

## **Party Government in Europe Database (PAGED) – Basic dataset**

This comparative dataset builds on previous datasets (Andersson et al 2020, Bergman et al 2019, Bergman et al 2021, Bergman et al 2024, Hellström et al 2021, Strøm et al 2008), and has been updated in-house to the end of 2024. Some additional variables have also been added.

The dataset provides detailed information on important aspects of government formation and government termination in 28 European countries from 1945 (or their democratic transitions) up to December, 2024.

Please note that the so-called basic datasets largely rely on in-house coding and does not contain the so-called governance variables (e.g., conflict management mechanisms), and other variables that require country experts on coalition politics. However, these data are also available on REPDEM in separate datasets.

### **How to cite**

When using these data please cite the following:

Hellström, Johan, Torbjörn Bergman, Jonas Lindahl, and Elsa Karlsson Gustafsson (2024). *Party Government in Europe Database (PAGED) – Basic dataset, Version 2024.12*. Available on <https://repdem.org>.

### **Structure of the codebook**

The following sections then each contain detailed information on

- the name of the variable as it is defined in the dataset,
- the label briefly describing the variable,
- the attached value label,
- relevant additional information on specific coding decisions (where applicable),

For several variables such as the partisan composition of the cabinet or the allocation of portfolios the information is given using party abbreviations and/or party-IDs. Please refer to the corresponding *Party codebook* for further information. For additional information on coding and definition of most of the variables please see *Notes on Coding Principles* for further information.

## References

- Andersson, Staffan, Torbjörn Bergman, Svante Ersson, and Johan Hellström (2020). “The European Representative Democracy Data Archive, Release 4 (Final release)”. Main sponsor: Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (In2007-0149:1-E).
- Bergman, Torbjörn, Hanna Bäck, and Johan Hellström (eds.). (2021). *Coalition Governance in Western Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bergman, Torbjörn, Gabriella Ilonszki, and Johan Hellström (eds.). (2024). *Coalition Politics in Central Eastern Europe: Governing in Times of Crisis*. Oxfordshire: Taylor & Francis.
- Bergman, Torbjörn, Gabriella Ilonszki and Wolfgang C. Müller, eds. (2019). *Coalition Governance in Central Eastern Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hellström, Johan, Torbjörn Bergman, and Hanna Bäck (2021). Party Government in Europe Database (PAGED). Main sponsor: Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (IN150306:1). Available on <https://repdem.org>.
- 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.

## General information on the cabinets

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
country_id	Country		
country_id_iso	Country numeric ISO code		ISO 3166-1 standard
country_name	Country name		Country name in English
cab_id	Cabinet ID	First two digits: country Second two digits: cabinet	
unique_id	Unique ID for cabinet ID and government composition	256-bit hex value	
cab_name	Cabinet		Name of the PM consecutively numbered with Roman figures
date_in	Date in	YYYY-MM-DD (e.g., 2014-07-13)	First day in cabinet life according to official criteria defined as: (a) date that PM/cabinet was appointed by head of state (b) date of investiture vote in parliament (c) date of general election
year_month_in	Year/month of cabinet formation	YYYYMM (e.g. 201407)	
year_in	Year of cabinet formation	YYYY	
date_out	Date out	YYYY-MM-DD (e.g., 2014-07-13)	Last day in cabinet life defined as: (a) day of cabinet resignation (b) day of general election
date_in_str	Date in string	YYYY-MM-DD (e.g., 2014-07-13)	
date_out_str	Date out string	YYYY-MM-DD (e.g., 2014-07-13)	
year_month_out	Year/month of cabinet termination	YYYYMM (e.g. 201407)	
form_decade	Decade by date of formation	90: 1990s 100: 2000s	

		110: 2010s 120: 2020s	
cab_duration_max	Maximum possible cabinet duration	measured in days	Defined as: remainder of the parliamentary term when cabinet assumes office until (a) next constitutionally mandated parliamentary elections (b) next constitutionally mandated presidential elections if it is required or customary for governments to resign at that time
cab_duration_days	Cabinet duration	measured in days	Defined as: time period between cabinet's first and last day in office
cab_duration_relative	Relative cabinet duration		Defined as: share of potential duration the cabinet was in office
cab_duration_full	Full duration technical termination	0: no 1: yes	Takes the value 1 if the cabinet terminates due to technical reasons and its relative duration is greater than 90%.
cab_composition1	Cabinet composition	Party abbreviations; see party codebook	List of cabinet parties, beginning with the party of the PM
cab_composition2	Cabinet composition	Party IDs; see party codebook	List of cabinet parties, beginning with the party of the PM
cab_party <u>X</u>	Cabinet party <u>X</u>	Party-IDs; see party codebook	
cab_num_parties	Number of cabinet parties		
cab_coalition	Coalition	0: no 1: yes	
cab_majority	Cabinet majority (50% + 1 seat)	0: no 1: yes	
cab_sp_majority	Single party majority cabinet	0: no 1: yes	
cab_minority	Minority cabinet	0: no 1: yes	

cab_sp_minority	Single party minority cabinet	0: no 1: yes	
cab_coal_minority	Minority coalition	0: no 1: yes	
cab_sub_minority	Substantial minority cabinet	0: no 1: yes	Any minority cabinet that does not reach majority status with seats added from formal support parties.
cab_mwc	Minimal winning coalition	0: no 1: yes	
cab_formal_minority	Formal minority cabinet	0: no 1: yes	Refers to cabinets that have majority support in parliament (only) when including the seats of formal support parties
cab_surplus	Surplus majority cabinet	0: no 1: yes	
govtype	Government type	1: Min	Minority cabinet: Holds less than 50 % plus one seat in parliament. Single-party minority cabinets are likewise coded as 'Min'
		2: Maj	Single-party majority cabinet: Holds 50% plus one seat in parliament. Is not a coalition.
		3: Mwc	Minimal winning coalition: Is turned into a losing coalition by the subtraction of any of the coalition parties, i.e., if it loses a coalition party it holds less than 50 % plus one seat.
		4: Sur	Surplus majority coalition: Can lose a coalition party and still be winning, i.e. control 50 % plus one seat or more in the parliament
		5: Non	A non-partisan cabinet, e.g. appointed by a president to hold an election
newgov_type	Type of new government	1: Election 2: Replacement 3: PM change, but same party composition as previous cabinet 4: Other	Records if a new cabinet is the result of an election, replacement of one or several cabinet parties without a preceding election, of if there has only been a change of PM without a preceding election.

		5: Non-partisan cabinet	
post_election_cab	Post-electoral cabinet	0: No 1: Yes	
support_parties	Support parties	See party codebooks.	Only includes formal support parties, i.e., those that have a formal written agreement with the government guaranteeing, at minimum, support in issues of confidence and supply
support_party <u>X</u>	Support party <u>X</u>	See party codebooks.	
techno_maj	Technocrat ministry majority	0: No 1: Yes	
techno_pm	Technocrat PM	0: No 1: Yes	
techno_remit	Broad policy remit	0: No 1: Yes	A cabinet without a broad policy remit is considered a caretaker cabinet.

## The political parties and the party system (lower chamber)

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
prox_election	Proximity to election: lower chamber	1 (FE): Cabinets formed immediately following an election and ended by the next election.	
		2 (F): Cabinets formed immediately following an election.	
		3 (N): Cabinets neither formed immediately following an election nor ended by the next election.	
		4 (E): Cabinets ended by an election.	
elecdate	Election date	YYYY-MM-DD (e.g. 2014-07-13)	Date of most recent parliamentary election: (a) two-round elections: date of second round (b) elections held over several days: date of last day
country_elec_num	Sequential election number in the country		Starts at 1 for the first election recorded in the data. Does not always correspond to the first free and open multiparty election in the country if these were held before the end of World War II.
country_elec_id	Election ID	First two digits: country ID Second two digits: election number	
num_parties	Number of parties in parliament		All political parties, excluding 'others'.
largest_party	Largest party in parliament	See party codebooks.	Largest party in term of seats.
largest_party_incab	Largest party in parliament in cabinet	0: No 1: Yes	
largest_party_share	Seat share of largest party in parliament: lower chamber		
largest_party_bp	Bargaining power (Banzhaf index) of largest party in parliament: lower chamber		

minority_sit	Minority situation in parliament	0: no 1: yes	No single party holds 50% plus one seat or more of parliamentary seats
seats_total	Total number of seats: lower chamber		
cab_strength_lower	Cabinet strength: lower chamber		
cab_strength_lower_supported	Cabinet strength including formal support parties: lower chamber		
cab_strength_out	Cabinet strength at date out: lower chamber		
cab_seatshare	Cabinet seat share		
cab_seatshare_supported	Cabinet seat share including formal support parties		
cab_connected	Ideologically connected cabinet	0: no 1: yes	“Connected cabinet” (i.e., the parties are next to one another) on the left-right placement of political parties.
cab_mwcc	Minimal Winning Connected Cabinet	0: no 1: yes	A cabinet is a MWCC if (i) it is connected, and (ii) it cannot remain winning AND connected by dropping a party.
cab_mwccs	MWCC including single-party cabinets	0: no 1: yes	Minimal Winning Connected Cabinet including single-party majority governments.
cab_prefrange	Cabinet preference range, RILE		The distance between the left-most and right-most parties in the cabinet on the Manifesto Project’s Right-Left (RILE) scale.
cab_prefrange_logit	Cabinet preference range, RILE, logit scaled		The distance between the left-most and right-most parties in the cabinet based on the logit scaling (Lowe et al. 2011) of the Manifesto Project’s Right-Left (RILE) scale.
cab_prefrange_prosser	Cabinet preference range, Prosser (2014) left-right scale		As cab_prefrange, but using the categories suggested by Prosser (2014) for constructing the left-right scale
cab_prefrange_logit_prosser	Cabinet preference range, Prosser (2014) left-right scale, logit scaled		As cab_prefrange_logit, but using the categories suggested by Prosser (2014) for constructing the left-right scale
cab_polar	Cabinet polarization, RILE		Measured as the standard deviation from the mean position in cabinet, based on the Manifesto Project’s Right-Left (RILE) scale



cab_polar_logit	Cabinet polarization, RILE, logit scaled		Measured as the standard deviation from the mean position in cabinet, based on the logit scaling (Lowe et al. 2011) of the Manifesto Project's Right-Left (RILE) scale
cab_wpolar	Cabinet polarization, RILE, weighted SD		As cab_polar, but standard deviation from the weighted (by seats) mean position.
cab_wpolar_logit	Cabinet polarization, RILE, weighted SD, logit scaled		As cab_wpolar, but standard deviation from the weighted (by seats) mean position.
cab_polar_prosser	Cabinet polarization, Prosser (2014) left-right scale		Measured as the standard deviation from the mean position in cabinet, based on Prosser's (2014) suggested categories in the Manifesto Project data for the general left-right dimension
cab_polar_logit_prosser	Cabinet polarization, Prosser (2014) left-right scale, logit scaled		Measured as the standard deviation from the mean position in cabinet, based on the logit scaling (Lowe et al. 2011) on Prosser's (2014) suggested categories in the Manifesto Project data for the general left-right dimension
cab_wpolar_prosser	Cabinet polarization, RILE, weighted SD		As cab_polar_prosser, but standard deviation from the weighted (by seats) mean position.
cab_wpolar_logit_prosser	Cabinet polarization, RILE, weighted SD, logit scaled		As cab_wpolar_prosser, but standard deviation from the weighted (by seats) mean position.
cab_gravity	Cabinet centre of gravity, RILE		The Manifesto Project's RILE scale has been used to estimate party positions. For the calculation of the measure, consult the notes on coding principles.
cab_gravity_logit	Cabinet centre of gravity, RILE, logit scaled		Same as cab_gravity, but with logit-scaled (Lowe et al. 2011) party positions.
cab_gravity_prosser	Cabinet centre of gravity, Prosser (2014) left-right scale		Prosser's (2014) suggested categories for estimating party positions from the Manifesto Project data has been used.
cab_gravity_prosser_logit	Cabinet centre of gravity, Prosser (2014) left-right scale, logit scaled		Same as cab_gravity_prosser, but with logit-scaled (Lowe et al. 2011) party positions.
cab_enpp	Effective number of cabinet parties: lower chamber		Effective number of cabinet parties.
enpp	Effective number of parliamentary parties: lower chamber		All legislators subsumed under 'others' treated as one single party (minimum fragmentation)
enpp_no_others	Effective number of parliamentary parties: lower chamber (Other minor parties and independents excluded)		All legislators subsumed under 'others' have been excluded from the calculation of the measure.

bp_fract	Bargaining power (Banzhaf index) fractionalization: lower chamber		Same calculation as enpp, but using Banzhaf index values instead of party seat shares as weights.
soc_share	Seat share of socialist parties: lower chamber		Includes parties that are coded as belonging to the socialist or other left parties (20) or social democratic parties (30) party families in the Manifesto Project data.
soc_green_share	Seat share of socialist and green parties: lower chamber		Includes parties that are coded as belonging to the ecologist parties (10), socialist or other left parties (20), or social democratic parties (30) party families in the Manifesto Project data.
con_share	Seat share of conservative parties: lower chamber		Includes parties that are coded as belonging to the liberal (40) or conservative (60) party families in the Manifesto Project data.
con_alt_share	Seat share of conservative parties: lower chamber, alternative operationalization		Includes parties that are coded as belonging to the Christian democratic (50) or conservative (60) party families in the Manifesto Project data.
rad_share	Seat share of radical left/right parties: lower chamber		Includes parties that are coded as belonging to the socialist or other left parties (20) or nationalist and radical right parties (70) party families in the Manifesto Project data.
parl_prefrange	Parliamentary preference range: lower chamber, RILE		The distance between the left-most and right-most parties in parliament on the Manifesto Project's Right-Left (RILE) scale.
parl_prefrange_logit	Parliamentary preference range: lower chamber, RILE, logit scaled		Same as parl_prefrange, but using logit scaling (Lowe et al. 2011).
parl_prefrange_prosser	Parliamentary preference range: lower chamber, Prosser (2014) scale		The distance between the left-most and right-most parties in parliament on the general-left right dimension in the Manifesto Project data based on the categories suggested by Prosser (2014)
parl_prefrange_prosser_logit	Parliamentary preference range: lower chamber, Prosser (2014) scale, logit scaled		Same as parl_prefrange_prosser, but using logit scaling (Lowe et al. 2011).
parl_polar	Parliamentary polarization, RILE		Measured as the standard deviation from the weighted (by seats) mean position in cabinet, based on the Manifesto Project's Right-Left (RILE) scale
parl_polar_logit	Parliamentary polarization, RILE, logit scaled		Measured as the standard deviation from the weighted (by seats) mean position in cabinet, based on the logit scaling (Lowe et al. 2011) of the Manifesto Project's Right-Left (RILE) scale
parl_polar_prosser	Parliamentary polarization, Prosser (2014) left-right scale		Measured as the standard deviation from the weighted (by seats) mean position in cabinet, based on Prosser's (2014) suggested categories in the Manifesto Project data for the general left-right dimension

parl_polar_logit_prosser	Parliamentary polarization, Prosser (2014) left-right scale, logit scaled		Measured as the standard deviation from the weighted (by seats) mean position in cabinet, based on the logit scaling (Lowe et al. 2011) on Prosser's (2014) suggested categories in the Manifesto Project data for the general left-right dimension
dim_first_median	Party of the median legislator: first policy dimension; lower chamber	Party-IDs; see party codebooks	Excluding legislators subsumed under 'others'
dim_first_median_2nd	Party of the median legislator: first policy dimension; lower chamber; 2nd party	Party-IDs; see party codebooks	Excluding legislators subsumed under 'others', only coded if a second median party exists
dim_first_median_bp	Bargaining power (Banzhaf index) of the party of the median legislator: first policy dimension; lower chamber		
dim_first_median_2nd_bp	Bargaining power (Banzhaf index) of the party of the median legislator: first policy dimension; lower chamber; 2 <sup>nd</sup> party		
dim_first_label	First policy dimension (label)		
dim_second_median	Party of the median legislator: second policy dimension; lower chamber	Party-IDs; see party codebooks	Excluding legislators subsumed under 'others'
dim_second_median_2nd	Party of the median legislator: second policy dimension; lower chamber; 2nd party	Party-IDs; see party codebooks	Excluding legislators subsumed under 'others'; only coded if a second median party exists
dim_second_label	Second policy dimension (label)		
dim_third_median	Party of the median legislator: third policy dimension; lower chamber	Party-IDs; see party codebooks	Excluding legislators subsumed under 'others'
dim_third_label	Third policy dimension (label)		

## The political parties and the party system (upper chamber)

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
prox_election_upper	Proximity to election: upper chamber	1 (FE): Cabinets immediately following an election and ended by the next election.	
		2 (F): Cabinets immediately following an election.	
		3 (N): Cabinets neither immediately following an election nor ended by the next election.	
		4 (E): Cabinets ended by an election.	
upper_seats_total	Total number of seats: upper chamber		
cab_strength_upper	Cabinet strength: upper chamber		
cab_strength_upper_out	Cabinet strength at date out: upper chamber		
upper_majority	Cabinet majority (50% + 1) seat: upper chamber	0: no 1: yes	
upper_enpp	Effective number of parliamentary parties: upper chamber		All legislators subsumed under 'others' treated as one single party (minimum fragmentation)
upper_dim_first_median	Party of the median legislator: first policy dimension; upper chamber	Party-IDs; see party codebooks	Excluding legislators subsumed under 'others'
upper_dim_second_median	Party of the median legislator: second policy dimension; upper chamber	Party-IDs; see party codebooks	Excluding legislators subsumed under 'others'

## Bargaining over government

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
form_duration	Number of days required for cabinet formation	measured in days	Time period between 'Date out' of previous cabinet and 'Date in' of current cabinet.
form_duration_alt	Number of days required for cabinet formation	measured in days	Number of days since the election OR the 'Date out' of previous cabinet if it is terminated between elections. Thus, this alternative measurement ignores/doesn't count the time between 'Date out' of previous cabinet and the election date.
form_invest_pro	Final vote of investiture: pro		
form_invest_con	Final vote of investiture: contra		
form_invest_abs	Final vote of investiture: abstentions		

## Ministries/ministers

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
num_ministries	Number of ministries		
num_ministers	Number of cabinet members		

## Termination events

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
term_disc	Discretionary termination	0: No 1: Yes	
term_tech_regelec	Regular parliamentary election	0: no	
		1: yes	

term_tech_const	Other constitutional reason	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_tech_death	Death of PM	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_disc_earlyelec	Early parliamentary election	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_disc_enlarge	Voluntary enlargement of coalition	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_disc_voluntary	Other voluntary reason	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_disc_cabdefeat	Cabinet defeat in parliament	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_disc_conflict_pol	Conflict between coalition parties (policy)	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_disc_conflict_pers	Conflict between coalition parties (personnel)	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_disc_conflict	Conflict between coalition parties (policy and/or personnel)	0: no 1: yes	
term_disc_conflict_parties	Conflict between coalition parties: Parties involved	Party IDs; see party codebooks	
term_disc_intra	Intra party conflict	0: no	

		1: yes	
term_disc_intra_party	Intra party conflict: Party involved	Party IDs; see party codebooks	
term_disc_intra_conflict	Intra party conflict: Type of conflict	<p>L – Conflict in national party leadership (national executive committee, cabinet, parliamentary party leadership) (NB: This is conflict contained in the leadership.)</p> <p>NL – Conflict between united national party leadership (national executive committee, cabinet, parliamentary party leadership) and non-leaders (party activists, party congress delegates, backbench MPs, regional leaders, etc.)</p> <p>LNL – Conflict in national party leadership (national executive committee, cabinet, parliamentary party leadership) including grass-roots mobilization (i.e. conflict is not confined to the top level)</p>	
term_event_nonparlelec	Non-parliamentary elections	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_event_popshock	Popular opinion shock	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_event_intnat	International or national security event	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_event_econ	Economic event	0: no	
		1: yes	
term_event_pers	Personal event	0: no	

		1: yes	
term_ministry	Ministry involved		
term_descr	Description of dominant policy area		

## Institutions

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
inst_bicam	Bicameralism	0: no	
		1: yes	
inst_posparl	Positive parliamentarism	0: no	
		1: yes	
inst_convote	Constructive vote of no-confidence	0: no	
		1: yes	
inst_pmpower	PM powers		Ranges from 0 to 7, with an increasing number indicating an increasingly more powerful PM. Additive index of seven indicators that together form a simple additive index. The indicators concern the PMs (1) appointment and (2) dismissal powers vis-à-vis the individual ministers, (3) agenda power over cabinet meetings, (4) steering and coordination prerogatives, (5) parliamentary accountability of ministers only via the PM (and not directly), and (6) direct PM control over setting the jurisdiction of ministers. Finally (7), whether the PM has an administrative unit that can monitor and scrutinize individual ministries.
pmpower_formcab	Formal cabinet decision rule	0: no	
		1: yes	
pmpower_formcab_rule1	Type of actual decision rule 1	1: unanimity	
		2: majority	



		3: consensus defined by PM (by way of summarizing cabinet debate)	
		4: consensus defined by head of state (by way of summarizing cabinet debate)	
pmpower_formcab_rule2	Type of actual decision rule 2	1: unanimity	
		2: majority	
		3: consensus defined by PM (by way of summarizing cabinet debate)	
		4: consensus defined by head of state (by way of summarizing cabinet debate)	
pmpower_minappoint	PM right to appoint ministers	0: no	
		1: yes	
pmpower_minappoint_rule	Type of actual appointment right	1: yes, PM alone	
		2: yes, through formal act carried out by head of state	
		3: no, head of state has discretionary powers	
		4: other	
pmpower_mindismiss	PM right to dismiss ministers	0: no	
		1: yes	
pmpower_mindismiss_rule	Type of actual dismissal right	1: yes, PM alone	
		2: yes, through formal act carried out by head of state	
		3: no, head of state has discretionary powers	
		4: other	

pmpower_minaccount	Ministers' parliamentary accountability	0: direct	
		1: via PM only 2: via vote of no confidence against full cabinet only	
pmpower_pmjurisdiction	PM formal right to determine jurisdiction of ministries	0: no	
		1: yes	
pmpower_pmsteering	PM steering or coordination rights vis-à-vis cabinet ministers	0: no	
		1: yes	
pmpower_pmagenda	PM full control over agenda for cabinet meeting	0: no	
		1: yes	
pmpower_pmoffice	Regular bureaucratic structure in PM's office designed to monitor departmental affairs	0: no	
		1: yes	
pmpower_pmoffice_rule1	Description of structure 1	1: personal staff (political appointees)	
		2: civil service staff	
		3: PM occupies specific (PM) portfolio	
		4: other	
pmpower_pmoffice_rule2	Description of structure 2	1: personal staff (political appointees)	
		2: civil service staff	
		3: PM occupies specific (PM) portfolio	
		4: other	
pmpower_pmoffice_rule3	Description of structure 3	1: personal staff (political appointees)	
		2: civil service staff	
		3: PM occupies specific (PM) portfolio	

		4: other	
pmpower_pmooffice_rule4	Description of structure 4	1: personal staff (political appointees)	
		2: civil service staff	
		3: PM occupies specific (PM) portfolio	
		4: other	
inst_seminpres	Semi-presidentialism	0: no	
		1: yes	
inst_comment	Comments on institutional features		

## Investiture vote rules

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
invest_exist	Existence of investiture vote	0: no 1: yes	
invest_rounds_max	Allowed number of investiture votes/rounds		Only relevant if there is a maximum number of votes/rounds
invest_rule1	Decision rule for first investiture vote/round	1: Majority support (50%+1 votes) 2: Plurality support 3: Plurality support among different options 4: No majority against 5: No investiture vote	
invest_rule2	Decision rule for second investiture vote/round	1: Majority support (50%+1 votes) 2: Plurality support 3: Plurality support among different options	

		4: No majority against 5: No investiture vote	
invest_rule3	Decision rule for third investiture vote/round	1: Majority support (50%+1 votes) 2: Plurality support 3: Plurality support among different options 4: No majority against 5: No investiture vote	
invest_rule4	Decision rule for forth investiture vote/round	1: Majority support (50%+1 votes) 2: Plurality support 3: Plurality support among different options 4: No majority against 5: No investiture vote	
invest_object	Object of investiture vote	1: Only PM 2: Whole cabinet 3: Single ministers 4: Government and its programme	Lists all objects that need to pass an investiture vote, separated by commas.
invest_object1	Object of investiture vote: first object	1: Only PM 2: Whole cabinet 3: Single ministers 4: Government and its programme	
invest_object2	Object of investiture vote: second object	1: Only PM 2: Whole cabinet 3: Single ministers 4: Government and its programme	
invest_inoffice	Government in office after investiture object	1: Only PM 2: Whole cabinet 3: Single ministers	In the case of multiple objects of investiture, indicates after which object the government can effectively act (e.g., has control over armed forces)

		4: Government and its programme	
invest_timing	Timing of investiture vote	1: Before taking office 2: After taking office 3: Both before and after taking office	When investiture votes must be held with respect to the government taking office.
invest_bicameral	Approval required for investiture vote in bicameral systems	1: Only in first/lower chamber 2: In both chambers	
invest_comment	Comments on investiture vote		

## Presidential powers

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
pres_pop	Popularly elected president	0: no 1: yes	
pres_appoint_pm	Presidential power to appoint PM	0: No appointment power 1: Free choice 2: Constitution gives open room for interpretation 3: Constitution gives clear instruction	
pres_appoint_restr	Restrictions on presidential power to appoint PM		Clarification on what constitutional restrictions apply if a president has limited appointment power.
pres_select_pm	Presidential power to select the PM	0: No power or only formal powers 1: Selecting power	
pres_dismiss	Presidential power to dismiss PM/cabinet at own initiative	0: No dissolution at own initiative 1: Free choice (at own initiative) 2: In case of parliamentary (in)activity	
pres_dissolve_parl	Presidential power to dissolve parliament	0: No dissolution at own initiative 1: Free choice (at own initiative) 2: In case of parliamentary (in)activity	
pres_veto	Presidential veto powers	0: No veto power 1: Veto can be overruled by supermajority 2: Veto can be overruled by majority of the new parliament after new elections 3: Veto can be overruled by absolute majority 4: Veto can be overruled by simple majority	

		5: Veto of president leads to a referendum	
pres_veto_expl	Presidential veto powers: explanation		Provides further detail on any veto powers held by the president, if any
pres_decree	Presidential decree powers	0: No decree power 1: Decree power 2: Decrees need to be countersigned by PM	
pres_decree_expl	Presidential decree powers: explanation		Provides further detail on any decree powers held by the president, if any
pres_init	Presidential right of initiative (legislation)	0: No (President cannot initiate legislation) 1: Yes (President can initiate legislation)	
pres_refer	Presidential power of referenda	0: No right to initiate referenda 1: Right to initiate referenda 2: Right to initiate referenda in assent with parliament/government 3: Right to initiate referenda on initiative of the people 4: Right to initiate referenda on special issues	All relevant referenda powers are listed, separated by commas.
pres_refer_rule1	Presidential power of referenda: first right	0: No right to initiate referenda 1: Right to initiate referenda 2: Right to initiate referenda in assent with parliament/government 3: Right to initiate referenda on initiative of the people 4: Right to initiate referenda on special issues	

pres_refer_rule2	Presidential power of referenda: second right	0: No right to initiate referenda 1: Right to initiate referenda 2: Right to initiate referenda in assent with parliament/government 3: Right to initiate referenda on initiative of the people 4: Right to initiate referenda on special issues	
pres_refer_rule3	Presidential power of referenda: third right	0: No right to initiate referenda 1: Right to initiate referenda 2: Right to initiate referenda in assent with parliament/government 3: Right to initiate referenda on initiative of the people 4: Right to initiate referenda on special issues	
pres_comment	Comments on presidential powers		

## Seat data

Variable	Label	Value Label/Format	Additional Information
seats_party <u>X</u>	Party seats lower chamber: Party <u>X</u>		<u>X</u> corresponds to the party with the same last digits, e.g. seats_party14 for country 12 corresponds to the party with the party id 120014
upper_seats_party <u>X</u>	Party seats upper chamber: Party <u>X</u>		<u>X</u> corresponds to the party with the same last digits, e.g. upper_seats_party14 for country 12 corresponds to the party with the party id 120014