Incumbent Takeovers

Codebook

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The *Incumbent Takeovers* dataset provides indicators of takeover events per political leader, 1918-2019. Altogether, the dataset have information on 495 takeover events distributed across 279 political leaders in 132 countries. The data set is arranged by leader (rows), with multiple takeovers per leader, if any, arranged as columns.

Variables included:

ccode	Correlates of War country code.
iso3n	iso3n country code.
ruler	Name of the effective chief executive. The predominant majority of leaders in 1918–2004 are included from the *Archigos* (Goemans et al. 2009). Leaders in office in 2005–19 are additionally included by the authors.
rulercountry	Label for ruler name, time in office, and country name.
tenure	The number of years the ruler has been in power.
entrypolity2	Polity2 score of country at the time of entry into office.
entrydem	Dummy variable coded 1 if *entrypolity2* has a positive value. Several elected leaders who assume office in transitional regimes (*polity2* of 0) are also coded as "more democratic". Takes the value of 0 otherwise.
starty	The year of the leader's entry into office.
endy	The year of the leader's exit from office.
sdate	The date of the leader's entry into office.
edate	The date of the leader's exit from office.
year1	Year of takeover onset, as explained in article.
year2	End of takeover interval, as explained in article.
timeto	Years till first/only takeover event since the beginning of tenure.
neldaterm	Year of change in NELDA9: "the incumbent extended his or her term in once or eligibility to run" in Hyde and Marinov (2012).
baturo and *baturo2*	Year of PTL (presidential term limit) change, "tenure extension," 1945–2018 in Baturo (2019) (1st extension, if there are more than one it is also reported in a second column).

pacl	"transition to authoritarianism caused by incumbent chief executive" , 1950–1990, Przeworski et al. (2000, 21).
dd_incumb	"Consolidation of incumbency advantage" in 1946–2008, in Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland (2010). If interval, then *dd_incumb1* and *dd_incumb2* stand for lower and upper bound.
autocoups_pipe	"Autocoup" in Przeworski et al. (2013).
agcoup_marshall	"Subversion by ruling executive", 1946–2013, in Marshall and Marshall (2014, 15–6).
inc_svolik:	"Incumbent takeover" in (Svolik, 2015, 730).
autogolpe_powell	"Autogolpe" in Powell and Thyne (2011).
haggard	"Elite reaction or intra-elite reversion" (excl. military coups), 1980–2000, in Haggard and Kaufman (2012).
fh	Transition in Freedom House status from 'free' or 'partly free' to 'not free' that is driven by a significant increase in the concentration of power. Coded by the authors, based on the Freedom House country reports from 1972-2019.
vdem	"Self-coup" in Coppedge et al. (2019).
gwf	The onset of personal or personal hybrid regime as in Geddes, Wright and Frantz (2014). *gwfstart* and *gwfend* are personalist spells from Geddes, Wright and Frantz (2014). *gwfonset* is hand-coded by the authors as the best estimate of personalism onset, if different from *gwfstart*.
bmr1, bmr2	The onset of personal or personal hybrid regime, recoded from political regimes of the world, from (Boix, Miller and Rosato, 2013) and (Djuve, Knutsen and Wig, 2020), as explained in article.
why	Describes the takeover event as the likely reason the authors date the onset of takeover to that year. If more than one takeover event per leader, additional details are included.
bigwhy	A more general categorization into eight types of takeover events. When one source is available per event, that event is categorized. When different sources account for different events of elements, the first or the most common is chosen.