**Regional Party System Dataset (RPSD)**

**Codebook**

**Version 2024**

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Leonce Röth, Daniel Saldivia Gonzatti, Lea Kaftan, André Kaiser

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

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

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

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

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**Country extensions in the future:** Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Venezuela (N = 15).

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# Conceptual information

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

**Temporal specification:** We one temporal configurations of the dataset. In its standard configuration, the dataset is based on yearly periods. Other temporal specifications, like cabinet or electoral periodization can be generated based on the yearly data.

**Unit of analysis in the RPSD**: The RPSDcontains **regional-level data**, including regional government positions, features of the party-system, regional cabinet information, regional socio-demographic variables, and ID based links to other datasets.

# Coverage

**Table 1:** Coverage of the RPSD

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **ID** | **Regions (region ID)** | **Electoral period** |
| Australia | 2 | Australian Capital Territory (201), New South Wales (202), Northern Territory (203), Queensland (204), South Australia (205), Tasmania (206), Victoria (207), Western Australia (208) | 1941-2013 |
| Austria | 1 | Burgenland (101), Kärnten (102), Niederösterreich (103), Oberösterreich (104), Salzburg (105), Steiermark (106), Tirol (107), Vorarlberg (108), Wien (109) | 1945-2018 |
| Belgium | 3 | Bruxelles-Capitale (301), Vlaanderen (302), Wallonie (303) | 1995-2014 |
| Canada | 4 | Alberta (401), British Columbia (402), Manitoba (403), New Brunswick (404), New Foundland and Labrador (405), Nova Scotia (406), Ontario (407), Prince Edward Islands (408), Quebec (409), Saskatchewan (410), Yukon (411) | 1943-2015 |
| Denmark | 5 | Arhus (501), Bornholms (502), Faroe Islands (503), Frederiksberg Municipality (504), Frederiksborg (505), Fyns (506), Gronland (507), Hovedstaden (508), Kobenhavn Municipality (509), Kobenhavns (510), Midtjylland (511), Nordjylland (512), Nordjyllands (513), Ribe (514), Ringkobing (515), Roskilde (516), Sjælland (517), Sonderjyllands (518), Storstroms (519), Syddanmark (520), Vejle (521), Vestjaellands (522), Viborg (523) | 1966-2009 |
| France | 17 | Alsace (1701), Alsace-Champagne-Ardenne-Lorraine (1702), Aquitaine (1703), Aquitaine-Limousin-Poitou-Charentes (1704), Auvergne (1705), Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (1706), Basse-Normandie (1707), Bourgogne (1708), Bourgogne-Franche-Comté (1709), Bretagne (1710), Centre (1711), Centre-Val de Loire (1712), Champagne-Ardenne (1713), Corse (1714), Franche-Comté (1715), Haute-Normandie (1716), Languedoc-Roussillon (1717), Languedoc-Roussillon-Midi-Pyrénées (1718), Limousin (1719), Lorraine (1720), Midi-Pyrénées (1721), Nord-Pas-de-Calais (1722), Nord-Pas-de-Calais-Picardie (1723), Normandie (1724), Pays de la Loire (1725), Picardie (1726), Poitou-Charentes (1727), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (1728), Rhône-Alpes (1729), Île-de-France (1730) | 1986-2015 |
| Germany | 8 | Baden-Württemberg (801), Bayern (802), Berlin (803), Brandenburg (804), Bremen (805), Hamburg (806), Hessen (807), Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (808), Niedersachsen (809), Nordrhein-Westfalen (810), Rheinland-Pfalz (811), Saarland (812), Sachsen (813), Sachsen-Anhalt (814), Schleswig-Holstein (815), Thüringen (816) | 1946-2017 |
| Italy | 10 | Abruzzo (1001), AltoAdige (1002), Basilicata (1003), Calabria (1004), Campania (1005), Emilia-Romagna (1006), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (1007), Lazio (1008), Liguria (1009), Lombardi (1010), Marche (1011), Molise (1012), Piemonte (1013), Puglia (1014), Sardegna (1015), Sicilia (1016), Tosca. (1017), Trentino (1018), Umbria (1019), Valled D'Aosta (1020), Veneto (1021) | 1947-2019 |
| Japan | 7 | Aichi (701), Akita (702), Aomori (703), Chiba (704), Ehime (705), Fukui (706), Fukuoka (707), Fukushima (708), Gifu (709), Gunma (710), Hiroshima (711), Hokkaido (712), Hyougo (713), Ibaraki (714), Ishikawa (715), Iwate (716), Kagawa (717), Kagoshima (718), Kanagawa (719), Kouchi (720), Kumamoto (721), Kyoto (722), Mie (723), Miyagi (724), Miyazaki (725), Nagano (726), Nagasaki (727), Nara (728), Niigata (729), Ohita (730), Okayama (731), Okinawa (732), Osaka (733), Saga (734), Saitama (735), Shiga (736), Shimane (737), Shizuoka (738), Tochigii (739), Tokushima (740), Tokyo (741), Tottori (742), Toyama (743), Wakayama (744), Yamagata (745), Yamaguchi (746), Yamanashi (747) | 1990-2019 |
| Norway | 13 | Akershus (1301), Aust-Agder (1302), Buskerud (1303), Finnmark (1304), Hedmark (1305), Hordaland (1306), Møre og Romsdal (1307), Nord-Trøndelag (1308), Nordland (1309), Oppland (1310), Oslo (1311), Ostfold (1312), Rogaland (1313), Sogn og Fjordane (1314), Sør-Trøndelag (1315), Telemark (1316), Troms (1317), Vest-Agder (1318), Vestfold (1319) | 1975-2015 |
| Spain | 14 | Andalucia (1401), Aragon (1402), Asturias (1403), Baleares (1404), Canarias (1405), Cantabria (1406), Castilla y Leon (1407), Castilla-La Mancha (1408), Cataluna (1409), Ceuta (1410), Extremadura (1411), Galicia (1412), La Rioja (1413), Madrid (1414), Melilla (1415), Murcia (1416), Navarra (1417), Pais Vasco (1418), Valencia (1419) | 1979-2019 |
| Sweden | 15 | Blekinge (1501), Bohus (1502), Dalarna (1503), Gotlands (1504), Gävleborg (1505), Göteborgs (1506), Halland (1507), Jämtland (1508), Jönköping (1509), Kalmar (1510), Kristianstad (1511), Kronoberg (1512), Malmö (1513), Malmöhus (1514), Norrbotten (1515), Skaraborg (1516), Skåne (1517), Stockholm (1518), Södermanland (1519), Uppsala (1520), Värmland (1521), Västerbotten (1522), Västernorrland (1523), Västmanland (1524), Västra (1525), Älvsborg (1526), Örebro (1527), Östergötland (1528) | 1942-2014 |
| Switzerland | 16 | Aargau (1601), Appenzell Außer-Rhoden (1602), Appenzell Inner-Rhoden (1603), Basel Land (1604), Basel Stadt (1605), Bern (1606), Freiburg-Fribourg (1607), Genève (1608), Glarus (1609), Graubünden-Grigioni (1610), Jura (1611), Luzern (1612), Neuchâtel (1613), Nidwalden (1614), Obwalden (1615), Schaffausen (1616), Schwyz (1617), Solothurn (1618), St.Gallen (1619), Thurgau (1620), Ticino (1621), Uri (1622), Vaud (1623), Wallis-Valais (1624), Zug (1625), Zürich (1626) | 1980-2010 |
| United Kingdom | 18 | London (1801), Northern Ireland (1802), Scotland (1803), Wales (1804) | 1945-2012 |
| USA | 6 | Alabama (601), Alaska (604), Arizona (603), Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New, Hampshire, New, Jersey, New, Mexico, New, York, North, Carolina, North, Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode, Island, South, Carolina, South, Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming | 1990-2019 |
| **15 countries** |  | **314 regions** | **1941-2019** |

# Variables

**Table 2:** Variables of the RPSD

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Name** | **Description** | **Data format (for numbers we report min-max)** |
| **Temporal and geographical identification** | | | |
| year | Year of observation | Calendar year of the observation | YYYY |
| country | Country name | Name of the country in English | string |
| country\_id | Country ID | Unique identification of country within the project | **1-18** |
| region | Region name | Name of the region (different languages; accent formats). It can differ from the RD|SED data; use region\_id for merges | string |
| region\_id | Region ID | Unique identification number of the region composed by the 'country\_id' at the beginning and a two-digit code for each region, unique and mergeable with aggregations to the RD|SED data | country\_id + two-digit code |
| **Regional cabinet data** | | | |
| cab\_name\_reg | Regional cabinet name | Surname of head of cabinet (first letter capitalized). If two or more head of cabinets in the data set have the same surname, the first letter (capitalized) of the cabinet leaders’ first name is indicated in addition. If this does not suffice to discriminate among the cabinet leaders, the full first name (first letter capitalized) is indicated. Moreover, roman letters indicate the tenure for every cabinet leader with more than one tenure. We code the dominant regional cabinet in terms of most days in government in the calendar years. | string (+ first letter of first name or full first name) (+ roman digit) |
| reg\_cab\_nr | Cabinet government number | Count number of the regional cabinet government, within the coverage of the dataset | number |
| reg\_elec\_year | Regional electoral year | Year of the regional election. A 'b' is added at the end if this was the second election in the region that year. | YYYY (+b) |
| reg\_elec\_date | Regional electoral date | Date of regional election | YYYY-MM-DD |
| reg\_gov\_st\_year | Regional government start year | Calendar year of regional cabinet government start in the panel data structure | YYYY |
| reg\_gov\_start | Regional government start date | Start date of the regional cabinet government [many missing dates] | YYYY-MM-DD |
| nr\_parties\_gov | Number of parties in regional cabinet | Number of parties in regional cabinet calculated on the basis of the RED dataset | number (1-10) |
| cog\_rile\_vote | Center of Gravity - Left-Right (vote) | Ideological position of the mean voter measured as the weighted left-right party position, weights based on regional vote shares | number (0-1) |
| cog\_rile\_seat | Center of Gravity - Left-Right (seat) | Ideological position of the mean voter measured as the weighted left-right party position, weights based on regional seat shares | number (0-1) |
| cog\_market\_vote | Center of Gravity - Market liberalism (vote) | Ideological position of the mean voter measured as the weighted mean market-liberalism party position, weights based on regional vote shares | number (0-1) |
| cog\_market\_seat | Center of Gravity - Market liberalism (seat) | Ideological position of the mean voter measured as the weighted mean market-liberalism party position, weights based on regional seat shares | number (0-1) |
| cog\_cultural\_vote | Center of Gravity - Cultural dimension (vote) | Ideological position of the mean voter measured as the weighted cultural party position, weights based on regional vote shares | number (0-1) |
| cog\_cultural\_seat | Center of Gravity - Cultural dimension (seat) | Ideological position of the mean voter measured as the weighted mean cultural party position, weights based on regional seat shares | number (0-1) |
| reg\_gov\_rile | Regional government - Left-Right position | Regional government’s left-right position based on rilestand\_imp and weighted by cabinet parties seat share within cabinet | number (0-1) |
| reg\_gov\_market | Regional government - Market-Liberalism position | Regional government’s market-liberalism position based on market\_state\_imp and weighted by cabinet parties seat share within cabinet | number (0-1) |
| reg\_gov\_cultural | Regional government - Cultural dimension position | Regional government’s cultural position based on cultural.dim\_imp and weighted by cabinet parties seat share within cabinet | number (0-1) |
| gov\_seats | Percentage of government seats | Percentage of regional election seats hold by the government of all regional parliamentary seats | percentage (0-100) |
| *table continued on following page* | | | |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Variable** | **Name** | **Description** | **Data format (for numbers we report min-max)** |
| **Country cabinet data** | | | |
| cab\_name\_state | Country cabinet name | Surname of head of cabinet (first letter capitalized). If two or more head of cabinets in the data set have the same surname, the first letter (capitalized) of the cabinet leaders’ first name is indicated in addition. If this does not suffice to discriminate among the cabinet leaders, the full first name (first letter capitalized) is indicated. Moreover, roman letters indicate the tenure for every cabinet leader with more than one tenure. We code the dominant regional cabinet in terms of most days in government in the calendar years. | string (+ first letter of first name or full first name) (+ roman digit) |
| state\_cab\_nr | Cabinet government number | Count number of the regional cabinet government, within the coverage of the dataset | number (1-66) |
| state\_parl\_year | National electoral year | Year of the country election. A 'b' is added at the end if this was the second election in the region that year | YYYY (+b) (1948-2019) |
| state\_parl\_date | Country electoral date | Date of country election | YYYY-MM-DD |
| state\_gov\_start | Country government start year | Calendar year of country cabinet government start in the panel data structure | YYYY |
| state\_gov\_rile | Country government Left-Right position | Regional government Left-Right position based on rile positions and weighted by cabinet parties seat share within cabinet | number (0.08-0.75) |
| state\_gov\_market | Country government Market-Liberalism position | Regional government Market-Liberalism position based on state-market position and weighted by cabinet parties seat share within cabinet | number (0.11-0.88) |
| state\_gov\_cult | Country government Cultural dimension position | Regional government Cultural dimension position based on cultural position and weighted by cabinet parties seat share within cabinet | number (0.10-0.80) |
| rile\_proximity | Ideological proximity (overall left-right) | Ideological proximity is the ideological distance between the regional government and the  country government. Government ideology on both levels include coalition governments. Parties  in coalitions are weighted by cabinet seat shares | number (0.70-1) |
| market\_proximity | Ideological proximity (state-market dimension) | Ideological proximity is the ideological distance between the regional government and the  country government. Government ideology on both levels include coalition governments. Parties  in coalitions are weighted by cabinet seat shares | number (0.53-1) |
| culture\_proximity | Ideological proximity (cultural dimension) | Ideological proximity is the ideological distance between the regional government and the  country government. Government ideology on both levels include coalition governments. Parties  in coalitions are weighted by cabinet seat shares | number (0.41-1) |
| **Regional institutions** | | | |
| electoral\_system | Proportionality of regional party system | Proportional (1), mixed member (0.5), first-past-the-post (0) | number (0-1) |
| seats\_assembly | Number of seats in regional assembly | Number of seats in regional assembly | number (16-241) |
| districts | Number of districts in region | Number of districts in region | number (1-152) |
| district\_magnitude | Regional district magnitude | Regional district magnitude | number (0.85-129) |
| coverage | Coverage of electoral data | Coverage of electoral data by percentage of votes | number (0-100) |
| selfrule | Degree of self-rule | Taken from the regional authority index (Hooghe et al. 2016, 2020). Note, regional identifiers allow to merge additional RAI data with this data-set (use variable rai\_id and year for merging). | number (0-18) |
| sharedrule | Degree of shared rule | Taken from the regional authority index (Hooghe et al. 2016, 2020). Note, regional identifiers allow to merge additional RAI data with this data-set (use variable rai\_id and year for merging). | number (0-12) |
| rai\_id | Region of regional authority index | This is the regional id of the regional authority index. Note, this id can change within a region over time. The reason is, that RAI aggregate id over regions with similar scores but over time this can change and accordingly, the ids change too. | four-digit code |
| *table continued on following page* | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Name** | **Description** | **Data format (for numbers we report min-max)** |
| **Regional party system characteristics** | | | |
| enp\_reg\_seat | Effective number of regional parties (seat based) | Effective number of regional parties (seat based), calculated with the formulae of Golosov (2010) | number (1-9) |
| enp\_reg\_vote | Effective number of regional parties (vote based) | Effective number of regional parties (vote based), calculated with the formulae of Golosov (2010) | number (1-11) |
| enp\_nat | Effective number of parties at the country level | Effective number of parties at the country level (parliamentary seats), taken from Döring and Manow (2019) | number (1-8) |
| regpol | Regional party system polarization | The maximum distance between two parties running for any regional or country election on the general left-right scale following Matakos et al. (2016) | number (0-1) |
| rokkan\_region | Regions with a distinct cultural difference | Operationalization of Stein Rokkan’s concepts of difference, dependence, and distance as indications of a territory’s peripherality following Hooghe and Marks (2016) and Shair-Rosefield et al. (2021) | number (0-4) |
| mountain\_region | Mountainous and populated region | Mountainous regions close to the classification of Eurostat (2018): 0 = majority of population lives in non-mountainous regions. 1 = regions with more than 50% of their population living in mountain areas; 2 = regions with more than 50% of their surface covered by mountain areas, and with more than 50% of their population living in mountain areas. The original classification is on the NUTS-3 Level and we adapted it to our territorial units of interest. Estimates for regions outside the EU are based on data of ARCGIS (2016) and population density data. | number (0-2) |
| **Socio-demographics and economic factors** | | | |
| pop | Regional population | OECD (2016), compare Garritzmann et al. (2022) | 13,504- 52,400,000 |
| perc14 | Percentage of population <15 | OECD (2016), compare Garritzmann et al. (2022) | percentage (15-51) |
| pop65 | Regional population >=65 in percent | OECD (2016), compare Garritzmann et al. (2022) | number (1083-8482251) |
| density | Population density | OECD (2016), compare Garritzmann et al. (2022) | number (0-6902) |
| const\_gdppc | Regional GDP per capita in int. $ (in 1000) | OECD (2016), compare Garritzmann et al. (2022) | number (9603-96760) |
| gdp | Regional gross domestic product in international $ | OECD (2016), compare Garritzmann et al. (2022) | number (372-99900000) |
| curr\_gdppc | GDP per capita | OECD (2016), compare Garritzmann et al. (2022) | number (7272-7938310) |
| gdp\_growth | Growth rate of regional GDP | OECD (2016), compare Garritzmann et al. (2022) | number (-22-41) |
| unemp | Rate of regional unemployment | OECD (2016), compare Garritzmann et al. (2022) | number (0-34) |

# **Regional Level Governments Database**

Here we provide information on our government conceptualization with a short description of regional governments. In the easiest case, regional governments reign without any powerful checks and balances and we can perceive them as the primary and sole locus of power. However, in some countries, regional political systems resemble presidential systems and the concept of divided governments is of importance. Government ideology measures are constructed by using the relative seat share of regional cabinet parties as a weight for their ideological position on the state-market dimension (Röth et al. 2018; Röth 2018). We additionally use alternative ideology scales such as the RILE (Laver and Budge 1992) or a country-specific procedure developed by Franzmann and Kaiser (2006).

Our sources of party position are threefold. First, we use state-wide party positions for the same regional parties and merge them by the nearest temporal match. Second, we impute average party family positions, when regional parties exist but the state-wide party branch is not available. Finally, we hand code parties that only exist on the regional level, such as regionalist parties. Here we use ideology labels such as socialist or social democrats. We assign typical values for these party family labels based on the average positions on the entire population of available positions in the same decade. In some regions, alternative sources are available that are based on regional manifestos. We use those sources for validation purposes but do not use them in the data set for two reasons. First, the positions would be not comparable across regions in time and countries because of the limited coverage. Second, the aggregation and scaling methods for regional manifesto data differ from the state-wide approaches and induce a second type of bias. For example, differences across levels could solely be based on the different scaling procedures but might not reflect substantial differences. On the other hand, our procedure ignores regional differences of the same party across regions and time that regional manifestos might entail. For multi-level analysis, we prefer the second bias over the first because we think we increase comparability and coverage in comparison to the alternative approach. However, cross-links to regional manifesto and country-wide manifesto data are provided and allow all types of choices preferred by users. We provide a detailed validation of party positions in the codebook of the RED data Set.

To generate multi-level alignment scores between the regional and national government, we compare the regional cabinet that covers the longest period during the calendar year with the country government of the same time period.

**Table 3:** Regional Level Government Information

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Australia** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **States and Self-Governing Territories, n=7** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia | - | Formally the Governor is head of the executive and governors are appointed by the Queen (only in the States). However, in practice, they only act on the advice of State Premiers and Chief Ministers (in the case of the Australian Capital Territory). Premiers are appointed by governors if they command a simple majority of the votes in the State legislature. The Chief Minister is appointed by the administrator. | Executive Council | Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly as well as a Legislative Council (Upper House).  Unicameral exceptions: Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, Queensland.  Legislative Assemblies of ACT and Northern Territory lack the full power of a state legislature. For example, legislation passed by the Assembly can still be overridden by Australian Commonwealth legislation under the Territories Self-Government Legislation Amendment (Disallowance and Amendment of Laws) Act 2011 (see also section 'reforms'). | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **Austria** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **States (Bundesländer), n=9** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Styria, Tyrol, Carinthia, Salzburg, Vorarlberg, Burgenland | NUTS-2 | Governor (Landeshauptmann, Landeshauptfrau). Appointed by the State Council (Landtag). | State Government (Landesregierung) | State Council (Landtag) | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **Belgium** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Communities, n=3**  **Regions, n = 3** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| **Communities**: Flemish Community, French Community, German-Speaking Community  **Regions:** Bruxelles-Capitale, Vlaanderen, Wallonie | German-Speaking Community: NUTS-3, others not classified.  Regions: NUTS-2 | The Governor is Appointed by a majority of the Community Parliament. | Government | Parliament (Flemish-speaking parliamentarians from the Flemish regional parliament as well as from Brussels are automatically part of the parliament of the Flemish Language Community. The same holds for French-speaking representatives of the Walloon regional parliament. | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **Canada** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Provinces, n=10**  **Territories, n=3** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nunavut | - | Premier, is usually the head of the party with the most seats in the Legislative Assembly. The Lieutenant Governor or the Commissioner is the representative of the Federal Government without considerable powers. | Government | Legislative Assembly, House of Assembly (in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador), National Assembly (in Quebec) | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| *table continued on following page* | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
| **Denmark** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Regions, n=5 plus Greenland and Faroer Islands**  **Counties (Amter) until 2006, n=16** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| **Regions:** Hovedstaden, Midtjylland, Nordjylland, Sjælland, Syddanmark  **Counties:** [Copenhagen Municipality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copenhagen_Municipality), [Frederiksberg Municipality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederiksberg_Municipality), [Copenhagen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copenhagen_County), [Frederiksborg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederiksborg_County), [Roskilde](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roskilde_County), West Zealand, [Storstrøm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storstr%C3%B8m_County), Funen, South Jutland, [Vejle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vejle_County), [Ringkjøbing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ringkj%C3%B8bing_County), [Viborg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viborg_County), [North Jutland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Jutland_County) , [Aarhus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aarhus_County), [Bornholm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bornholm). | Regions: NUTS-2,  Counties: NUTS-3 | Regions: Regional Council Chairman (*Regionsrådsformand*) elected by the Regional Council.  Faroe Islands and Greenland have a Prime Minister appointed by a majority of the Parliament. Both have an additional High Commissioner, appointed by the Queen.  Counties: County Mayor (*Amtsborgmester*) appointed by the County Council. | Regions: Executive Committee (Forretningsudvalget).  Faroe Islands and Greenland have a government.  Counties: County Council | Regional Council (R*egionsråd),* County Council (*Amtsrådet*)  Parliament: Faroe Islands (Løgting) and Greenland (Inatsisartut). | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **France** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Regions (excluding Guyane, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion), n=22** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| Alsace, Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Centre, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse, Franche-Comté, Haute-Normandie, Ile De France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Lorraine, Midi-Pyrénées, Nord-Pas-De-Calais, Pays De La Loire, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes, Provence-Alpes-Côte D'Azur, Rhône-Alpes | NUTS-2 | President elected by the regional council. | Cabinet | Counseil Régional | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **Germany** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **States (Bundesländer), n=16** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thüringen | NUTS-1 | Minister-President (Ministerpräsident), appointed the State Diet or Senate | Cabinet | State Diet (Landtag), Senate (Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg) | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **Italy** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Regions, n=20** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| **Autonomous Regions:** Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, Aosta Valley, Friuli-Venezia Giulia.  **Regions with ordinary status:** Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Molise, Piedmont, Tuscany, Umbria, Veneto | NUTS-2 | Governor (Presidente della Giunta Regionale) or President (Presidente della Regione)  The governor is directly elected. Exceptions are Aosta Valley and Trentino-Alto, where he/she is chosen by the regional council. The head of the executive was elected by the majority of the Regional Council until 1999. Since 1999 heads of regional governments have been directly elected. | Regional government (Giunta Regionale) | Regional council (Consiglio Regionale), Sicilian Regional Assembly in Sicily (Assemblea Regionale Siciliana), or Council of the Valley in Valle D’Aosta (Consiglio della Valle). | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| *table continued on following page* | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
| **Japan** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Prefectures (Todōfuken), n=47** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| Aichi, Akita, Aomori,, Chiba,, Ehime, Fukui, Fukuoka, Fukushima, Gifu, Gunma, Hiroshima,, Hokkaido, Hyōgo, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanagawa, Kōchi, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nagano, Nagasaki, Nara, Niigata, Ōita, Okayama, Okinawa, Osaka, Saga, Saitama, Shiga, Shimane, Shizuoka | - | Governor (Chiji, directly elected). | Government | Assembly (Gikai) | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **Norway** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Counties (Fylker), n=19** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| [Østfold](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%98stfold), [Akershus](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akershus), [Oslo](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo), [Hedmark](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hedmark), [Oppland](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oppland), [Buskerud](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buskerud), [Vestfold](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vestfold), [Telemark](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telemark), [Aust-Agder](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aust-Agder), [Vest-Agder](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vest-Agder), [Rogaland](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rogaland), [Hordaland](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hordaland), [Sogn og Fjordane](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sogn_og_Fjordane), [Møre og Romsdal](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%B8re_og_Romsdal), [Sør-Trøndelag](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%B8r-Tr%C3%B8ndelag), [Nord-Trøndelag](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nord-Tr%C3%B8ndelag), [Nordland](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nordland_(Provinz)), [Troms](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troms), [Finnmark](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnmark_(Provinz)), [Svalbard](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spitzbergen_(Inselgruppe)) | NUTS-3 | County Mayor (F*ylkesordfører*). The Mayor is appointed by the County Council (Fylkesting).  There is also a County Governor (Fylkesmannen) appointed by the King in the country-level cabinet meeting and serves as a supervisor (prefect). Governors do not influence education. | County Council (Fylkesting) | County Council (Fylkesting) | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **Spain** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Autonomous communities and two autonomous cities, n=19** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| [Andalusia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andalusia), [Aragon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aragon), [Asturias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asturias), [Balearic Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balearic_Islands), [Basque Country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basque_Country_(autonomous_community)), [Canary Islands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canary_Islands), [Cantabria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantabria), [Castile and León](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castile_and_Le%C3%B3n), [Castile–La Mancha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castile%E2%80%93La_Mancha), [Catalonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catalonia), [Community of Madrid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_of_Madrid), [Extremadura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extremadura), [Galicia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galicia_(Spain)), [La Rioja](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Rioja_(Spain)), [Navarra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Navarra),  [Murcia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Region_of_Murcia), [Valencian Community](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valencian_Community), [Ceuta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceuta), [Melilla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melilla) | NUTS-2 | President (usually appointed by an absolute majority of the plenary session in the parliament and approved by the King). | Government Council. It has different names in the communities. Generalitat (in Valencia and Catalonia), Junta General (Asturias), Xunta (in Galicia) Government or Junta (other communities) | Parliament | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **Sweden** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **Regions (Län), n=21** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** | |
| [Stockholm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stockholm_County), [Uppsala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uppsala_County), [Södermanland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%B6dermanland_County), [Östergötland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96sterg%C3%B6tland_County), [Jönköping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%B6nk%C3%B6ping_County), [Kronoberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kronoberg_County), [Kalmar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalmar_County), [Gotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gotland_County), [Blekinge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blekinge_County), [Skåne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sk%C3%A5ne_County), [Halland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halland_County), [Västra Götaland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A4stra_G%C3%B6taland_County), [Värmland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A4rmland_County), [Örebro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%96rebro_County), [Västmanland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A4stmanland_County), [Dalarna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalarna_County), [Gävleborg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%A4vleborg_County), [Västernorrland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A4sternorrland_County), [Jämtland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%C3%A4mtland_County), [Västerbotten](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%C3%A4sterbotten_County), [Norrbotten](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norrbotten_County) | NUTS-3, NUTS-2 are used for eight so-called Riksomraden ( areas without competencies). | Governor (Landshövding) appointed by the national government. Usually, governors can be associated with specific parties on the national level. | County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen) | County Council (Landsting) | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 | |
| **Switzerland** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Cantons, n=26** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** |
| Aargau, Appenzell, Ausserrhoden, Appenzell, Innerrhoden, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Landschaft, Bern, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Graubünden, Jura, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Nidwalden, Obwalden, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, | NUTS-3 | President of the Executive Council (Regierungsrat). However, principles of collegiality and rotation assign the President a role as a primus inter pares. | Direct election of the Executive Council (Regierungs-rat). The Executive council uses the principle of collegiality with rotating positions. | Grand Council, Cantonal Council, Landrat of Parliament | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 |
| *table continued on following page* | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |
| Solothurn, St., Gallen, Thurgau, Ticino, Uri, Valais, Vaud, Zug, Zürich |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **United Kingdom** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Countries, n=4** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** |
| England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales | - | First Minister (Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland). Approved by the regional parliament. | Cabinet Minister (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). England has no formal government and we selected the Department for Education as an equivalent body. | Parliament; National Assembly of Wales | Manifesto Project (closest temporal match; Volkens et al. (2019)). | 1990-2010 |
| **USA** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **States, n=50** | **NUTS** | **Head of Executive** | **Executive** | **Elected Legislative Body** | **Ideology** | **Period** |
| [Alabama](http://state.1keydata.com/alabama.php), [Alaska](http://state.1keydata.com/alaska.php), [Arizona](http://state.1keydata.com/arizona.php), [Arkansas](http://state.1keydata.com/arkansas.php), [California](http://state.1keydata.com/california.php), [Colorado](http://state.1keydata.com/colorado.php), [Connecticut](http://state.1keydata.com/connecticut.php), [Delaware](http://state.1keydata.com/delaware.php), [Florida](http://state.1keydata.com/florida.php), [Georgia](http://state.1keydata.com/georgia.php), [Hawaii](http://state.1keydata.com/hawaii.php), [Idaho](http://state.1keydata.com/idaho.php), [Illinois](http://state.1keydata.com/illinois.php), [Indiana](http://state.1keydata.com/indiana.php), [Iowa](http://state.1keydata.com/iowa.php), [Kansas](http://state.1keydata.com/kansas.php), [Kentucky](http://state.1keydata.com/kentucky.php), [Louisiana](http://state.1keydata.com/louisiana.php), [Maine](http://state.1keydata.com/maine.php), [Maryland](http://state.1keydata.com/maryland.php), [Massachusetts](http://state.1keydata.com/massachusetts.php), [Michigan](http://state.1keydata.com/michigan.php), [Minnesota](http://state.1keydata.com/minnesota.php), [Mississippi](http://state.1keydata.com/mississippi.php), [Missouri](http://state.1keydata.com/missouri.php), [Montana](http://state.1keydata.com/montana.php), Nebraska, [Nevada](http://state.1keydata.com/nevada.php), [New, Hampshire](http://state.1keydata.com/new-hampshire.php), [New, Jersey](http://state.1keydata.com/new-jersey.php), [New, Mexico](http://state.1keydata.com/new-mexico.php), [New, York](http://state.1keydata.com/new-york.php), [North, Carolina](http://state.1keydata.com/north-carolina.php), [North, Dakota](http://state.1keydata.com/north-dakota.php), [Ohio](http://state.1keydata.com/ohio.php), [Oklahoma](http://state.1keydata.com/oklahoma.php), [Oregon](http://state.1keydata.com/oregon.php), [Pennsylvania](http://state.1keydata.com/pennsylvania.php), [Rhode, Island](http://state.1keydata.com/rhode-island.php), [South, Carolina](http://state.1keydata.com/south-carolina.php), [South, Dakota](http://state.1keydata.com/south-dakota.php), [Tennessee](http://state.1keydata.com/tennessee.php), [Texas](http://state.1keydata.com/texas.php), [Utah](http://state.1keydata.com/utah.php), [Vermont](http://state.1keydata.com/vermont.php), [Virginia](http://state.1keydata.com/virginia.php), [Washington](http://state.1keydata.com/washington.php), [West, Virginia](http://state.1keydata.com/west-virginia.php), [Wisconsin](http://state.1keydata.com/wisconsin.php), [Wyoming](http://state.1keydata.com/wyoming.php) | - | Governor: The Governor is directly elected. | Usually plural executives with different organizational forms across the states | Lower House (legislature, general assembly, legislative assembly, or general court) as well as upper house (senate). Nebraska is an exemption, having no lower house. | The governor's position is measured by ideal points for the party in the Senate or the lower house (see Shor & McCarty (2011)). | 1990-2010 |

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