT, aes(year, gov_ppppc_consumption_constant, group = isocode)) +
geom_line() + geom_smooth(aes(group = 1)) +
  scale_y_continuous("Yearly government consumption of PPP converted GDP per capita")
```

Qog   *Qog - Quality of Government dataset*

Description

The Quality of Government data is one of the most extensive datasets. It covers both institutional features of a regime but also how the regime performs across different economic and social sectors.

Format

A balanced dataframe with 14137 rows and 728 variables. It covers 211 countries between 1946 - 2012.

Details

This is a very extensive dataset with 728 variables. Their covarge differs in both space and time. An extensive overview of the variables is not yet available in the uacd-package. However, an extensive codebook can be found at the Quality of Government Institute's homepage: http://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/Codebook_QoG_Std15May13.pdf

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

References

Teorell, Jan, Nicholas Charron, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Petrus Sundin & Richard Svensson. 2013. The Quality of Government Dataset, version 30Apr13. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute. Qog online: http://www.qog.pol.gu.se

Examples

```
#This example shows how to merge ParlGov and Qog so that
#ParlGov's party-varying variables are noted for the prime ministers party.
data(ParlGov)
data(Qog)
library(countrycode)
ParlGov$ccodecow <- countrycode(ParlGov$country_name_short,"iso3c","cown")
ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(is.na(ParlGov$ccodecow)==FALSE),] #Remove DDR

PrimeM <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$year >= 1946 & ParlGov$prime_minister==1 &
                        ParlGov$DecemberandCensored > 0),]

PQ <- merge(PrimeM,Qog,by=c("ccodecow","year"),all.x=TRUE)
```

Ray   *Ray - Ray, Marks/Steenberg Party Dataset*

Description

This dataset combines the data from Leonard Ray for 1984, 1988, 1992, 1996 with the data collected by Gary Marks and Marco Steenbergen for 1999 (with the help of Liesbet Hooghe, DavidScott, and Carole Wilson.)

Format

A dataframe with 686 rows and 26 variables. It includes 184 parties from 14 countries. For full documentation, see <http://chesdata.eu/>

eastwest Eastern or western Europe.

eumember Membership status.

country Two- or Three-letter country abbreviation

expert Number of experts who evaluated this party

var00001 Not in codebook.

party_id Party id

year Year expert was asked to evaluate the party

party Party name abbreviation

vote Share of votes party got in the election most prior to the year.

family classification is primarily based on Hix and Lord (1997), except that they place confessional and agrarian parties in separate categories. Family association for parties in Central/Eastern Europe is based primarily on Derksen classification (now incorporated in Wikipedia), triangulated by a) membership or affiliation with international and EU party associations, and b) self-identification.

position overall orientation of the party leadership towards European integration, from 1 - 7 where 7 is most in favor of integration.

salience1 relative salience of European integration in the party's public stance. 1 - 5 where 5 indicates high importance.

dissent1 degree of dissent in party on European integration. 1 - 5 where 5 represents extreme division.

future stance of a party in 1999 on the future of European integration [1999 only]

ep position of the party leadership on the powers of the European Parliament. 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor for power to the European parliament.

fiscal Position of party leadership on tax harmonization in the EU. Higher value indicate more in favor of tax harmonization. Only asked in 1999

employ Position of party leadership on common employment policy in EU. Higher value indicate more in favor of employment policy. Only asked in 2002

ecohesion position of the party leadership on EU cohesion or regional policy (e.g. the structural funds). 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor for cohesion.

environ Position of party leadership on common EU environmental policy. Higher value indicate more in favor of common EU environmental policy. Only asked in 1999 and 2002

asylum osition of party leadership on common policy on political asylum. Higher value indicate more in favor of common policy on political asylum. Only asked in 1999 and 2002

foreign position of the party leadership on EU foreign and security policy. 1 - 7 where 7 indicates strong favor for common EU policy.

eu_turkey position of the party leadership on EU enlargement to Turkey. 1 - 7 where 7 is most favorable to enlargement. Only asked in 2006 and 2010

lrgen Overall ideological left-right placement. 0=Extreme left, 10=Extreme Right

lrecon position of the party in terms of its ideological stance on economic issues. Parties can be classified in terms of their stance on economic issues. Parties on the economic left want government to play an active role in the economy. Parties on the economic right emphasize a reduced economic role for government: privatization, lower taxes, less regulation, less government spending, and a leaner welfare state. 0 = extreme left, 10 = extreme right.

galtan position of the party in terms of of their views on democratic freedoms and rights. "Libertarian" or "postmaterialist" parties favor expanded personal freedoms, for example, access to abortion, active euthanasia, same-sex marriage, or greater democratic participation. "Traditional" or "authoritarian" parties often reject these ideas; they value order, tradition, and stability, and believe that the government should be a firm moral authority on social and cultural issues. 0 = Libertarian/postmaterialst, 10=Traditional/Authoritarian

pro_anti Variable `position` recoded into a trichotomous variable.0 = anti, 1 = netural, 2 = pro

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

http://chesdata.eu/

References

Budge, Ian, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Andrea Volkens, Judith Bara. 2001. Mapping Policy Preferences : Estimates for Parties, Electors, and Governments, 1945-1998. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Castles, Francis G., and Peter Mair. 1984. "Left-Right Political Scales: Some 'Expert' Judgments." European Journal of Political Research 12 (1): 73-88.

Huber, John, and Ronald Inglehart. 1995. "Expert Interpretations of Party Space and Party Locations in 42 Societies." Party Politics 1 (1): 73-111.

Ray, Leonard. 1999. "Measuring Party Orientations toward European Integration: Results from an Expert Survey." European Journal of Political Research 36(3): 283-306

See Also

CHES ChapelHill2010 ChapelHill2006 ChapelHill2002 ChapelHill1999

Examples

```
library(uacd)
data(Ray)
```

SIP   *SIP - Scalar of Polities from Gates, Hegre, Jones, Strand (2006).*

Description

This dataset contains 14291 rows and 30 columns. This is a start-stop data set with countries as entities.

Format

A dataframe with 14291 rows and 30 variables. It includes 68 countries between 1800 - 2000.

gwno Gleditsch and Ward country code.

polid Since each country can have several polities during it's history, we separate different polities from each other through different Polity IDs.

startd The start date as a DATE type variable.

endd The end date as a DATE type variable. This, and the previous variable, is only included in order to ease the readability of the dataset.

startnd The start date represented as the number of days since 1 January 1800.

endnd The end date represented as the number of days since 1 January 1800.

xconst The 'Executive Constraints' dimension (Polity IV codebook, p.21).

xrec The 'Executive Recruitment' dimension. This variable is constructed out of three PolityIV indicators: XRCOMP, XRREC, and XROPEN.

part The 'Participation' dimension. This variable is calculated from Tatu Vanhanen's (2000) Polyarchy dataset. Primarily, we define this dimension parallel to Vanhanen's participation indicator, which measures the fraction of the population which participated in an election. However, since we theoretically are interested in capturing the extent to which the capacity of changing the composition of the government is distributed in a society, we have taken the effective competition in the election into account, so that the participation score is multiplied with the fraction [Competition/30

status This variable defines whether the polity ended on the end date or not. Our data end at 31 December 2000, and all polities in existence at this day are ended. However, this should not be analyzed as the end of a polity, since it is just the end of us observing the polity. This is often referred to as 'censoring' in the survival analysis literature. For analytical purposes, it is practical to add a number of censored observations, which effectively increases the number of control cases, and which further improves the strength of the analysis. All these additional control cases will be recorded with status equal to 0, similar to those observations that end on 3 December 2000. For the analysis in "Institutional Inconsistency and Political Instability: Polity Duration, 1800-2000", we censor every observation at the end of every year, which consequently means that the number 0's vastly outnumbers the 1's.

duration The duration of that polity, measured in the number of days.

demindex Distance from (0,0,0), Ideal Autocracy. Absence of Participation, Executive recruitment and Executive Constraints

dist001 Distance from (0,0,1). First digit: Participation. Second digit: Executive Recruitment. Third digit: Executive constraints

dist010 Distance from (0,1,0). First digit: Participation. Second digit: Executive Recruitment. Third digit: Executive constraints

dist011 Distance from (0,1,1). First digit: Participation. Second digit: Executive Recruitment. Third digit: Executive constraints

dist100 Distance from (1,0,0). First digit: Participation. Second digit: Executive Recruitment. Third digit: Executive constraints

dist101 Distance from (1,0,1). First digit: Participation. Second digit: Executive Recruitment. Third digit: Executive constraints

dist110 Distance from (1,1,0). First digit: Participation. Second digit: Executive Recruitment. Third digit: Executive constraints

dist111 Distance from (1,1,1). Ideal democracy. A regime with Participation, Executive Constraints and Executive recruitment.

distmid Distance from (1/2,1/2,1/2). First digit: Participation. Second digit: Executive Recruitment. Third digit: Executive constraints

mindist Most Proximate Corner.

ourtype Regime Categorization, without Ceasaristic regimes.

ourtype_ncaes Not in codebook.

sip2 Scalar Index of Polities

year Year.

sip2status Scalar Index of Polities Change (not in use).

sip2ysc Calender years since the previous change in the SIP2 score.

sip2_previous The SIP2 score of the previous polity.

stsetpolid Variables for specifying Stata analysis.

stsetorig Variables for specifying Stata analysis.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

http://www.prio.no/Data/Governance/MIRPSSIP/

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-5907.2006.00222.x/abstract.

References

Gates, Hegre, Jones, Strand (2006). "Institutional Inconsistency and Political Instability: Polity Duration, 1800–2000", American Journal of Political Science: 50(4).

See Also

PolityIV PolityIVcoups ACImpev DD

Examples

```
#This is an unsuccessful attempt to replicate table 1 in the article
data(SIP)
SIP$demindex[SIP$demindex==-999] <- NA
SIP$dist111[SIP$dist111 >=1000] <- NA
SIP$distmid[SIP$distmid >=999] <- NA


SIP$agedummy <- ifelse(SIP$year <= 1839,0,
                    ifelse(SIP$year >= 1849 & SIP$year<=1879,1,
                        ifelse(SIP$year >=1880 & SIP$year<=1919,2,
                            ifelse(SIP$year >=1920 & SIP$year<=1959,3,
                                ifelse(SIP$year >=1960 & SIP$year<=2000,4,
                                    NA)))))


SIP$regime <- ifelse(SIP$distmid < SIP$dist111 & SIP$distmid < SIP$demindex,0,
                    ifelse(SIP$demindex < SIP$dist111 &
                            SIP$demindex < SIP$distmid,1,
                        ifelse(SIP$dist111 < SIP$distmid &
                                SIP$dist111 < SIP$demindex,2,NA)))

library(survival);library(eha)
#This should replicate table 1 in the article, but it is not similar.
#scale set at 365.25 is from their .do-file.
Table1 <- survreg(Surv(endnd,status) ~ cluster(stsetpolid) + factor(regime)
                + factor(agedummy),
                data=SIP,dist="loglogistic")

round(exp(Table1$coefficients),2)
summary(Table1)
```

StromMuller	*StromMuller - The Comparative Parliamentary Data Archive*

Description

This is the The Comparative Parliamentary Data Archive dataset.

Format

A dataframe with 424 rows and 197 variables. Each row is a unique government. It covers 17 countries between 1945 - 2000.

Country Country code. Original: v001x: 01 Austria, 02 Belgium, 03 Denmark, 04 Finland, 05 France, 06 Germany, 07 Greece, 08 Iceland, 09 Ireland, 10 Italy, 11 Luxembourg, 12 the Netherlands, 13 Norway, 14 Portugal, 15 Spain, 16 Sweden, 17 United Kingdom

Cabinet_code Country code followed by cabinet number code. Original: v002x

Cabinet Cabinet name. Original: v003x

Date_in Inauguration date. Original: v004x

Date_out Date cabinet left office. Original: v005x

Start_Decade 20th century decade cabinet started. Original: v030y

End_Decade 20th century decade cabinet ended. Original: v030y2

Post_Election_Cabinet Post election cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v040y

Max_Possible_Cab_Duration Max possible cabinet duration in days. Original: v041y

Absolute_No._Parl_Parties Absolute number of parties in parliament. Original: v042y

Effective_No._Parl_Parties Effective number of parties in parliament. Original: v043y

Bargaining_Power_Fragmentation Parliament bargaining power fragmentation index. Original:
    v044y

Cabinet_Bargaining_Power_Frag Cabinet bargaining power fragmentation index. Original: v044y2

Largest_Party_Seat_Share Larges party seat share. Original: v045y

Bargaining_Power_of_Largest_Party Larges party's bargaining power in Banzhaf index. Origi-
    nal:v046y

Minority_Situation_in_Parliament Minority situation in parliament, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v0047y

Non_partisan_cabinet Non partisan cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v048y

Coalition_Cabinet Coalition cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v049y

Cabinet_Seat_Share Cabinet seat share in percentage-points. Original: v050y

Number_of_Cabinet_Parties Number of parties in cabinet. Original: v051y

Change_in_Cabinet_Parties Change in cabinet parties. 1 = Increase, 0 =No change, -1 = De-
    crease. Original: v051y2

Max_Bargaining_Power_Pty_in_Cab Max bargaining power pty in cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Orig-
    inal: v052y

Single_Party_Majority_Cabinet Single party majority cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v053y

Single_Party_Minority_Cabinet Single party minority cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v054y

Minority_Coalition Minority coalition cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v055y

Majority_Cabinet Majority coalition cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v056y

Minimal_Winning_Coalition A minimal winning coalition, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v057y

Surplus_Majority_Cabinet A surplus majority cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v058y

Government_Type Government type. 1 = Minority, 2 = Minimal winning coalition, 3 = Surplus.
    Original: v058y2

Number_of_Ministries Number of ministries. Original: v059y

Change_in_Number_of_Ministries Change in number of ministries, Original: v059y2. 1 = In-
    crease, 0 = No change, -1 = Decrease.

Number_of_Cabinet_Members Number of people that are members of cabinet. Original: v060y

Change_in_Number_of_Ministers Change in number of peoples that are members of cabinet. 1
    = Increase, 0 = No change, -1 Decrease. Original: v060y2

Disproportionality_Index Disproportionality index. Original: v061y

Weighted_Disproportionality_Index Disproportionality index, weighted. Original: v062y

Watchdog_junior_ministers Watchdog junior ministries, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v063y

Extremist_Party_Seat_Share Extremist party seat share in percentage. Original: 080y

Parliamentary_Preference_Range Parliamentary preference range in points. Original: v081y

Polarization_(BP_Weighted) BP weighted polarization manifesto points. Polarization is based on the following equation:

$$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i(x_i - \bar{x}_i)^2}$$

b is for bargaining power of party i, x is the left-right position of party i, and x bar is the weighted average of left-right positions of all parties. Original: v082y

Effective_N_of_Issue_Dimens Effective number of issue dimensions. Original: v083y

No_Core_Party 1=No dominant dimension 0=Dominant dimension. Original: v084y

Median_Party_Bargaining_Power Bargaining power of median party in Banzhaf index. Original: v085y

Largest_Party_Distance_to_Median Largest party distance to median in manifesto points. Original: v086y

Cabinet_Preference_Range Cabinet preference range in manifesto points. Original: v088y

Median_Party_(1st_Dim)_in_Cab Is 1st dimension's median party in cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v089y

Median Party_(2nd_Dim)_in_Cab Is 2nd dimension's median party in cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Note: Experts coded Denmark, France, Greece as having 1 dim., for these countries, this variable is coded with the 2nd dim equaling the 1st dim. Original: v090y

Connected_Cab A connected cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v091y

Minimal_Winning_Connected_Cab A minimal winning connected cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v091y2

Conservative_Cab Cabinet majority from conservative bloc, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v092y

Socialist_Cab Cabinet majority from socialist bloc, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v093y

List_PR Is the electoral system "List PR", 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v120y

Lower_Chamber_Only_Decides_Leg Lower chamber only decides legislature, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v121y

Supermajority_for_Const_Amend Supermajority needed for constitutional amendments, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v122y

Strong_Second_Chamber Strong second chamber, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v123y

Weak_Second_Chamber Weak second chamber, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v124y

Bicameralism Bicameralism, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v124y2

Opposition_Influence Opposition influence. Coded as in Laver-Hunt, except Iceland. Original: v125y

Positive_Parliamentarism Positive parliamentarism, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v126y

Ex_Ante_Gvt_Program_Screen Ex ante government program screen, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v127y

Abs_Majority_No_confidence Absolute majority vote of no confidence, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v128y

Constructive_No_Confidence Constructive vote of no confidence, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v129y

Cabinet_Rule_Unanimity Cabinet rule: Unanimity, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v130y

Cabinet_Rule_PM_Consensus Cabinet rule: PM consensus, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v131y

Cabinet_Co_decides_Leg Cabinet co-decides legislature, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v132y

PM_Cabinet_Powers PM cabinet powers, 1 point each of 7 PM cabinet powers. Original: v133y

PM_Dissolution_Powers PM dissolution power, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v134y

PM_Cab_Appt_Power PM cabinet appointment power, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v135y

HoS_Discretionary_Cab_Appt_Role HoS discretionary cabinet appointment role, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v136y

Semi_Presidentialism Semi-presidentialism, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v137y

Junior_Minister_Institution Junior minister institution, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v138y

Size_of_Lower_Chamber Number of seats in lower chamber. Original: v139y

Continuation_Rule Continuation rule, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v140y

Prior_Cab_Reg._El._Termination Prior cabinet: Regular election termination, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v160y

Prior_Cab_Technical_Termination Prior cabinet: Technical termination, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v160y1

Prior_Cab_Other_Tech_Termination Prior cabinet: Other technical termination, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v161y

Prior_Cab_Other_Constitutional_Term Prior cabinet: Other constitutional termination, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v161y1

Prior_Cab_Death_of_PM_Term Prior cabinet: Death of PM termination, 1=yes 0=No. Original: v161y2

Prior_Cab_Intraparty_Conflict_Term Prior cabinet: Intraparty conflict termination, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v162y

Prior_Cab_Early_Election_Term Prior cabinet: Early election termination, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v163y

Prior_Cab_Conflict_Termination Prior cabinet: conflict termination, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v164y

Prior_Cab_Behavioral_Termination Prior cabinet: Behavioral termination, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v165y

Same_PM_and_Cabinet Same PM & cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v166y

Same_parties_in_cabinet Same parties in cabinet, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v166y2

Same_PM Same PM, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v166y3

Cabinet_bargaining_duration Cabinet bargaining duration in days. Original: v167y

Cabinet_bargaining_duration_add1 Cabinet bargaining duration in days + 1 (for duration analysis). Original: v167y2

inconclusive_bargaining_round Inconclusive bargaining round, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v168y

N_of_inconclusive_bargaining_rnds Number of inconclusive bargaining rounds. Original: v168y2

Coalition_Agreement_Dummy Coalition agreement, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v169y

Coalition_Agreement_Category Coalition agreement. 0 = No 1 = Pre, 2 = Post, 3 = IE, 4 = Pre & Post. Original: 169y2

Size_of_agreement_(approx._words) Size of agreement in approximate number of words. Original: v169y9

General_procedural_rules_(in_percent) General procedural rulas in percentage. Original: v169y10

Policy_specific_procedural_rule_(in_percent) Policy specific procedural rules in percent. Original: v169y11

Distribution_of_offices_(in_percent) Distribution of offices in percentage. Original: v169y12

Distribution_of_competences_(in_percent) Distribution of competences. Original v169y13

Policies_(in_percent) Policies in percentage. Original: v169y14

Comprehensive_Policy_Agreement Comprehensive policy agreement, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v170y

Policy_Agreement_Short Policy agreement. 0 = No, 1 = Basic, 2 = Comprehensive. Original: v170y2

Policy_Agreement_Long Policy agreement. 0 = No, 1 = Few issues, 2 = Many issues, 3 = Comprehensive. Original: v170y3

Coalition_Discipline_in_Legislation Coalition discipline in legislation. 1 = Yes always, 2 = Yes, except explicitly exempted, 3 = No, except explicit policies, 4 = No. Original: v171y

Unkown1 Variable not in codebook. Original: v171y1

Unkown2 Variable not in codebook. Original: v171y2

Unkown3 Variable not in codebook. Original: v171y3

Coalition_Discipline_in_Legislation_Alternative Coalition discipline in legislation. 1 = Yes always, 2 = Yes, except explicitly exempted, 3 = No. Original: v171y4

Coalition_Discipline_in_Other_Parliamentary_Behavior Coalition discipline in other parliamentary behavior. 1 =Yes always, 2 = Yes, except explicitly exempted, 3 = No, except explicit policies, 4 = No. Original: v171yt

Comprehensive_Policy_Agreement_(alt) Alternative comprehensive policy agreement, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v172y

Coalition_Agreement_(alt) Alternative coalition agreement, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v173y

Coalition_Discipline_in_Legislation_(alt) Alternative coalition discipline in legislation, Original: v174y. 1 = Yes always, 2 = Yes, except explicitly exempted, 3 = No, except explicit policies, 4 =No

Coalition_Discipline_in_Legislation_Dummy Coalition discipline in legislation dummy, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v174y1

Most_common_CRA Most common conflict resolution arena,. 0 = Internal, 1 = Mixed, 2 = External. Original: v176y2

Most_Common_CRA_qualitative Qualtitative information on most common conflict resolution arena. IC = Inner cabinet, CaC = Cabinet comm, CoC = Coal comm, Parl = Parl leaders, Pca = Combination of cabinet members & parliamentarians, PS = Party summit, O = Other. Original: v176yt

Serious_CRA Serious conflict resolution arena. 0 = Internal, 1 = Mixed, 2 = External. Original: v178y2

Serious_CRA_qualitative Qualtitative information on serious conflict resolution arena. IC = Inner cabinet, CaC = Cabinet comm, CoC = Coal comm, Parl = Parl leaders, Pca = Combination of cabinet members & parliamentarians, PS = Party summit, O = Other. Original: v178yt

Relative_Cab_Duration_percent Relative cabinet duration in percent. Origianl: v179y

Absolute_Cab_Duration Absolute cabinet duration in days. Original: v179y2

Early_Election_(No_Conflict) Early election but no conflict, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v180y

Terminal_event_lag_security Lagged terminal event: Security, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v200y

Terminal_event_lag_Economic Lagged terminal event: Economic, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v201y

Terminal_event_lag_Personal Lagged terminal event: Personal, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v202y

Terminal_event_lag_(Any) Lagged terminal event: Any, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v203y

Critical_Event_Lag Lagged critical event, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v203y2

Electoral_Volatility Electoral volatility. Original: v204y

Cabinet_Electoral_Volatility Cabinet electoral volatility. Original: v204y2

Inflation_(Cab_Beginning) Inflation at cabinet start. Original: v205y

Unemployment_(Cab_Beginning) Unemployment at cabinet start. Original: v206y

Growth_(Beginning) Growth at cabinet start. Original: v207y

Unemployment_(End) Unemployment at cabinet end. Original: v208y

Inflation_(End) Inflation at cabinet end. Original: v209y

Growth_(End) Growth at cabinet end. Original: v210y

Terminal_events_Opinion_Shock Terminal event: Opinnion shock, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v213y

Terminal_events_security Terminal event: Security, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v214y

Terminal_events_Economic Terminal event: Economic, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v215y

Terminal_events_Personal Terminal event: Personal, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v216y

Critical_Event Critical event, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v216y2

Terminal_Event_Any Terminal event: Any, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v216y3

Government_Termination_Cause Governement termination cause, Original: v217y. 0 = Technical Termination, 1 = Conflict Termination, 2 = Voluntary early election

Government_Termination_Regular_Election Government termination: regular election, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y2

Government_Termination_Other_Technical Government termination: Other technical, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y3

Government_Termination_Early_Election Government termination: Early election, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y4

Government_Termination_Voluntary_Early_Election Government termination: Voluntary early election, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y5

Government_Termination_Voluntary_Early_Election_lag Government termination: Voluntary early election lagged, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y5l

Government_Termination_Discretionar_No_Election Government termination: Discretionary no election, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y6

Government_Termination_Technical Government termination: Technical, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y7

Government_Termination_Cabinet_defeat_in_parliament Government termination: Cabinet defeat in parliament, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y23

Government_Termination_Inter_party_policy Government termination: Inter-party policy, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y24

Government_Termination_Inter_party_personal Government termination: Inter-party personal, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y25

Government_Termination_Intraparty_Conflict Government termination: Intraparty conflict, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y27

Government_Termination_Other_Constitutional_Reason Government termination: Other constitutional reason, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y31

Government_Termination_Death_of_PM Government termination: Death of PM, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v217y32

Cabinet_Termination_Voluntary_Enlargment Cabinet termination: Voluntary enlargement, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v218y

Cabinet_Termination_Voluntary_Enlargment_lag Cabinet termination: Voluntary enlargement lagged, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v218yl

Cabinet_El_Performance Cabinet termination: electoral performance in percent. Original: v219y

Cabinet_El_Performance_controlling_for_seat Cabinet termination: electoral performance in percent controlled for seat share. Original: v219y2

Previous_Cab_All_Parties_Lost_Votes Previous cabinet: all parties lost votes, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v219y3

Previous_Cab_Mixed_Electoral_Fortunes Previous cabinet: mixed electoral fortunes, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v219y4

Previous_Cab_All_Parties_Gained_Votes Previous cabinet: all parties gained votes, 1=Yes 0=No. Original: v219y5

Finance_Ministers_Party_Electoral_Performace Finance minister's party electoral performance in percent. Original: v220y

Prime_Ministers_Party_Electoral_Performace Prime minister's party electoral performance in percent. Original: v221y

Country_Name A variable with country names instead of id-codes. This is created by the UACD-team.

Details

The variables have been given more intuitive names. These names approximate variable names in the column "Names" in the original codebook. Spaces are written as a underscore: _. Some of the names were identical, therefore some changes had to be made. The original variable name of all the variables are noted behind "Original" in the list above. There are also three variables in the dataset not mentioned in the codebook. Their original names were v171y1, v171y2 and v171y3. Here they are named Unknown1-3.

Coding decisions for identifying cabinets similar to cabinets in ParlGov: To merge StromMuller with ParlGov, differences in coding of the cabinets had to be identified. These are differences found between the cabinets in StromMuller and ParlGov:

Austria: SM Gorbach II is ParlGov Gorbach III. SM Klaus II is ParlvGov Klaus III. ParlGov Klaus II is not in SM. Eyskens-cabinets written diferently.

Belgium: Martens is similar until number VII. But SM doesn't have ParlGov Martens VII. ParlGov Martens VIII is SM Martens VII, and therefore ParlGov Martens IX is SM Martens VIII

Denmark: Hansen I cabinet is written without "I" in SM. All Rasmussen cabinets are named "Rasmussen N" in ParlGov. Schluter-cabinets are written Schlüter in SM.

Finland: Aho I and II named a and b in SM. "Fieandt" named "Von Fieandt" in SM. Holkeri I and II named a and b in SM. Karjalinen I - III named I, Iia and Iib in SM. Lipponen I named "Lipponen" in SM. There are two Sukseleinen Ic in SM, and they represent Sukseleinen I and II in ParlGov. Sukselainen Ib and IV in SM have different dates then Sukselainen III in ParlGov. Torngren is Törngren in SM.

France: Only fifth republic in SM. SM Barre II is ParlGov Barre III. ParlGov Barre II is not in SM. SM Juppé is Juppe I in ParlGov, Juppe II is not in SM. ParlGov Mauroy II is not in SM. SM Mauroy II is ParlGov Mauroy III. Messmer III is not in SM. Pompidou V is not in SM.

Germany: ParlGov doesn't have Adenauer VIII og IX, SM do. ParlGov doesn't have Erhard III. ParlGov Kohl IV is SM Kohl V. ParlGov doesn't have SM Kohl IV. ParlGov Kohl V is therefore SM Kohl VI. SM Schmidt IV is not in ParlGov.

Greece: Papandreou A III in ParlGov is not the same as Papandreou III in SM. Papandreou A IV is Papandreou III. SM Karamnlis is ParlGov Karamanlis Kon II. ParlGov Karamanlis Kon I is not in SM. ParlGov Zolotas II is not in SM.

Iceland:SM Oddsson III is not in ParlGov

Ireland: Ahern II and III not in SM. SM Costello II is ParlGov Costello (Unusual coding in ParlGov-data). Parlgov Valera VII - IX is SM Valera VI - VII.

Italy: Amato II is not in SM. Andreotti: Similar until IV. Parlgov IV is not in SM. ParlGov V is SM IV. Berlusconi in SM is Berlusconi I in ParlGov. SM doesn't have the rest of the Berlusconi governments. Craxi II not in SM. D'Alema II is not in SM. ParlGov doesn't have De Gasperi I. Dini II not in SM. ParlGov Moro I and II not in SM. SM Moro II is ParlGov Moro IV, Moro III is Moro V. SM Parri is not in ParlGov.

Luxembourg: SM Dupong I - IV is Parlgov Dupong II - V.

Netherlands: Schermerhorn is not in ParlGov.

Norway: No dissimilarities found.

Portugal: SM Cavaco Silva is Silva in ParlGov. SM Sá Carneiro is Carneiro in ParlGov. ParlGov Soares IV is not in SM.

Spain: Navarro is not in ParlGov. SM Suarez I is not in ParlGov, SM Suárez II and III is ParlGov Suarez I and II.

Sweden: ParlGov Carlsson III is not in SM. SM Carlsson III is ParlGov Carlsson IV.

United Kingdom: ParlGov Churchill III is SM Churchill II

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: www.pol.umu.se/ccpd

References

Strøm, Kaare; Müller, Wolfgang C. and Bergman, Torbjörn, eds. (2008). Cabinets and Coalition Bargaining: the Democratic Life Cycle in Western Europe. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

See Also

Portfolio

Examples

```
data(StromMuller)

#Replicate model 2 in table 4.5 in Winter and Dumont in (ed.) Strom, Muller and Bergman:

StromMuller$inconclusive_bargaining_round <-
as.factor(as.character(StromMuller$inconclusive_bargaining_round))

summary(glm(inconclusive_bargaining_round ~ factor(Post_Election_Cabinet)
            + Max_Possible_Cab_Duration + Absolute_No._Parl_Parties
            + Bargaining_Power_Fragmentation,
            data=StromMuller[which(StromMuller$Minority_Situation_in_Parliament==1),],
```

```
                binomial(link = "logit")))

# Replicate model 2 in table 4.6 in Winter and Dumont in (ed.) Strom, Muller and Bergman:

library(survival)
Model2 <- coxph(Surv(Cabinet_bargaining_duration_add1) ~ factor(Post_Election_Cabinet)
                + Max_Possible_Cab_Duration + Absolute_No._Parl_Parties
                + Bargaining_Power_Fragmentation,
              data=StromMuller[which(StromMuller$Minority_Situation_in_Parliament==1),])
summary(Model2)
cox.zph(Model2)
#Two issues with their model: 1) The proportionality assumption is violated.
#2) It assumes that observations from the same country are independent.

#Lets fix 2):


ClusterModel2 <- (coxph(Surv(Cabinet_bargaining_duration_add1) ~ cluster(Country) +
factor(Post_Election_Cabinet) + Max_Possible_Cab_Duration + Absolute_No._Parl_Parties
                    + Bargaining_Power_Fragmentation,
                data=StromMuller[which(StromMuller$Minority_Situation_in_Parliament==1),]))
cox.zph(ClusterModel2)

#The proportionality violation is now even more severe.
```

UNHomicide	*UNHomicide - United Nations Homicide Statistics*

Description

United Nations Homicide Statistics

Format

A balanced dataframe with 3578 rows and 19 variables. It covers 217 countries between 1995 - 2011.

Region Geographical region

Subregion Geographical subregion

Firearm_Subregion Subregion as it is coded for values of homicides caused by firearms

City_Subregion Subregion as it is coded for values of homicides in most populous city

Country Country name

Source_Type Categorical indicating what kind of source the values are derived from: CJ = Criminal Justice, PH = Public Health.

Source Indicates which institution gathered the data

Firearm_Source_Type Categorical indicating what kind of source the values for the firearm data are derived from: CJ = Criminal Justice, PH = Public Health.

Firearm_Source Indicates which institution gathered the data for firearm homicides

City_Source Indicates which institution gathered the data for homicides in the most populous city

Sex_Source_Type Categorical indicating what kind of source the values for the homicides by sex data are derived from: CJ = Criminal Justice, PH = Public Health.

Sex_Source Indicates which institution gathered the data for homicides by sex. A cross indicates: Country information on causes of death not available for most causes. Estimates based on cause of death modelling and death registration data from other countries in the region. Further country-level information and data on specific causes was also used

Year Year

Rate Homicide rate per 100000 population. Based on the formula (count/population)*100,000

Count Absolute number of homicides

Firearm_Percent Percentage of homicides caused by firearms

Firearm_Rate Homicide caused by firearm rate per 100000 population

Firearm_Count Absolute number of homicides caused by firearms

City Country's most populous city

City_Rate Homicide rate per 100000 population in most populous city

City_Count Absolute number of homicides in most populous city

Males_percentage Percentage male homicide victims

Female_percentage Percentage female homicide victims

Undetermined_percentage Percentage homicides where the victims sex is undetermined

Males_Rate Male victims per 100000 population. It is unclear if this measure is males per 100000 total population, or per 100000 male population

Males_Rate Female victims per 100000 population. It is unclear if this measure is females per 100000 total population, or per 100000 female population

Details

Version: 2011 Global Study on Homicide. How subregion is coded varies between the general homicide data, data for firearm homicides and homicides in the most populous city uses. In addition, all (Homicides in general, homicides by firearm, homicides in most populous city and homicide by sex) datasets varies in how they measure in United Kingdom, Norther Ireland,Wales and Scotland. San Marino, Marshall Island, Cook Islands, Niue, and Tuvalu are only noted in the data set for homicides by sex. Time coverage varies alot between countries and between the different homicide measures.

NB! Homicide statistics are highly uncertain. Countries have different abilities to identify homicides, and this changes through the years. Comparison is therefore problematic both through time and space.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

UN homicide web page: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/homicide.html

References

UN homicide web page: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/homicide.html

Examples

```
# Does the percentage of homicides caused by firearms change the longer a cabinet has
# been in office?

data(ParlGov)
ParlGov$Start_year <- as.numeric(as.character(ParlGov$Start_year))
ParlGov$ParlGov$year <- as.numeric(as.character(ParlGov$ParlGov$year))
ParlGov$In_office <- ParlGov$year - ParlGov$Start_year
ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$year>=1995 & ParlGov$NewCab==1 &
ParlGov$DecemberandCensored==1),]
data(UNHomicide)

Homicide <- merge(ParlGov,UNHomicide,by.x=c("country_name","year"),
                  by.y=c("Country","Year"),all.x=TRUE)

Homicide$Rate <- as.numeric(Homicide$Rate)
Homicide <- Homicide[order(Homicide$country_name,Homicide$year),]
Homicide$fire_change <- NA
for(i in 2:nrow(Homicide)){
  Homicide$fire_change[i] <- ifelse(Homicide$country_name[i]==
  Homicide$country_name[i-1],
  Homicide$Firearm_Percentage[i]-Homicide$Firearm_Percentage[i-1],NA)
}

Homicide$firearm_lag <- NA
for(i in 2:nrow(Homicide)){
  Homicide$firearm_lag[i] <- ifelse(Homicide$country_name[i]==
  Homicide$country_name[i-1], Homicide$Firearm_Percentage[i-1],NA)
}

ArmsControl<- lm(fire_change ~ firearm_lag + poly(In_office,3)
                 + factor(country_name) ,data=Homicide)

termplot(ArmsControl,se=TRUE,term=2,rug=TRUE,
ylab="Change in per. homicides caused by firearms",
        xlab="Years in office")
abline(h=0)
```

UnsuccessfulSuccess	*UnsuccessfulSuccess - Replication data from "Unsuccessful Sucess? Failed No-Confidence Motions, Competence Signals and Electoral Support"*

Description

This is Laron K. Williams replication data from "Unsuccessful Sucess? Failed No-Confidence Motions, Competence Signals and Electoral Support"

Format

A data frame with 1099 rows and 21 columns. It includes 20 countries between 1953 - 2003.

nation Country

ccode Country code from Correlates of War

ptyname Party name abbreviation

elecdate Election date. Year-month format. Year has two digits until year 2000, then it is coded with four digits.

pervote Party vote share

lag_pervote Party vote share lagged (previous party vote share)

rgdppc_growth Real GDP per capita growth. For elections in the first 6 months, the lagged value is coded. This is from Penn World Tables (PWT) Version 6.2

opp_conf_elecdate Number of No-confidence motions against government

opp_conf_party_elecdate Number of No-confidence motions by the respective party

gparties Number of government parties. From Woldendorp, Keman, Budge (2000)

majority Dummy indicating if the cabinet has a majority of seats in the parliament. From Woldendorp, Keman, Budge(2000)

xregbet Dummy indicating if the party is a part of the cabinet

prime_dummy Dummy variable indicating prime minister's party. From Woldendorp, Keman, Budge(2000)

party Unkown. Not in codebook. By inspection this seems like a party ID variable.

eff_par Effective number of parties

change Change in vote share for each party from the previous election

abs_rile Partys absolute value on left-right score from Comparative Manifesto Projects "rile" variable. Higher values indicates increased distance from 0 on the `rile`-variable in ManifestoFull. 0 is assumed to represent ideological center. This variable is meant to capture are party's extremism.

ncm_abs_rile Interaction: `abs_rile * opp_conf_elecdat`

ncm_all_abs_rile Interaction: `abs_rile * opp_conf_part_elecdate`

eoc Interaction: `eff_par * opp_conf_elecdate`

eoc_p Interaction: `eff_par * opp_conf_party_elecdate`

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw and Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Homepage: http://web.missouri.edu/~williamslaro/research.html

References

Williams, Laron K. (2011). "Unsuccessful Sucess? Failed No-Confidence Motions, Competence Signals and Electoral Support" in *Comparative Political Studies*, vol. 44 no. 11.

Examples

```
# This example will give a correct replication of table 1 on page 1489 in the article

library(uacd);library(sandwich)
data(UnsuccessfulSuccess)

library(uacd);library(sandwich)

cl   <- function(dat,fm, cluster){
  require(sandwich, quietly = TRUE)
  require(lmtest, quietly = TRUE)
  M <- length(unique(cluster))
  N <- length(cluster)
  K <- fm$rank
  dfc <- (M/(M-1))*((N-1)/(N-K))
  uj  <- apply(estfun(fm),2, function(x) tapply(x, cluster, sum));
  vcovCL <- dfc*sandwich(fm, meat=crossprod(uj)/N)
  coeftest(fm, vcovCL) }

xregbet1 <- UnsuccessfulSuccess[which(UnsuccessfulSuccess$xregbet==1),]
xregbet0 <- UnsuccessfulSuccess[which(UnsuccessfulSuccess$xregbet==0),]

# Model 1: Govt. parties
Model1 <- lm(change ~ opp_conf_elecdate + rgdppc_growth + factor(majority) +
gparties + factor(prime_dummy) + lag_pervote,data=xregbet1)
Model1 <- data.frame(cl(xregbet1, Model1,xregbet1$ccode)[,c(1,2)])
Model1 <- cbind(c("Constant","No. of NCMs agains govt.", "Real GDP per capita growth",
                  "Majority govt.","No. of govt. parties",
                  "Prime ministers party", "Lagged vote share"),Model1)
colnames(Model1) <- c("Variable","Model1_coefs","Model1_SE")

# Model 2: Govt. parties
Model2 <- lm(change ~ opp_conf_elecdate + opp_conf_party_elecdate +
rgdppc_growth + factor(majority) + gparties + lag_pervote,data=xregbet0)
Model2 <- data.frame(cl(xregbet0, Model2,xregbet0$ccode)[,c(1,2)])
Model2 <- cbind(c("Constant","No. of NCMs agains govt.",
"No. of NCMs by that party", "Real GDP per capita growth",
                  "Majority govt.","No. of govt. parties","Lagged vote share"),Model2)
colnames(Model2) <- c("Variable","Model2_coefs","Model2_SE")


# Model 3: Opposition parties
Model3 <- lm(change ~ opp_conf_elecdate + opp_conf_party_elecdate +
rgdppc_growth + factor(majority)
             + gparties + lag_pervote + eff_par + eoc + eoc_p
             ,data=xregbet0)
Model3 <- data.frame(cl(xregbet0, Model3,xregbet0$ccode)[,c(1,2)])
Model3 <- cbind(c("Constant","No. of NCMs agains govt.",
"No. of NCMs by that party", "Real GDP per capita growth",
                  "Majority govt.","No. of govt. parties","Lagged vote share",
                  "Effective no. of parties","Eff. parties x Govt. NCMs",
                  "Eff. parties x Party NCMs"),Model3)
colnames(Model3) <- c("Variable","Model3_coefs","Model3_SE")

# Model 4: Opposition parties
Model4 <- lm(change ~ opp_conf_elecdate + opp_conf_party_elecdate +
```

```
rgdppc_growth + factor(majority)
              + gparties + lag_pervote + abs_rile + ncm_all_abs_rile + ncm_abs_rile
              ,data=xregbet0)
Model4 <- data.frame(cl(xregbet0, Model4,xregbet0$ccode)[,c(1,2)])
Model4 <- cbind(c("Constant","No. of NCMs agains govt.",
"No. of NCMs by that party", "Real GDP per capita growth",
               "Majority govt.","No. of govt. parties",
               "Lagged vote share","Ideological extremism",
               "Extremism x Govt. NCMs", "Extremism x Party NCMs"),Model4)
colnames(Model4) <- c("Variable","Model4_coefs","Model4_SE")

Table1 <- merge(Model1,Model2,by="Variable",all=TRUE)
Table1 <- merge(Table1,Model3,by="Variable",all=TRUE)
Table1 <- merge(Table1,Model4,by="Variable",all=TRUE)

Table1


#Compare abs_rile Manifesto's rile variable, since the former is based on the latter.
#This example is from the parties in the norwegian party system.

data(UnsuccessfulSuccess)
Norway <- UnsuccessfulSuccess[which(UnsuccessfulSuccess$nation=="Norway"),]
Norway$Year <- paste("19",substr(Norway$elecdate, 1, 2),sep="")
library(car)
Norway$Year <- recode(Norway$Year, "'1920'='2001'")
Norway <- Norway[which(Norway$ptyname!="PP"),]
Norway$col <- recode(Norway$ptyname, "'SLP'='red3';'AP'='red';
                     'SP'='darkgreen';'VEN'='green';'KF'='yellow';
                     'FP'='darkblue';'HOYRE'='blue';'NKP'='darkred'")



data(ManifestoFull)
ManifestoFull$edate <- as.Date(ManifestoFull$edate, origin = "1960-01-01")
ManifestoFull$edate<- format(ManifestoFull$edate,"%d-%m-%Y")
ManifestoFull$edate <- sapply(strsplit(ManifestoFull$edate, "-"), "[[", 3)

MNorway <- ManifestoFull[which(ManifestoFull$country==12),]
MNorway <- MNorway[which(MNorway$party!=12410 & MNorway$edate >=1953
                  & MNorway$edate <= 2001),]

MNorway$col <- recode(MNorway$party, "'12221'='red3';'12320'='red';
                      '12810'='darkgreen';'12420'='green';'12520'='yellow';
                      '12951'='darkblue';'12620'='blue';'12220'='darkred' ")

par(mfrow=c(1,2))

plot(MNorway$rile,MNorway$edate,type="n",main="Manifesto rile")
for(i in 1:length(levels(factor(MNorway$party)))){
  with(MNorway[which(MNorway$party==levels(factor(MNorway$party))[i]),],
       lines(rile,edate,col=col))
}
legend("topright",fill=c("darkred","red3","red","darkgreen","green","yellow",
                         "blue","darkblue"),
       bty="n",legend=c("NKP","SV","AP","SP","V","KrF","H","FrP"))
```

```
plot(Norway$abs_rile,Norway$Year,type="n",main="UnsuccessfulSuccess rile",
xlab="Distance from ideological center",ylab="Year")
for(i in 1:length(levels(factor(Norway$ptyname)))){
  with(Norway[which(Norway$ptyname==levels(factor(Norway$ptyname))[i]),],
       lines(abs_rile,Year,col=col))
}
legend("topright",fill=c("red3","red","darkgreen","green","yellow",
                         "blue","darkblue"),bty="n",
       legend=c("SV","AP","SP","V","KrF","H","FrP"))
```

VanbergCoPol	*VanbergCoPol - Replication data for "Coalition Policymaking and Legislative Review"*

Description

Lanny W. Martin and Gerog Vanbergs replication data for "Coalition Policymaking and Legislative Review"

Format

A dataframe with 337 rows and 58 variables. Each row is a unique government bill in Netherlands (1982 - 1994) or Germany (1983 - 1994).

intrnrefn No info found

lciep No info found

agendadur No info found

lnagendadur No info found

dim1 No info found. By inspection this seems to be a categorical variables indacting the dimension. Thus this is a substitute for the dimensions dummies (later in this document)

ministry No info found

censorlow The "end" of a bill. However, it is uncertain whether value 1 implies passed or defeated (or expired).

censorup No info found

length1 Expiration of bill before the plenary vote

length2 No info found

censor No info found

nocomm Number of committees to which the government bill is referred.

govt No info found

policing No info found

no_pages No info found

pageperart No info found

pageperart_std No info found

logno_articles Number of articles in the draft bill logged

no_articles Number of articles in the draft bill

no_changed No info found

no_stricken No info found

no_added No info found

totalchanges_wyes Number of articles in the bill that were changed during the lagislation process

totalchanges__wno No info found

country Country. Germany or Netherlands

germany Dummy for Germany

consent No info found

cabinit No info found

brgovcontrol No info found

brgovdontrol2 No info found

lnlength1 No info found

minister No info found

minweigth No info found

ptnrweight No info found

jmpartner Dummy indicating if the ministry from which the draft bill is initiated contains a junior minister from the partner party of the proposing minister

coaldiv No info found

wcoaldiv No info found

minsal No info found

minrelsal No info found

wlegimp No info found

coalimp No info found

wcoalimp Government issue saliency. The issue saliency of the bill for coalition members. OBS: Documentation from VanbergPolBarg - it is assumed that variables with equal names in these two data sets are equal

divsal No info found

wdivsal Government issue divisiveness. Ideological divergence within a coalition.

woppdist No info found

woppimp Opposition issue saliency. Saliency of the issue from the point of the opposition. OBS: Documentation from VanbergPolBarg - it is assumed that variables with equal names in these two data sets are equal

woppdivsal Opposition issue divisiveness. Ideological differences between the parties in the opposition and the minister responsible for initiating the bill

dimension1 Tax policy type of bill dummy. Income taxes, the value-added tax, tax allowances, welfare or health services benefits, disabled workers benefits, family allowances.

dimension2 Foreign policy type of bill dummy. Relations with the Soviet Union or Warsaw Pact, cooperation with NATO initiatives relevant to East-West relations (Note: No bills after 1989 were collected on this dimension)

dimension3 Industrial policy type of bill dummy. Industrial production levels, industrial relations, state-owned corporations, market (de) regulation, unions and employer associations, wage policy, job training, conomic competitiveness

dimension4 Social policy type of bill dummy. Abortion, homosexuality, alternative lifestyles, domestic cohabitation, pornography, moral issues

dimension5 Clerical policy type of bill dummy. State intervention into religious affairs (Note: in the current sample, no legislation falls into this category. All entries are zero)

dimension6 Agricultural policy type of bill dummy. Price regulation of agricultural goods, agricultural subsidies, quotas on agricultural products

dimension7 Regional policy type of bill dummy. Centralization or decentralization, alterations to municipal or regional laws, redistricting of communal boundaries, regional institutional reforms

dimension8 Environmental policy type of bill dummy. Air, soil, or water pollution, regulation of emissions standards, chlorofluorocarbons, ecological preservation

Details

This is a data set over changes made to ministerial draft bills in the course of parliamentary review in Germany (1983 - 1994) and Netherlands (1982 - 1994).

The data set includes many variables that are not included in the article, and no other codebook has been found. Therefore, this document still lacks information for these variables. If you have information about the operationalization of these variables, please contact the uacd-team.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Georg Vanbergs homepage: http://people.duke.edu/~gsv5/styled-2/index.html

References

Martin, W. Lanny and Georg Vanberg (2005). "Coalition Policymaking and Legislative Review" in *American Political Science Review* Vol. 99 No. 1, p. 93 - 106

See Also

VanbergPolBarg VanbergIdeology

Examples

```
# This example replicates the Negative binomial model in table 2 page 102 in the article.

data(VanbergCoPol)
library(MASS)

# Page 101 in article they claim to run a overdispersion negative binomial:
summary(glm.nb(totalchanges_wyes ~ wdivsal + woppdivsal + factor(jmpartner) + nocomm
                + logno_articles + length1 + censor + factor(germany)
                + factor(dimension2) + factor(dimension3) + factor(dimension4)
            + factor(dimension6) + factor(dimension7) + factor(dimension8), data=VanbergCoPol))
# Results are (quite) similar
```

VanbergIdeology	*VanbergIdeology - Replication data for "Wasting Time? The Impact of Ideology and Size on Delay in Coalition Formation"*

Description

Lanny W. Martin and Georg Vanbergs replication data for "Wasting Time? The Impact of Ideology and Size on Delay in Coalition Formation"

Format

A data frame with 244 rows and 14 variables. Each row is a unique government in one of the 9 countries between 1950 - 1993.

country Country. Austria (1953–90), Belgium (1950–87), Denmark (1950–93), Germany (1953–90), Ireland (1951–89), Italy (1953–92), Luxembourg (1951–89), the Netherlands (1956–89), Norway (1953–90) and Sweden (1952–91).

formopp Counter for the bargaining situation. No more information about this variable has been found, making it unclear what it means

bargdate Date coalition bargaining began: The day on which national legislative elections took place or (if no elections were held) the day on which the previous government resigned

formatio Date coalition bargaining ended: The day on which the government was formally announced

enddate Date the government ended

formdur Number of days between `bargdate` and `formatio`

postel Dummy indicating if a bargaining process started immediately after an election

prevdef Dummy indicating if the previous cabinet was defeated

cont Continuation rule: The variable continuation is coded as 1 for the countries Denmark, Norway and Sweden, where the incumbent cabinets may continue in office without having to resign even if elections are held. In the language of bargaining models continuation captures the fact that an incumbent government can always make the first proposal

ident The identifiability of viable coalition alternatives indicates the degree to which the voters, prior to the elections, are faced with clearly identified coalition alternatives. The corresponding variable, which was also introduced by Strøm, is constructed on a decade-by-decade basis and uses a three-point scale (0, 0.5, 1) to reflect expert judgements on the degree to which pre-electoral governmental options were present

rgovm Absolute left-right distance within the coalition. The distance between most extreme members. This derive from the party ideological positions provided in the manifestos project of the European Consortium for Political Research.

pgovno Number of parties in government

tpgovno `pgovno*ln(formdur)`

minority Dummy for minority government

Details

A data set of bargaining durations in cabinet formation.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Vanbergs dataverse: `http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/gvanberg/faces/study/StudyPage.xhtml?studyId=792&tab=files`

References

Lanny Martin; Georg Vanberg, 2007, "Replication data for: Wasting Time? The Impact of Ideology and Size on Delay in Coalition Formation", http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/10396 UNF:3:yBQCpBpVg8yvvqzwVZ8www== Georg Vanberg [Distributor] V1 [Version]

Daniel Diermeier and Peter van Roozendaal, 'The Duration of Cabinet Formation Processes in Western Multi-Party Democracies', British Journal of Political Science, 28 (1998), 609–26.

See Also

VanbergCoPol, VanbergPolBarg

Examples

```
# Replicate model 3 in table 2 in the article:
data(VanbergIdeology)
library(survival);library(eha)
coxph(Surv(formdur) ~ cluster(country) + factor(postel) + factor(prevdef)
    + factor(cont) + ident + rgovm + pgovno + tpgovno + factor(minority),
  data=VanbergIdeology)
```

VanbergPolBarg	*VanbergPolBarg - Replication data for "Policing the Bargain: Coalition Government and Parliamentary Scrutiny."*

Description

Lanny W. Martin and Gerog Vanbergs replication data for "Policing the Bargain: Coalition Government and Parliamentary Scrutiny."

Format

A dataframe with 284 rows and 16 variables. Each row is a unique government bill in Germany (1983 - 1994) or Netherlands (1982 - 1994).

country Name of country (Germany og Netherlands)

ministry Name of the ministry

lengthlow Length of legislative process. Number of days between bill introduction and the final vote on the bill.

wcoalimp Government issue saliency. The issue saliency of the bill for coalition members

wdivsal Government issue divisiveness. Ideological divergence within a coalition

woppimp Opposition issue saliency. Saliency of the issue from the point of the opposition

oppdivsal Opposition issue divisiveness. Ideological differences between the parties in the opposition and the minister responsible for initiating the bill

censorlow The "end" of a bill. However, it is uncertain whether value 1 implies passed or defeated (or expired).

dimension1 Tax policy type of bill dummy. Income taxes, the value-added tax, tax allowances, welfare or health services benefits, disabled workers benefits, family allowances.

dimension2 Foreign policy type of bill dummy. Relations with the Soviet Union or Warsaw Pact, cooperation with NATO initiatives relevant to East-West relations (Note: No bills after 1989 were collected on this dimension)

dimension3 Industrial policy type of bill dummy. Industrial production levels, industrial relations, state-owned corporations, market (de) regulation, unions and employer associations, wage policy, job training, conomic competitiveness

dimension4 Social policy type of bill dummy. Abortion, homosexuality, alternative lifestyles, domestic cohabitation, pornography, moral issues

dimension5 Clerical policy type of bill dummy. State intervention into religious affairs (Note: in the current sample, no legislation falls into this category. All entries are zero)

dimension6 Agricultural policy type of bill dummy. Price regulation of agricultural goods, agricultural subsidies, quotas on agricultural products

dimension7 Regional policy type of bill dummy. Centralization or decentralization, alterations to municipal or regional laws, redistricting of communal boundaries, regional institutional reforms

dimension8 Environmental policy type of bill dummy. Air, soil, or water pollution, regulation of emissions standards, chlorofluorocarbons, ecological preservation

Details

This is a data set over minsitries in Germany and Netherlands.

Note that government and opposition divisiveness measures are interacted with their respective government and opposition saliency weight.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Georg Vanbergs home'page: http://people.duke.edu/~gsv5/styled-2/index.html

References

Martin, W. Lanny and Georg Vanberg (2004). "Policing the Bargain: Coalition Government and Parliamentary Scrutiny" in *American Journal of Political Science* Vol. 48 No. 1, p. 13 - 27

See Also

VanbergCoPol

Examples

```
data(VanbergPolBarg)
library(survival)

# On page 21 and 22 they claim to be running a parametric model with a Weibull distribution.
#In their .do file, it says stset lengthlow, failure(censorlow)
# However, following their .do file and the article descriptions,
#this replication Weibull returns very different results.
#It is unclear what they are saying in their footnote on page 22 about interactions
#(see details). Thus it might be a misspecified interaction in this model.

summary(survreg(Surv(lengthlow,censorlow) ~ wdivsal + wcoalimp
                + oppdivsal + woppimp + factor(dimension2)
                + factor(dimension3) + factor(dimension4) + factor(dimension6)
                + factor(dimension7) + factor(dimension8),
                data=VanbergPolBarg, dist="weibull"))
```

WDIeduc	*WDIeduc - The World Bank's World Development Indicators - Education*

Description

This dataset contains the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDIs) on education (including literacy rates, school enrollment, goverment expenditure, labor force and unemployment variables). It covers 213 countries for the time period 1960 - 2012. In addition aggregate measures for the world, all world regions and high income and low income countries are available. For additional information see http://data.worldbank.org/topic/education.

Format

A dataframe with 13038 rows and 109 variables. It covers 246 areas (countries and regions) between 1960 - 2012.

country Country name

country.code Three letter country code.

year Year.

female_literacy_youth Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24). Indicator code: SE.ADT.1524.LT.FE.ZS

male_literacy_youth Literacy rate, youth male (% of people ages 15-24). Indicator code: SE.ADT.1524.LT.MA.ZS

literacy_youth Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24) . Indicator code: SE.ADT.1524.LT.ZS

female_literacy_adult Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above). Indicator code: SE.ADT.LITR.FE.ZS

male_literacy_adult Literacy rate, adult male (% of males ages 15 and above). Indicator code: SE.ADT.LITR.MA.ZS

literacy_adult Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above). Indicator code: SE.ADT.LITR.ZS

primary_enrollment_female_ratio Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%). Indicator code SE.ENR.PRIM.FM.ZS

secondary_enrollment_girls_ratio Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%).
Indicator code: SE.ENR.PRSC.FM.ZS

secondary_enrollment_female_ratio Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%). Indicator code: SE.ENR.SECO.FM.ZS

tertiary_enrollment_female_ratio Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%). Indicator code: SE.ENR.TERT.FM.ZS

preprimary_enrollment School enrollment, preprimary (% gross). Indicator code: SE.PRE.ENRR

female_preprimary_enrollment School enrollment, preprimary, female (% gross). Indicator code: SE.PRE.ENRR.FE

male_preprimary_enrollment School enrollment, preprimary, male (% gross). Indicator code: SE.PRE.ENRR.MA

primary_starting_age Primary school starting age (years). Indicator code: SE.PRM.AGES

primary_completion_female Primary completion rate, female (% of relevant age group). Indicator code: SE.PRM.CMPT.FE.ZS

primary_completion_male Primary completion rate, male (% of relevant age group). Indicator code: SE.PRM.CMPT.MA.ZS

primary_completion Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group). Indicator code: SE.PRM.CMPT.ZS

primary_duration Primary education, duration (years). Indicator code: SE.PRM.DURS

primary_pupils Primary education, pupils. Indicator code: SE.PRM.ENRL

primary_female_pupils Primary education, pupils (% female). Indicator code: SE.PRM.ENRL.FE.ZS

primary_teacher_ratio Pupil-teacher ratio, primary. Indicator code: SE.PRM.ENRL.TC.ZS

primary_gross_enrollment School enrollment, primary (% gross). Total is the total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100 Indicator code: SE.PRM.ENRR

primary_gross_female_enrollment School enrollment, primary, female (% gross). Female is the total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100 Indicator code: SE.PRM.ENRR.FE

primary_gross_male_enrollment School enrollment, primary, male (% gross). Male is the total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100 Indicator code: SE.PRM.ENRR.MA

primary_female_entrants Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education, female (% of relevant age group). Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education is the number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official primary entrance age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.GINT.FE.ZS

primary_male_entrants Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education, male (% of relevant age group). Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education is the number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official primary entrance age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.GINT.MA.ZS

primary_entrants Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education, total (% of relevant age group). Gross intake ratio in first grade of primary education is the number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official primary entrance age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.GINT.ZS

primary_net_enrollment School enrollment, primary (% net). Total is the ratio of children of the official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of the official primary school age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.NENR

primary_net_female_enrollment School enrollment, primary, female (% net). Female is the ratio of female children of the official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school to the female population of the official primary school age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.NENR.FE

primary_net_male_enrollment School enrollment, primary, male (% net). Male is the ratio of male children of the official primary school age who are enrolled in primary school to the male population of the official primary school age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.NENR.MA

firstgrade_female_entrant Net intake rate in grade 1, female (% of official school-age population). Female is the number of new female entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of the same age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.NINT.FE.ZS

firstgrade_male_entrant Net intake rate in grade 1, male (% of official school-age population). Male is the number of new male entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of the same age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.NINT.MA.ZS

firstgrade_entrant Net intake rate in grade 1 (% of official school-age population). Total is the number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.NINT.ZS

primary_enrollment_private School enrollment, primary, private (% of total primary). Indicator code: SE.PRM.PRIV.ZS

fifthgrade_persistence_female Persistence to grade 5, female (% of cohort). Indicator code: SE.PRM.PRS5.FE.ZS

fifthgrade_persistence_male Persistence to grade 5, male (% of cohort). Indicator code: SE.PRM.PRS5.MA.ZS

fifthgrade_persistence Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort). Indicator code: SE.PRM.PRS5.ZS

lastgrade_persistence_female Persistence to last grade of primary, female (% of cohort). Indicator code: SE.PRM.PRSL.FE.ZS

lastgrade_persistence_male Persistence to last grade of primary, male (% of cohort). Indicator code: SE.PRM.PRSL.MA.ZS

lastgrade_persistence Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort). Indicator code: SE.PRM.PRSL.ZS

primary_repeaters_female Repeaters, primary, female (% of female enrollment). Indicator code: SE.PRM.REPT.FE.ZS

primary_repeaters_male Repeaters, primary, male (% of male enrollment). Indicator code: SE.PRM.REPT.MA.ZS

primary_repeaters Repeaters, primary, total (% of total enrollment). Indicator code: SE.PRM.REPT.ZS

primary_trained_female_teachers Trained teachers in primary education, female (% of female teachers). Indicator code: SE.PRM.TCAQ.FE.ZS

primary_trained_male_teachers Trained teachers in primary education, male (% of male teachers). Indicator code: SE.PRM.TCAQ.MA.ZS

primary_trained_teachers Trained teachers in primary education (% of total teachers). Indicator code: SE.PRM.TCAQ.ZS

primary_teachers Primary education, teachers. Indicator code: SE.PRM.TCHR

primary_female_teachers Primary education, teachers (% female). Indicator code: SE.PRM.TCHR.FE.ZS

primary_adjusted_enrollment Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children). Total is the number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education who are of the official primary school-entrance age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age. Indicator code: SE.PRM.TENR

primary_adjusted_female_enrollment Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary, female (% of primary school age children). Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Indicator code: SE.PRM.TENR.FE

primary_adjusted_male_enrollment Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary, male (% of primary school age children). Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Indicator code: SE.PRM.TENR.MA

out_of_school Children out of school, primary. Out-of-school children of primary school age. Total is the total number of primary-school-age children who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools. Indicator code:SE.PRM.UNER

out_of_school_female Children out of school, primary, female. Female is the total number of female primary-school-age children who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools. Indicator code: SE.PRM.UNER.FE

out_of_school_male Children out of school, primary, male. Male is the total number of male primary-school-age children who are not enrolled in either primary or secondary schools. Indicator code: SE.PRM.UNER.MA

secondary_starting_age Secondary school starting age (years). Indicator code: SE.SEC.AGES

secondary_duration Secondary education, duration (years). Indicator code: SE.SEC.DURS

secondary_pupils Secondary education, pupils. Public and private. All programmes. Total is the total number of students enrolled at public and private secondary education institutions. Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRL

secondary_female_pupils Secondary education, pupils (% female). Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRL.FE.ZS

secondary_general_pupils Secondary education, general pupils. Enrollment in total secondary. Public and private. General programmes. Total is the total number of students enrolled in general programmes at public and private secondary education institutions. Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRL.GC

secondary_general_female_pupils Secondary education, general pupils (% female). Percentage of female students. Total secondary. General programmes is the number of female students enrolled in general programmes at the secondary education level expressed as a percentage of the total number of students (male and female) enrolled in general programmes at the secondary education level in a given school year. Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRL.GC.FE.ZS

secondary_teacher_ratio Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary. Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRL.TC.ZS

secondary_vocational Secondary education, vocational pupils. Enrollment in total secondary. Public and private. Technical/vocational programmes. Total is the total number of students enrolled in technical/vocational programmes at public and private secondary education institutions.Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRL.VO

secondary_female_vocational Secondary education, vocational pupils (% female). Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRL.VO.FE.ZS

secondary_gross_enrollment School enrollment, secondary (% gross). Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRR

secondary_gross_female_enrollment School enrollment, secondary, female (% gross). Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRR.FE

secondary_gross_male_enrollment School enrollment, secondary, male (% gross). Indicator code: SE.SEC.ENRR.MA

secondary_net_enrollment School enrollment, secondary (% net). Indicator code: SE.SEC.NENR

secondary_net_female_enrollment School enrollment, secondary, female (% net). Indicator code: SE.SEC.NENR.FE

secondary_net_male_enrollment School enrollment, secondary, male (% net). Indicator code: SE.SEC.NENR.MA

secondary_private_enrollment School enrollment, secondary, private (% of total secondary). Indicator code: SE.SEC.PRIV.ZS

secondary_progression_female Progression to secondary school, female (%). Indicator code: SE.SEC.PROG.FE.ZS

secondary_progression_male Progression to secondary school, male (%). Indicator code: SE.SEC.PROG.MA.ZS

secondary_progression Progression to secondary school (%). Indicator code: SE.SEC.PROG.ZS

secondary_female_repeaters Repeaters, secondary, female (% of female enrollment). Indicator code: SE.SEC.REPT.FE.ZS

secondary_male_repeaters Repeaters, secondary, male (% of male enrollment). Indicator code: SE.SEC.REPT.MA.ZS

secondary_repeaters Repeaters, secondary, total (% of total enrollment). Indicator code: SE.SEC.REPT.ZS

secondary_teachers Secondary education, teachers. Indicator code: SE.SEC.TCHR

secondary_absolute_female_teachers Secondary education, teachers, female. Teaching staff in total secondary. Public and private. Full and part-time. All programmes. Female is the total number of female teachers in public and private secondary education institutions (ISCED 2 and 3). Teachers are persons employed full time or part time in an official capacity to guide and direct the learning experience of pupils and students, irrespective of their qualifications or the delivery mechanism, i.e. face-to-face and/or at a distance. This definition excludes educational personnel who have no active teaching duties (e.g. headmasters, headmistresses or principals who do not teach) and persons who work occasionally or in a voluntary capacity in educational institutions. Indicator code: SE.SEC.TCHR.FE

secondary_female_teachers Secondary education, teachers (% female). Percentage female teachers. Secondary is the number of female teachers at the secondary level expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers (male and female) at the secondary level in a given school year. Teachers are persons employed full time or part time in an official capacity to guide and direct the learning experience of pupils and students, irrespective of their qualifications or the delivery mechanism, i.e. face-to-face and/or at a distance. This definition excludes educational personnel who have no active teaching duties (e.g. headmasters, headmistresses or principals who do not teach) and persons who work occasionally or in a voluntary capacity in educational institutions. Indicator code: SE.SEC.TCHR.FE.ZS

tertiary_gross_enrollment School enrollment, tertiary (% gross). Indiactor code: SE.TER.ENRR

tertiary_gross_female_enrollment School enrollment, tertiary, female (% gross). Indicator code: SE.TER.ENRR.FE

tertiary_gross_male_enrollment School enrollment, tertiary, male (% gross). Indicator code: SE.TER.ENRR.MA

tertiary_female_teachers Tertiary education, teachers (% female). Indicator code: SE.TER.TCHR.FE.ZS

primary_expenditure Expenditure per student, primary (% of GDP per capita). Indicator code: SE.XPD.PRIM.PC.ZS

secondary_expenditure Expenditure per student, secondary (% of GDP per capita). Indicator code: SE.XPD.SECO.PC.ZS

tertiary_expenditure Expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita) . Indicator code: SE.XPD.TERT.PC.ZS

public_education_spending_gov Public spending on education, total (% of government expenditure). Indicator code: SE.XPD.TOTL.GB.ZS

public_education_spending_gdp Public spending on education, total (% of GDP). Indicator code: SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS

hiv Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49). Indicator code: SH.DYN.AIDS.ZS

mortality_five Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births). Indicator code: SH.DYN.MORT

female_primary_educated_labor Labor force with primary education, female (% of female labor force). Indicator code: SL.TLF.PRIM.FE.ZS

male_primary_educated_labor Labor force with primary education, male (% of male labor force). Indicator code: SL.TLF.PRIM.MA.ZS

primary_educated_labor Labor force with primary education (% of total). Indicator code: SL.TLF.PRIM.ZS

female_secondary_educated_labor Labor force with secondary education, female (% of female labor force). Indicator code: SL.TLF.SECO.FE.ZS

male_secondary_educated_labor Labor force with secondary education, male (% of male labor force). Indicator code: SL.TLF.SECO.MA.ZS

secondary_educated_labor Labor force with secondary education (% of total). Indicator code: SL.TLF.SECO.ZS

female_tertiary_educated_labor Labor force with tertiary education, female (% of female labor force). Indicator code: SL.TLF.TERT.FE.ZS

male_tertiary_educated_labor Labor force with tertiary education, male (% of male labor force). Indicator code: SL.TLF.TERT.MA.ZS

tertiary_educated_labor Labor force with tertiary education (% of total). Indicator code: SL.TLF.TERT.ZS

female_labor Labor force, female (% of total labor force). Indicator code: SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS

labor_force Labor force, total. Indicator code: SL.TLF.TOTL.IN

female_unemployment Unemployment, female (% of female labor force). Indicator code: SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS

male_unemployment Unemployment, male (% of male labor force). Indicator code: SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS

unemployment Unemployment, total (% of total labor force). Indicator code: SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS

population_youth Population ages 0-14 (% of total). Indicator code: SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS

population_potential_active Population ages 15-64 (% of total). Indicator code: SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS

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Source

Project homepage: http://data.worldbank.org/topic/education

References

The World Bank (2013).

See Also

WDIeduc

Examples

```
#This example shows how to 1) subset only countries from the dataset
#(i.e remove world regions and other categories) and 2)
#fetch and rename some interesting variables
#(in this case literacy rate for adults, pupil-teacher ratio in secondary
#school,
#expenditure per student on tertiary education and unemployment
#(as percent of the total labor force).

data(WDIeduc)
library(reshape)

countries <- as.character(unique(WDIeduc$country)[33:246])
WDIeducSub <- WDIeduc[WDIeduc$country %in% c(countries),]
WDIeducSub <- WDIeducSub[,c("country", "country.code", "year","literacy_adult",
                           "secondary_teacher_ratio", "tertiary_expenditure",
                           "unemployment")]
#This example uses a OLS differential model with PCSE to show that
#minority governments are more likely to reduce the number of people
#out of primary school

data(WDIeduc);data(ParlGov)
library(pcse)

Cabs <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$DecemberandCensored>0 & ParlGov$NewCab==1
                      & ParlGov$year>=1960 & ParlGov$year <= 2011),]
Educ <- merge(Cabs,WDIeduc, by.x=c("country_name_short","year"),
              by.y=c("country.code","year"),all.x=TRUE)

#Create lag variables and differentials.
library(plm)
pEduc <- pdata.frame(Educ,c("country","year"))
pEduc$population_youth_lag <- lag(pEduc$population_youth,1)
pEduc$population_youth_change <- pEduc$population_youth - pEduc$population_youth_lag

pEduc$out_of_school_lag <- lag(pEduc$out_of_school,1)
pEduc$out_of_school_change <- pEduc$out_of_school - pEduc$out_of_school_lag

Educ <- data.frame(pEduc)


df<- na.omit(Educ[,c("country_name_short","out_of_school","out_of_school_lag",
                     "out_of_school_change","population_youth_change",
                     "caretaker","minority_seats","year")])
#There are too few observations in these countries now. They must be removed to use PCSE
df <- df[which(df$country_name_short!="AUT"),]
df <- df[which(df$country_name_short!="LVA"),]


#OLS differential model with PCSE
outofschool<-lm(out_of_school_change ~ population_youth_change + out_of_school_lag
                + factor(minority_seats) + factor(caretaker) + factor(country_name_short)
                ,data=df)
pcse <- pcse(outofschool,groupN=df$country_name_short,groupT=df$year,pairwise=TRUE)
pcse<- round(cbind(pcse$b,pcse$pcse,pcse$b/pcse$pcse),2)
colnames(pcse) <- c("Beta","PCSE","T-value")
```

| WDIhealth | *WDIhealth - The World Bank's World Development Indicators - Health* |

Description

This dataset contains the World Banks World Development Indicators (WDIs) on health. It covers 213 countries for the time period 1960 - 2012. In addition aggregate measures for the world, all world regions and high income and low income countries are available. For additional information see http://data.worldbank.org/topic/health.

Format

A dataframe with 13038 rows and 108 variables. It covers 246 areas (countries and regions) between 1960 - 2012.

country Country name

country.code Three letter country code, iso format.

year Year.

female_condom_use Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24). Indicator code: SH.CON.1524.FE.ZS

male_condom_use Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24). Indicator code: SH.CON.1524.MA.ZS

infant_deaths Number of infant deaths. Indicator code: SH.DTH.IMRT

five_deaths Number of under-five deaths. Indicator code: SH.DTH.MORT

neonatal_deaths Number of neonatal deaths. Indicator code: SH.DTH.NMRT

women_hiv Women's share of population ages 15+ living with HIV (%). Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Female rate is as a percentage of the total population ages 15+ who are living with HIV. Indicator code: SH.DYN.AIDS.FE.ZS

hiv Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49). Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV. Indicator code: SH.DYN.AIDS.ZS

female_child_mortality Mortality rate, female child (per 1,000 female children age one). Indicator code: SH.DYN.CHLD.FE

male_child_mortality Mortality rate, male child (per 1,000 male children age one). Indicator code: SH.DYN.CHLD.MA

mortality_five Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births). Indicator code: SH.DYN.MORT

female_mortality_five Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births). Indicator code: SH.DYN.MORT.FE

male_mortality_five Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births). Indicator code: SH.DYN.MORT.MA

netonatal_mortality Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births). Indicator code: SH.DYN.NMRT

child_hiv Children (0-14) living with HIV. Children living with HIV refers to the number of children ages 0-14 who are infected with HIV. Indicator code: SH.HIV.0014

female_youth_hiv Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24). Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Youth rates are as a percentage of the relevant age group.Indicator code: SH.HIV.1524.FE.ZS

male_youth_hiv Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24). Prevalence of HIV is the percentage of people who are infected with HIV. Youth rates are as a percentage of the relevant age group. Indicator code: SH.HIV.1524.MA.ZS

antiretroviral_coverage Antiretroviral therapy coverage (% of people with advanced HIV infection). Indicator code: SH.HIV.ARTC.ZS

child_dpt_immunization Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months). Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT) after receiving three doses of vaccine. Indicator code: SH.IMM.IDPT

child_measles_immunization Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months). Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose of vaccine. Indicator code: SH.IMM.MEAS

hospital_beds Hospital beds (per 1,000 people). Indicator code: SH.MED.BEDS.ZS

community_health_workers Community health workers (per 1,000 people). Community health workers include various types of community health aides, many with country-specific occupational titles such as community health officers, community health-education workers, family health workers, lady health visitors and health extension package workers. Indicator code: SH.MED.CMHW.P3

nurses_midwives Nurses and midwives (per 1,000 people). Nurses and midwives include professional nurses, professional midwives, auxiliary nurses, auxiliary midwives, enrolled nurses, enrolled midwives and other associated personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses. Indicator code: SH.MED.NUMW.P3

physicians Physicians (per 1,000 people). Physicians include generalist and specialist medical practitioners. Indicator code: SH.MED.PHYS.ZS

malaria Notified cases of malaria (per 100,000 people). Malaria incidence is expressed as the number of new cases of malaria per 100,000 people each year. The number of cases reported is adjusted to take into account incompleteness in reporting systems, patients seeking treatment in the private sector, self-medicating or not seeking treatment at all, and potential over-diagnosis through the lack of laboratory confirmation of cases. Indicator code: SH.MLR.INCD

bed_nets Use of insecticide-treated bed nets (% of under-5 population). Indicator code: SH.MLR.NETS.ZS

child_antimalarial Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever). Indicator code: SH.MLR.TRET.ZS

maternal_deaths Number of maternal deaths. Maternal mortality deaths is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth. Indicator code: SH.MMR.DTHS

maternal_death_risk Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in: rate varies by country). Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death. Indicator code: SH.MMR.RISK

percent_maternal_death_risk Lifetime risk of maternal death (%). Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death. Indicator code: SH.MMR.RISK.ZS

anemia Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women (%). Prevalence of anemia, pregnant women, is the percentage of pregnant women whose hemoglobin level is less than 110 grams per liter at sea level. Indicator code: SH.PRG.ANEM

female_smoking Smoking prevalence, females (% of adults). Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, and pipes, and excluding smokeless tobacco. Data include daily and non-daily smoking. Indicator code: SH.PRV.SMOK.FE

male_smoking Smoking prevalence, males (% of adults). Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, and pipes, and excluding smokeless tobacco. Data include daily and non-daily smoking. Indicator code: SH.PRV.SMOK.MA

improved_sanitation_facilities Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access). Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained. Indicator code: SH.STA.ACSN

rural_improved_sanitation_facilities Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access). Indicator code: SH.STA.ACSN.RU

urban_improved_sanitation_facilities Improved sanitation facilities, urban (% of urban population with access). Indicator code: SH.STA.ACSN.UR

prenatal_care Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%). Indicator code: SH.STA.ANVC.ZS

ari Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) treatment (% of children under 5 taken to a health provider). Indicator code: SH.STA.ARIC.ZS

breastfeeding Exclusive breastfeeding (% of children under 6 months). Indicator code: SH.STA.BFED.ZS

skilled_births Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total). Indicator code: SH.STA.BRTC.ZS

birthweight_babies Low-birthweight babies (% of births). Indicator code: SH.STA.BRTW.ZS

female_malnutrition_weight Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age, female (% of children under 5). Indicator code: SH.STA.MALN.FE.ZS

male_malnutrition_weight Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age, male (% of children under 5). Indicator code: SH.STA.MALN.MA.ZS

malnutrition_weight Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5). Indicator code: SH.STA.MALN.ZS

maternal_mortality_modeled Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births). Indicator code: SH.STA.MMRT

maternal_mortality_national Maternal mortality ratio (national estimate, per 100,000 live births). Indicator code: SH.STA.MMRT.NE

diarrhea Diarrhea treatment (% of children under 5 receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding). Indicator code: SH.STA.ORCF.ZS

female_overweight Prevalence of overweight, female (% of children under 5). Indicator code: SH.STA.OWGH.FE.ZS

male_overweight Prevalence of overweight, male (% of children under 5). Indicator code: SH.STA.OWGH.MA.ZS

overweight Prevalence of overweight (% of children under 5). Prevalence of overweight children is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median for the international reference population of the corresponding age as established by the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006. Indicator code: SH.STA.OWGH.ZS

female_malnutrition_height Malnutrition prevalence, height for age, female (% of children under 5). Indicator code: SH.STA.STNT.FE.ZS

male_malnutrition_height Malnutrition prevalence, height for age, male (% of children under 5). Indicator code: SH.STA.STNT.MA.ZS

malnutrition_height Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5). Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age (stunting) is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006. Indicator code: SH.STA.STNT.ZS

female_wasting Prevalence of wasting, female (% of children under 5). Wasting prevalence is measured as people whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population. Indicator code: SH.STA.WAST.FE.ZS

male_wasting Prevalence of wasting, male (% of children under 5). Wasting prevalence is measured as people whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population. Indicator code: SH.STA.WAST.MA.ZS

wasting Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5). Wasting prevalence is the proportion of children under five whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59. Indicator code: SH.STA.WAST.ZS

tuberculosis_treatment Tuberculosis treatment success rate (% of registered cases). Tuberculosis treatment success rate is the percentage of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases that were cured or in which a full course of treatment was completed. Indicator code: SH.TBS.CURE.ZS

tuberculosis_detection Tuberculosis case detection rate (%, all forms). Tuberculosis case detection rate (all forms) is the percentage of newly notified tuberculosis cases (including relapses) to estimated incident cases (case detection, all forms). Indicator code: SH.TBS.DTEC.ZS

tuberculosis_incidence Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people). Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new pulmonary, smear positive, and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis cases. Incidence includes patients with HIV. Indicator code: SH.TBS.INCD

newborn_tetanus_immunization Newborns protected against tetanus (%). Newborns protected against tetanus are the percentage of births by women of child-bearing age who are immunized against tetanus. Indicator code: SH.VAC.TTNS.ZS

outpatient_visits Outpatient visits per capita. Outpatient visits per capita are the number of visits to health care facilities per capita, including repeat visits. Indicator code: SH.VST.OUTP

external_health External resources for health (% of total expenditure on health). Indicator code: SH.XPD.EXTR.ZS

pocket_health_expenditure_total Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health). Indicator code: SH.XPD.OOPC.TO.ZS

pocket_health_expenditure_private Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private expenditure on health). Indicator code: SH.XPD.OOPC.ZS

health_expenditure_us Health expenditure per capita (current US$). Indicator code: SH.XPD.PCAP

health_expenditure_ppp Health expenditure per capita, PPP (constant 2005 international $). Indicator code: SH.XPD.PCAP.PP.KD

gdp_private_health_expenditure Health expenditure, private (% of GDP). Indicator code: SH.XPD.PRIV.ZS

public_health_expenditure_total Health expenditure, public (% of total health expenditure). Indicator code: SH.XPD.PUBL

public_health_expenditure_government Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure). Indicator code: SH.XPD.PUBL.GX.ZS

gdp_public_health_expenditure Health expenditure, public (% of GDP). Indicator code: SH.XPD.PUBL.ZS

gdp_total_health_expenditure Health expenditure, total (% of GDP). Indicator code: SH.XPD.TOTL.ZS

undernourishment Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population). Indicator code: SN.ITK.DEFC.ZS

food_deficit Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day). The depth of the food deficit indicates how many calories would be needed to lift the undernourished from their status, everything else being constant. The average intensity of food deprivation of the undernourished, estimated as the difference between the average dietary energy requirement and the average dietary energy consumption of the undernourished population (food-deprived), is multiplied by the number of undernourished to provide an estimate of the total food deficit in the country, which is then normalized by the total population. Indicator code: SN.ITK.DFCT

iodized_salt_consumption Consumption of iodized salt (% of households). Consumption of iodized salt refers to the percentage of households that use edible salt fortified with iodine. Indicator code: SN.ITK.SALT.ZS

vitamin_a Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate (% of children ages 6-59 months). Vitamin A supplementation refers to the percentage of children ages 6-59 months old who received at least two doses of vitamin A in the previous year. Indicator code: SN.ITK.VITA.ZS

adolescent_fertility Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19). Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19. Indicator code: SP.ADO.TFRT

infant_death_reporting Completeness of infant death reporting (% of reported infant deaths to estimated infant deaths). Completeness of infant death reporting is the number of infant deaths reported by national statistics authorities to the United Nations Statistics Division's Demography Yearbook divided by the number of infant deaths estimated by the United Nations Population Division. Indicator code: SP.DTH.INFR.ZS

death_reporting Completeness of total death reporting (% of reported total deaths to estimated total deaths). Completeness of total death reporting is the number of total deaths reported by national statistics authorities to the United Nations Statistics Division's Demography Yearbook divided by the number of total deaths estimated by the United Nations Population Division. Indicator code: SP.DTH.REPT.ZS

female_adult_mortality Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults). Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between those ages. Indicator code: SP.DYN.AMRT.FE

male_adult_mortality Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults). Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60–that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates between those ages. Indicator code: SP.DYN.AMRT.MA

birth_rate Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people). Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration. Indicator code: SP.DYN.CBRT.IN

death_rate Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people). Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration. Indicator code: SP.DYN.CDRT.IN

contraceptive Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49). Indicator code: SP.DYN.CONU.ZS

infant_mortality Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births). Indicator code: SP.DYN.IMRT.IN

female_life_expectancy Life expectancy at birth, female (years). Indicator code: SP.DYN.LE00.FE.IN

total_life_expectancy Life expectancy at birth, total (years). Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Indicator code: SP.DYN.LE00.IN

male_life_expectancy Life expectancy at birth, male (years). Indicator code: SP.DYN.LE00.MA.IN

total_fertility Fertility rate, total (births per woman). Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates. Indicator code: SP.DYN.TFRT.IN

female_survival Survival to age 65, female (% of cohort). Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to current age specific mortality rates. Indicator code: SP.DYN.TO65.FE.ZS

male_survival Survival to age 65, male (% of cohort).Survival to age 65 refers to the percentage of a cohort of newborn infants that would survive to age 65, if subject to current age specific mortality rates. Indicator code: SP.DYN.TO65.MA.ZS

wanted_fertility Wanted fertility rate (births per woman). Wanted fertility rate is an estimate of what the total fertility rate would be if all unwanted births were avoided. Indicator code: SP.DYN.WFRT

female_households Female headed households (% of households with a female head). Indicator code: SP.HOU.FEMA.ZS

teenage_mothers Teenage mothers (% of women ages 15-19 who have had children or are currently pregnant). Indicator code: SP.MTR.1519.ZS

population_youth Population ages 0-14 (% of total). Population, age 0-14 (% of total) is the population between the ages of 0 and 14 as a percentage of the total population. Indicator code: SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS

population_potential_active Population ages 15-64 (% of total). Total population between the ages 15 to 64 is the number of people who could potentially be economically active. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. Indicator code: SP.POP.1564.TO.ZS

population_aged Population ages 65 and above (% of total). Population ages 65 and above as a percentage of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. Indicator code: SP.POP.65UP.TO.ZS

age_dependency Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population). Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents–people younger than 15 or older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Indicator code: SP.POP.DPND

age_dependency_old Age dependency ratio, old (% of working-age population). Age dependency ratio, old, is the ratio of older dependents–people older than 64–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Indicator code: SP.POP.DPND.OL

age_dependency_young Age dependency ratio, young (% of working-age population). Age dependency ratio, young, is the ratio of younger dependents–people younger than 15–to the working-age population–those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. Indicator code: SP.POP.DPND.YG

population_growth Population growth (annual %). Population growth (annual %) is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Indicator code: SP.POP.GROW

population Population, total. Indicator code: SP.POP.TOTL

female_population Population, female (% of total). Indicator code: SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS

birth_registration_rural Completeness of birth registration, rural (%). Indicator code: SP.REG.BRTH.RU.ZS

birth_registration_urban Completeness of birth registration, urban (%). Indicator code: P.REG.BRTH.UR.ZS

birth_registration Completeness of birth registration (%). Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered. Indicator code: SP.REG.BRTH.ZS

unmet_contraception Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49). Indicator code: SP.UWT.TFRT

Details

Indicator code is the character code for the indicator in the World Development Indicators database.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland Haakon Gjerløw Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: http://data.worldbank.org/topic/health

References

The World Bank (2013).

See Also

WDIeduc

Examples

```
#This example shows how to 1) subset only countries from the dataset
#(i.e remove world regions and other categories) and 2)
#fetch and rename some interesting variables (in this case hospital beds, physicians,
#life expectancy,
#public and total health expenditure).

data(WDIhealth)
library(reshape)

countries <- as.character(unique(WDIhealth$country)[33:246])
WDIhealthSub <- WDIhealth[WDIhealth$country %in% c(countries),]
myVars <- names(WDIhealthSub) %in% c("country", "country.code", "year","hospital_beds",
                                "physicians", "total_life_expectancy",
                         "gdp_public_health_expenditure", "gdp_total_health_expenditure")
WDIhealthSub <- WDIhealthSub[myVars]
WDIhealthSub <- rename(WDIhealthSub, c(SH.MED.BEDS.ZS="hospBeds", SH.MED.PHYS.ZS="physicians",
                              SP.DYN.LE00.IN="lifeExpecTot",
                              SH.XPD.PUBL.ZS="healthExpenPub",
                             SH.XPD.TOTL.ZS="healthExpenTot"))

# This example shows that (even in a highly inefficient model) political
```

```
#instability increases the difference in life expectancy between males and females.
#The model assumes that the number of cabinets between elections is a proxy for political
#instability.

data(WDIhealth)
data(ParlGov)

ParlGov <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$NewCab==1 & ParlGov$DecemberandCensored==1
                         & ParlGov$year >= 1960 & ParlGov$year <= 2011),]
Health <- merge(ParlGov,WDIhealth, by.x=c("country_name_short","year"),
                by.y=c("country.code","year"),all.x=TRUE)

#Define class
Health$cumulative_election_cabinets <- as.numeric(as.character(Health$cumulative_election_cabinets))

#Create two lag variables
#Create two lag variables
Health$life_diff <- Health$female_life_expectancy - Health$male_life_expectancy
library(plm)

pHealth <- pdata.frame(Health,c("country","year"))
pHealth$life_diff_lag <- lag(pHealth$life_diff,1)
pHealth$cabinets_lag <- lag(pHealth$cumulative_election_cabinets)

Health <- data.frame(pHealth)

#Create a data set with correct length for PCSE later
Health <- na.omit(Health[,c("life_diff","minority_seats","cabinets_lag","coalition_cabinet",
                     "life_diff_lag","year","country","caretaker","country_name_short")])

#OLS autoregressive and fixed effects (time and entity) model:
polinstability <- lm(life_diff ~ factor(minority_seats)
                     + cabinets_lag + factor(coalition_cabinet) + factor(caretaker) +
                       life_diff_lag + factor(year) + factor(country), data=Health)

#Autocorrelation: There is still correlation between t and t-1:
resid <- data.frame(polinstability$residuals)
resid$resid_lag <- c(NA,resid[1:nrow(resid)-1,])
autocorr <- lm(resid[,1] ~ resid[,2])
library(car)
summary(autocorr)
avPlots(autocorr)


#Use PCSE to try to control for dependency between observations
library(pcse)
pcse <- pcse(polinstability,groupN=Health$country_name_short,groupT=Health$year, pairwise=TRUE)
Results <- cbind(pcse$b,pcse$pcse,pcse$b/pcse$pcse)
colnames(Results) <- c("b","pcse","t")

Results
```

Description

World Economic Outlook from International Monetary Fund

Format

A dataframe with 7332 rows and 50 variables. It includes 188 countries between 1980 - 2018 (some cells have estimated values and are not observed).

WEO_ccode Country code from World Economic Outlook

Country Country name

ISO Country abbreviation in ISO encoding

Year Year

balance Current account balance in US Dollars. Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: BCA

balance_per Current account balance as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: BCG_NGDPD

offered_rate Six-month London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) in percent. WEO subject code: FLIBORG6

revenue General government revenue in national currency Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: GGR

revenue_per General government revenue as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: GGR_NPGDP

structural_balance General government structural balance in national currency Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: GGSB

structural_balance_per General government structural balance as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: GGSB_NPGDP

gov_expend General government total expenditure in national currency Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: GGX

gov_expend_per General government total expenditure as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: GGX_NGDP

loans General government net lending/borrowing in national currency Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: GGXCNL

loans_per General government net lending/borrowing as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: GGXCNL_NGDP

primary_loans General government primary net lending/borrowing in national currency Scale: Billions. WEO subject code:GGXONLB

primary_loans_per General government primary net lending/borrowing as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: GGXONLB_NGDP

gross_debt General government gross debt in national currency Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: GGXWDG

gross_debt_per General government gross debt as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: GGXWDG_NGDP

net_debt General government net debt in national currency Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: GGXWDN

net_debt_per General government net debt as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: GGXWDN_NGDP

employment Employment, in persons. Scale: Millions. WEO subject code: LE

population Population, in persons. Scale: Millions. WEO subject code: LR

unemployment_per Unemployment rate as percent of total labor force. WEO subject code: LUR

output_gap Output gap in percent of potential GDP. WEO subject code: NGAP_NPGDP

GDP_current Gross domestic product, current prices in national currency Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: NGDP

GDP_deflator Gross domestic product, deflator index. WEO subject code: NGDP_D

GDP_fiscal_year Gross domestic product corresponding to fiscal year, current prices in national currency. Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: NGDP_FY

GDP_constant Gross domestic product, constant prices in national currency. Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: NGDP_R

GDP_constant_per Gross domestic product, constant prices, in percent change. WEO subject code: NGDP_RPCH

GDP_current_us Gross domestic product, current prices in US dollars. WEO subject code: NGDPD

GDPpc_current_us Gross domestic product per capita, current prices in US dollars. WEO subject code: NGDPDPC

GDPpc_current Gross domestic product per capita, current prices in national currency. WEO subject code: NGDPPC

GDPpc_constant Gross domestic product per capita, constant prices in national currency. WEO subject code: NGDPRPC

savings_per Gross national savings as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: NGSD_NGDP

investment_per Total investment as percent of GDP. WEO subject code: NID_NGDP

inflation_average Inflation index, average consumer prices. WEO subject code: PCPI

inflation_end Inflation index, end of period consumer prices. WEO subject code: PCPIE

inflation_end_per Inflation, end of period consumer prices, as percent change. WEO subject code: PCPIEPCH

inflation_average_per Inflation, average consumer prices, as percent change. WEO subject code: PCPIPCH

implied_PPP Implied PPP conversion rate, in national currency per current international dollar. WEO subject code: PPPEX

GDP_PPP Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) valuation of country GDP, in current international dollar. Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: PPPGDP

GDPpc_PPP Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) per capita GDP in current international dollar. WEO subject code: PPPPC

GDP_PPP_per Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) share of world total, percent. WEO subject code: PPPSH

import_per Volume of imports of goods and services, in percent change. WEO subject code: TM_RPCH

goods_import_per Volume of Imports of goods, in percent change. WEO subject code: TMG_RPCH

oil_import_us Value of oil imports in US dollars. Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: TMGO

export_per Volume of exports of goods and services in percent change. WEO subject code: TX_RPCH

goods_export_per Volume of exports of goods in percent change. WEO subject code: TXG_RPCH

oil_export_us Value of oil exports in US dollars. Scale: Billions. WEO subject code: TXGO

Details

Data set verison April 16 2013. NB! Some values are predicted estimates. There are differences between the countries, and some country-variables are estimated for the whole period. Check [WEOO-riginal](#) before analysis.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/weodata/index.aspx>

References

IMF homepage: <https://files.nyu.edu/mrg217/public/elections.html>

See Also

WEOOriginal

Examples

```
# This examples test if different governments have different success in employment policies.
data(ParlGov)
data(WEO)
WEO <- WEO[,c("ISO","Year","unemployment_per")]

DecemberGovs <- ParlGov[which(ParlGov$DecemberandCensored!=0 & ParlGov$year>=1945),]

GovEmploy <- merge(DecemberGovs,WEO,by.x=c("year","country_name_short"),
                   by.y=c("Year","ISO"),all.x=TRUE)

GovEmploy <- GovEmploy[order(GovEmploy$country_name_short,GovEmploy$year),]
GovEY <- GovEmploy[!duplicated(GovEmploy[,c("country_name_short","year")]),]

GovEY$unemployment_per <- as.numeric(as.character(GovEY$unemployment_per))
GovEY$cumulative_election_cabinets <- as.numeric(as.character(GovEY$cumulative_election_cabinets))
GovEY$total_cabinet_parties <- as.numeric(as.character(GovEY$total_cabinet_parties))

# OLS fixed effects model
emp <- lm(unemployment_per ~ minority_seats + coalition_cabinet
          + cumulative_election_cabinets + total_cabinet_parties
          + factor(country_name_short) + factor(year),data=GovEY)
summary(emp)
```

WEOOriginal	*WEOOriginal - World Economic Outlook*

Description

The original downloaded table from World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund

Format

A dataframe with 8649 rows and 49 variables. It includes 188 countries between 1980 - 2018 (some cells have estimated values and are not observed).

WEO.Country.Code Country code from World Economic Outlook

Country Country name

ISO Country abbrevation in ISO encoding

WEO.Subject.Code World Economic Outlook code for the measure.

Subject.Descriptor Describes what is being measured.

Subject.Notes A more elaborated description of the measure

Units Units of measurement. For NA values, the units are intuitive based on Subject.Descriptor or Subject.Notes

Scale Scale of measurement, unless this is intuitive based on Subject.Descriptor or Subject.Notes

Country.Series.specific.Notes Notes specificly for that country. Usually a list of sources.

X1980 1980

X1981 1981

X1982 1982

X1983 1983

X1984 1984

X1985 1985

X1986 1986

X1987 1987

X1988 1988

X1989 1989

X1990 1990

X1991 1991

X1992 1992

X1993 1993

X1994 1994

X1994 1995

X1994 1996

X1994 1997

X1994 1998

X1994 1999

X2000 2000

X2001 2001

X2002 2002

X2003 2003

X2004 2004

X2005 2005

X2006 2006

X2007 2007

X2008 2008

X2009 2009

X2010 2010

X2011 2011

X2012 2012

X2013 2013

X2014 2014

X2015 2015

X2016 2016

X2017 2017

X2018 2018

Estimates.Start.After After the year denoted here, the values for this variable in this country are
estimates.

Details

Data set verison April 16 2013.

This is the original WEO-file as it is downloaded from the internet. Parts of the measures are not
observed, but estimated. The information for when the different indicators in the different countries
starts being estimated is available in this table. Due to the lack of flexibility with this data set
format, the UACD team have reshaped it into a standard country-year format, available in the file
WEO. WEOOriginal is mainly a tool to investigate when the variables starts being estimated and
not observed.

To find the information for the WEO variable that you are looking for, use the subject code noted in
the documentation file for WEO to extract that variable from WEOOriginal (see example). Notice
that the countries vary for what year estimates starts for a given measure.

Author(s)

Bjørn Høyland, Haakon Gjerløw, Aleksander Eilertsen

Source

Project homepage: http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/weodata/index.aspx

References

IMF homepage: https://files.nyu.edu/mrg217/public/elections.html

See Also

WEO

Examples

```
data(WEOOriginal)

# How to extract information for the variable of interest. Example with constant GDP per capita:
GDPpc_constant <- WEOOriginal[which(WEOOriginal$WEO.Subject.Code=="NGDPRPC"),]
levels(factor(GDPpc_constant$Estimates.Start.After))
```

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