**Regionally Disaggregated Country Elections Dataset (RD|CED)**

**Codebook**

**Version 2024**

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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/**](http://multi-level-cross-level-politics.eu/).

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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).

**Definition of a party:** We use the definition of a political party as indicated by our sources. However, we put in a great deal of effort to identify and synchronize the partisan names and IDs across sources and levels. The IDs always favour continuity over change. For example, a party might change its name, but otherwise remain the same in terms of organization and personnel; here we change the name but retain the old ID. This solution has the advantage that more fine-grained distinctions can easily be made ex-post, whereas the harmonization of IDs in case of different party names would be more demanding.

**Temporal specification:** We provide two distinct temporal configurations of the dataset. In its standard configuration, the dataset is based on electoral periods. A second specification provides yearly data.

**Unit of analysis in the RD|CED**: The RD|CEDcontains **party-level data**, including election results for country elections at the regional and country level, cabinet composition, ideological positions of parties and cabinets, the electoral importance of a region for country elections, and several ID based links to other datasets.

# **Coverage**

**Table 1:** Coverage of RD|CED

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | Election cross-sectional structure | | Panel structure | |
| **Country** | **ID** | **Regions** | **Number of observations as party country cabinet dyad** | **Electoral period** | **Number of observations as yearly party observations** | **Electoral period** |
| Australia | 2 | Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia | 1683 | 1946-2019 | 2723 | 1949-2019 |
| Austria | 1 | Burgenland, Kärnten, Niederösterreich, Oberösterreich, Salzburg, Steiermark, Tirol, Vorarlberg, Wien | 1243 | 1945-2017 | 2552 | 1949-2017 |
| Belgium | 3 | Flandern, Wallonien, Brüssel-Halle-Vilvoorde | 1007 | 1946-2014 | 1616 | 1949-2014 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 40 | Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serb Republic | 324 | 1996-2018 | 497 | 1996-2018 |
| Canada | 4 | Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon, Nunavut | 1579 | 1945-2015 | 4949 | 1949-2015 |
| Denmark | 5 | Copenhagen-Frederiksberg, Faroe Islands, Greenland, Islands, Jutland, Hovedstaden, Midtjylland, Nordjylland, Sjælland, Syddanmark | 904 | 1950-2007 | 1717 | 1950-2007 |
| France | 17 | Alsace, Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Centre, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse, Franche-Comte, Haute-Normandie, Ile-de-France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Lorraine, Nord-pas-de-Calais, Pays-de-la-Loire, Picardie, Poitou-Charente, Provence-Alpes-Cote-d'Azur, Pyrenees, Rhone-Alpes | 3784 | 1962-2012 | 5703 | 1962-2012 |
| Germany | 8 | Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Schleswig-Holstein, Saarland, Berlin, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen | 3827 | 1949-2017 | 10461 | 1949-2017 |
| Italy | 10 | Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia Romagna, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardia, Marche, Molise, Piemonte, Puglia, Sardegna, Sicilia, Toscana, Trentino Alto Adige, Umbria, Valle d'Aosta, Veneto, Circoscrizione Estero | 6244 | 1948-2018 | 6294 | 1948-2018 |
| Mexico | 36 | Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Distrito Federal, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas | 2963 | 1964-2015 | 8889 | 1964-2015 |
| Nicaragua | 55 | Boaco, Carazo, Chinandega, Chontales, Estelí, Granada, Jinotega, León, Madriz, Managua, Masaya, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Región Autónoma Atlántico Norte, Región Autónoma Atlántico Sur, Río San Juan, Rivas, Chontales-Boaco-Zelaya Central, Las Segovias, Matagalpa-Jinotega, Occidente, Oriente | 460 | 1984-2016 | 2280 | 1984-2016 |
| Norway | 13 | Akershus, Aust-Agder, Buskerud, Finnmark - Finnmárku, Hedmark, Hordaland, Møre og Romsdal, Nord-Trøndelag, Nordland, Oppland, Oslo, Østfold, Rogaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Sør-Trøndelag, Telemark, Troms - Romsa, Vest-Agder, Vestfold, Bergen | 6668 | 1945-2017 | 13185 | 1949-2017 |
| Portugal | 53 | Açores, Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Bragança, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Europa, Évora, Faro, Fora de Europa, Guarda, Leiria, Lisboa, Madeira, Portalegre, Porto, Santarém, Setúbal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real, Viseu, Emigraçao, Macau, Moçambique | 3045 | 1975-2015 | 5768 | 1975-2015 |
| *table continued on following page* | | | | | | |
| **Country** | **ID** | **Regions** | **Number of observations as party country cabinet dyad** | **Electoral period** | **Number of observations as yearly party observations** | **Electoral period** |
| Serbia | 45 | Central Serbia (Republic), Kosovo and Metohija (Autonomous Province), Vojvodina (Autonomous Province) | 449 | 2000-2016 | 811 | 2000-2016 |
| Spain | 14 | Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Cantabria, Castille and Leon, Castille la Mancha, Catalonia, Ceuta, Extremadura, Galicia, La Rioja, Madrid, Melilla, Murcia, Navarra, Pais Vasco, Valencia | 1848 | 1977-2019 | 4242 | 1977-2019 |
| Sweden | 15 | Aelvsborg läns, Blekinge läns, Fyrstads Läns, Gävleborgs läns, Göteborgs och Bohus läns, Gotlands läns, Hallands läns, Jämtlands läns, Jönköpings läns, Kalmar läns, Kopparberg läns, Kristianstads läns, Kronobergs läns, Malmöhus läns, Norrbottens läns, Oerebro läns, Oestergötlands läns, Skaraborgs läns, Södermanlands läns, Stockholm, Uppsala läns, Värmlands läns, Västerbottens läns, Västernorrlands läns, Västmanlands läns, Malmös Läns, Dalarnas län, Skåne läns, Västra Götalands län | 5106 | 1944-2018 | 10823 | 1948-2018 |
| Switzerland | 16 | Aargau, Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Appenzell Innerrhoden, Basel-Landschaft, Basel-Stadt, Bern, Freiburg, Genf, Glarus, Graubünden, Luzern, Neuenburg, Nidwalden, Obwalden, Sankt Gallen, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Solothurn, Tessin, Thurgau, Uri, Waad, Wallis, Zug, Zürich, Jura | 6826 | 1947-2015 | 25036 | 1947-2015 |
| Turkey | 44 | Adana, Adiyaman, Afyon, Agri, Amasya, Ankara, Antalya, Artvin, Aydin, Balikesir, Bilecik, Bingöl, Bitlis, Bolu, Burdur, Bursa, Canakkale, Cankiri, Corum, Denizli, Diyarbakir, Edirne, Elazig, Erzincan, Erzurum, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Giresun, Gümüshane, Hakkari, Hatay, Icel, Isparta, Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaras, Kars, Kastamonu, Kayseri, Kirklareli, Kirsehir, Kocaeli, Konya, Kütahya, Malatya, Manisa, Mardin, Mugla, Mus, Nevsehir, Nigde, Ordu, Rize, Sakarya, Samsun, Sanliurfa, Siirt, Sinop, Sivas, Tekirdag, Tokat, Trabzon, Tunceli, Usak, Van, Yozgat, Zonguldak, Aksaray, Bartin, Batman, Bayburt, Karaman, Kirikkale, Sirnak, Ardahan, Düzce, Igdir, Karabük, Kilis, Osmaniye, Yalova | 10207 | 1950-2015 | 14873 | 1950-2011 |
| United Kingdom | 18 | England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales | 449 | 1945-2017 | 1074 | 1950-2017 |
| **19 countries** |  | **365 regions** | **58,616** | **1944-2019** | **123,493** | **1948-2019** |

# **Variables**

**Table 2:** Description of variables of RD|CED

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Temporal, Geographic and Party Identification** | | | |
| **Variable** | **Name** | **Description** | **Data format** |
| country | Country name | Name of the country in English | string |
| country\_id | Country ID | Unique identification of country within the project | two-digit code |
| region | Region name | Name of the region (different languages; accent formats) | string |
| region\_id | Region ID | Unique identification number of the region composed by the 'country\_id' and a two-digit code for each region | country\_id + two-digit code |
| year | Parliamentary year | Year of the parliamentary election. A 'b' is added at the end if this was the second election in the country that year. | YYYY (+b) |
| parl\_year | Parliamentary year (numeric) | Year of parliamentary election | YYYY |
| parl\_year\_b | Parliamentary year (numeric) | Year of the parliamentary election. A 'b' is added at the end if this was the second election in the country that year. | YYYY (+b) |
| decade | Decade of observation | Calendar decade of the observation | YYYY |
| parl\_date | Date of parliamentary election | Date of parliamentary election | YYYY-MM-DD |
| year\_manifesto | Year of the Manifesto Project | Calendar year of the manifesto data assigned to the respective party observation for available parties in Manifesto Project (Lehmann et al. 2023) | YYYY |
| parl\_number | Parliamentary number. | Count number of the parliamentary election | number |
| party | Party name | Party name without whitespaces and first letter of each word is capitalized | capitalized string |
| p\_abbrev | Party abbreviation | Abbreviation of the party | capitalized string |
| party\_id | Party ID | Identification number of the party. Composed by the variables 'country\_id', 'parfam' and the count number of parties within country. Unique for each party across time. Family of the party inspired by the Manifesto Project labels and coded by the project team with qualitative information. In some cases, we depart from the Manifesto Project assignment (see Country notes). | country\_id + parfam + two-digit code |
| parfam | Party family | Family of the party inspired by the Manifesto Project labels and coded by the project team with qualitative information. In some cases, we depart from the Manifesto Project assignment (see Country notes). 10 (ECO, ecological) 20 (COM, communist) 30 (SOC, social democratic) 40 (LIB, liberal) 50 (CHR, Christian democratic), 60 (CON, conservative) 70 (NAT, nationalist) 80 (AGR, agrarian) 90 (ETH, ethnic and regional) 95 (SIP, special issue) 98/00 (DIV, electoral alliances of diverse origin, no dominant party), 99 Independent candidate list (category added by authors) | two-digit code |
| p\_id\_cmp | Party ID in Manifesto Project | Identification number of the party by the Manifesto Project (Lehmann et al. 2023). | five-digit code |
| p\_id\_ches | CHES ID | Identification number from the Chapel Hill Expert Survex (Jolly et al. 2022) | five-digit code |
| rai\_region\_id | RAI region ID - 2020 | Region identifier according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016) | number |
| cowcode | Country-level Correlates of War codes | level Correlates of War codes (http://www.correlatesofwar.org) according to Regional Authority In  dex v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016) | code |
| iso3166 | Country ISO3166 code | Country code of International Organization for Standardization (ISO 3166-1) according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016) | code |
| rai\_country\_id | RAI country ID | Country identifier according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016) | two-digit code |
| *table continued on following page* | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Partisan Information, Positions and Electoral Importance** | | | |
| **Variable** | **Name** | **Description** | **Data format** |
| left\_right | Left right position | market\_imp + cultural\_im (standardized to 0-1) | 0-1 |
| rilestand\_imp | RILE standardized with imputations | MARPOR (Lehmann et al. 2023) with imputed RILE standardized means by party family/decade for missing values; standardized from left (0) to right (1) | 0-1 |
| market\_imp | Market liberalism position with imputations | Market liberalism party position values based on item-response models on manifesto data by Röth (2017) with imputed market liberalism means by party family/decade for missing values; standardized from state interventionist (0) to market liberal (1) | 0-1 |
| cultural\_imp | Cultural position with imputations | Cultural party position values based on item-response models on manifesto data by Röth (2017) with imputed cultural means by party family/decade for missing values; standardized from cultural traditionalist (0) to cultural liberal (1) | 0-1 |
| rile | RILE | Left right party position values assigned by the Manifesto Project (Lehmann et al. 2023) | number |
| rilestand | RILE standardized | MARPOR (Lehmann et al. 2023); standardized from left (0) to right (1). RILE according to Laver and Budge (1992) | 0-1 |
| market | Market liberalism position | Market liberalism party position values based on item-response models on manifesto data by Röth (2017); standardized from state interventionist (0) to market liberal (1) | 0-1 |
| cultural | Cultural homogeneity position | Cultural party position values based on item-response models on manifesto data by Röth (2017); standardized from cultural traditionalist (0) to cultural liberal (1) | 0-1 |
| lrgen | General left-right from CHES | General left-right from CHES | 0.14-10.00 |
| lrecon | Economic left right from CHES | Economic left right from CHES | 0.09-9.59 |
| galtan | Galtan position from CHES | Galtan position from CHES | 0.13- 10.00 |
| parfam\_cmp | Party family Manifesto Project | Party family assigned by the Manifesto Project project for the parties available (Lehmann et al. 2023) | two-digit code |
| party\_cmp | Party name Manifesto Project | Party name assigned by the Manifesto Project project for the parties available (Lehmann et al. 2023) | string |
| p\_abbrev\_cmp | Party abbreviation Manifesto Project | Party abbreviation assigned by the Manifesto Project project for the parties available (Lehmann et al. 2023) | capitalized string |
| cmp\_year | Manifesto Project year | Calendar year of the manifesto by the Manifesto Project project (Lehmann et al. 2023) including 'b' years for more than one election within one calendar year | YYYY |
| imp\_max\_s | Importance of region in general | General electoral importance of region as share of seats allocated to that region relative to maximal seats in country parliament (r\_s\_p/r\_s\_max) | percentage |
| imp\_rmax\_s | Electoral importance of party in region I | Electoral importance of party in a region as share of seats of the party relative to maximal numbers of seats allocated in that region in country parliament (r\_s\_p/r\_s\_max) | percentage |
| imp\_rn\_s | Electoral importance of party in region II | Electoral importance of party in a region as share of regional seats of the party relative to is total number of seats in the country parliament (r\_s\_p/n\_s\_p) | percentage |
| regionalist\_party | Regionalist party | Dummy indicating whether the party demands more regional authority in any kind, from more autonomy for the respective region to independence/secession (1) or not (0) | dummy |
| distance\_lr | Left-right party distance | Distance between party and Center of Gravity - Left-Right at the region-election level: |cog\_lr - rilestand| | 0-1 |
| distance\_ml | Market liberalism party distance | Distance between party and Center of Gravity - Market liberalism at the region-election level: |cog\_ml - ml\_ir| | 0-1 |
| distance\_cult | Cultural party distance | Distance between party and Center of Gravity - Cultural dimension at the region-election level: |cog\_cult - cultural\_position| | 0-1 |
| proximity\_lr | Left-right party proximity | Proximity between party and Center of Gravity - Left-Right at the region-election level: 1- |cog\_lr - rilestand| | 0-1 |
| proximity\_ml | Market liberalism party proximity | Proximity between party and Center of Gravity - Market liberalism at the region-election level: 1- |cog\_ml - ml\_ir| | 0-1 |
| proximity\_cult | Cultural party proximity | Proximity between party and Center of Gravity - Cultural dimension at the region-election level: 1- |cog\_cult - cultural\_position| | 0-1 |
| **Country and Regional Cabinet Information** | | | |
| **Variable** | **Name** | **Description** | **Data format** |
| cab\_name | Name of the country cabinet | Head of cabinet and tenure. 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. In presidential systems, cab\_name equals pres\_name. Information predominantly retrieved from ParlGov (Döring and Manow 2012) with adaptations. | string |
| cab\_nr | Cabinet number | Count number of the country cabinet, within the temporal coverage of the dataset | number |
| cab\_p\_main\_abbrev | Main cabinet party abbreviation | Party abbreviation of the cabinet party with most seats in the country parliament | capitalized string |
| cab\_p\_main\_id | Main cabinet party ID | Identification number of the main party within the country cabinet | cf. party\_id |
| identifier\_pid\_cab | Identifier for cabinet and main cabinet | Connector for cabinet country and main cabinet party ID | string + cf. party\_id |
| cab\_p\_main\_fam | Party family of main cabinet party | Party family of main cabinet party at the cabinet unit level. | cf. parfam |
| cab\_year | Cabinet year | Calendar year in which the country cabinet enters office | YYYY |
| cab\_startdate | Start date of cabinet | Start date of the country cabinet | YYYY-MM-DD |
| cab\_enddate | End date of cabinet | End date of the country cabinet | YYYY-MM-DD |
| cab\_duration | Cabinet duration | Number of months that the country cabinet lasted in office. If more than one cabinet is in office in the same month, the month is assigned to the cabinet with the most days, and if the numbers of days in office of the cabinets are equal, the month is assigned to the previous cabinet. | number |
| pres\_system | Presidential system | Dummy indicating whether the political system is presidential or semi-presidential (1) or not (0). All variables that only apply to '(semi)-presidential' systems are assigned missing values (NA) for the others. | dummy |
| pres\_name | President's name | President and tenure. Surname of president (first letter capitalized). If two or more presidents in the data set have the same surname, the first letter (capitalized) of the presidents’ first name is indicated in addition, if this does not suffice to discriminate among the presidents, the full first name (first letter capitalized) is indicated. Moreover, roman letters indicate the tenure for every president with more than one tenure. | string (+ first letter of first name or full first name) (+ roman digit) |
| pres\_number | Number of the presidency | Count number of the presidency within the coverage period of the country | number |
| pres\_p\_abbrev | President's party abbreviation | Party abbreviation of the party, to whom the president belongs to | capitalized string |
| pres\_party\_id | President's party ID | Identification number of the party of the president | country\_id + parfam + two-digit code |
| pres\_p\_fam | President's party family | Party family of president's party | two-digit code |
| pres\_year | President first year in office | Calendar year of the moment the presidents enters office | YYYY |
| pres\_date | President election date | Calendar date of the election of the presidency | YYYY-MM-DD |
| pres\_startdate | President start date | Start date of the presidency | YYYY-MM-DD |
| pres\_enddate | President end date | End date of the presidency | YYYY-MM-DD |
| cab\_p\_sum | Sum of cabinet parties | Number of parties participating in the country cabinet | dummy |
| cab\_p\_main | Main cabinet party | Party participates in the country cabinet and has the most seats among cabinet parties in the country parliament | dummy |
| cab\_p\_comp | Main competitor party | Party with the greatest number of seats without country cabinet participation | dummy |
| cab\_graco | Grand coalition cabinet | Country cabinet is formed by the two strongest parties in the country parliament in term of seat share | dummy |
| cab\_doublemaj | Cabinet with double majority | Country cabinet benefits from the same partisan majority in the second chambers in systems with a second country chamber | dummy |
| cab\_p\_main\_indp | Cabinet of independent | The country cabinet is run by an independent prime minister | dummy |
| *table continued on following page* | | | |
| **Country and Regional Cabinet Information** | | | |
| **Variable** | **Name** | **Description** | **Data format** |
| cab\_sshare | Cabinet seat share | Seat share of the cabinet parties (sum) on the country level based on maximal seat allocation in the country parliament (per cent) | 0-1 |
| r\_cab\_sshare | Regional cabinet seat share | Seat share of the cabinet parties (sum) in the respective region based on maximal regional seat allocation in country parliament (per cent) | percentage |
| cab\_vshare | Cabinet vote share | Vote share of the cabinet parties (sum) on the country level based on valid country votes in country parliament | percentage |
| r\_cab\_vshare | Cabinet vote share | Vote share of the cabinet parties (sum) in the respective region based on valid votes in the respective region | percentage |
| first\_cab | First cabinet | Cabinet is first cabinet for country period covered | dummy |
| last\_cab | Last cabinet | Cabinet is last cabinet for country period covered | dummy |
| cab\_panelstart | Cabinet start | Calendar year of country cabinet start (only available in the panel data structure) | YYYY |
| cab\_panelend | Cabinet end | Calendar year of country cabinet end (only available in the panel data structure) | YYYY |
| losing\_cab | Losing cabinet | Country cabinet is not the longest serving in a year (1) or it is the longest serving (0) (only available in the calendar structure for the panel data) | dummy |
| r\_adapted\_missing | Regional vote share adapted is missing | Dummy indicating whether the regional vote share adapted (and therefore the simple regional share) has a missing value (1) or not (0) | dummy |
| cab\_rile | RILE cabinet position | Left-right ideal point of the country cabinet weighted by seats in country parliament based on manifesto data (Lehmann et al. 2023) | 0-1 |
| cab\_market.state | Market cabinet position | Market liberalism ideal point of the country cabinet weighted by seats in country parliament based on manifesto data (Lehmann et al. 2023) | 0-1 |
| cab\_cult | Cultural cabinet position | Cultural dimension ideal point of the country cabinet weighted by seats in country parliament based on manifesto data (Lehmann et al. 2023) | 0-1 |
| cab\_region.rile\_distance | Left-right cabinet-region distance | Distance between cabinet’s and region's ideological ideal points in the left-right dimension: |cab\_rile - cog\_lr| | 0-1 |
| cab\_region.market\_distance | Market liberalism cabinet-region distance | Distance between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the market liberalism dimension: |cab\_market - cog\_ml| | 0-1 |
| cab\_region.cultural\_distance | Cultural cabinet-region distance | Distance between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the cultural dimension: |cab\_cult - cultural\_position| | 0-1 |
| cab\_region.rile\_proximity | Left-right cabinet-region proximity | Proximity between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the left-right dimension: 1 - |cab\_rile - cog\_lr| | 0-1 |
| cab\_region.market\_proximity | Market liberalism cabinet-region proximity | Proximity between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the market liberalism dimension: 1- |cab\_market - cog\_ml| | 0-1 |
| cab\_region.cultural\_proximity | Cultural cabinet-region proximity | Proximity between cabinet's and region's ideological ideal points in the cultural dimension: 1- |cab\_cult - cog\_cult| | 0-1 |
| *table continued on following page* | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Electoral Results  (country elections at the country and regional level)** | | | |
| **Variable** | **Name** | **Description** | **Data format** |
| n\_s\_max | Maximal number of seats country | Maximal numbers of seats in the country parliament | number |
| r\_s\_max | Maximal number of seats regionally | Maximal numbers of seats assigned to a region in the country parliament | number |
| n\_v\_max | Vote registration country - maximal number of votes | Number of registered voters at the country level, which is the maximum number of potential votes in the country election | number |
| n\_cast | Votes casted country | Number of votes that were casted in the election at the country level, including invalid votes | number |
| n\_valid | Valid votes | Number of valid votes that were casted in the election at the country level | number |
| n\_invalid | Invalid votes | Number of invalid votes that were casted in the election at the country level, if available | number |
| n\_turnout | Country turnout | Percentage of casted votes in reference to maximal number of potential votes at the country level (0-100) | percentage |
| n\_v\_p | Country votes of the party | Number of votes obtained at the country level by the party | number |
| r\_v\_max | Maximal number of potential votes regionally | Number of registered voters regionally, which is the potential maximum number of votes in the respective region in the country election | number |
| r\_cast | Votes casted regionally | Number of votes that were casted regionally in the country election, including invalid votes | number |
| r\_valid | Valid regional votes | Number of valid votes that were casted in the respective region in the country election | number |
| r\_invalid | Invalid regional votes | Number of invalid votes that were casted in the respective region in the country election, if available | number |
| r\_turnout | Regional turnout | Percentage of casted votes in reference to maximal number of potential votes in the respective region (0-100) | number |
| r\_v\_p | Regional votes | Votes gained by the party in the respective region | number |
| n\_s\_p | Country seats of the party | Number of seats won by the party for the country parliament at the country level | number |
| r\_s\_p | Regional seats of the party | Number of seats won by the party for the country parliament in the region | number |
| cab\_p | Cabinet party | Party participates in the country cabinet | dummy |
| n\_p\_sshare | Country seat share | Party seat share (per cent) in the country parliament | percentage |
| r\_p\_sshare | Regional seat share | Party seat share (per cent) won in the respective region for the country parliament (over all seats assigned to the region) | percentage |
| n\_p\_vshare | Country vote share | Party vote share (per cent) won country | percentage |
| r\_p\_vshare | Regional vote share | Party vote share (per cent) won in the respective region (over all seats assigned to the region) | percentage |
| r\_coverage | Regional vote coverage | Vote coverage on regional level in terms of the sum of vote share at the regional level registered in the data (per cent) | percentage |
| seat\_reg\_coverage | Regional seat coverage | Seat coverage on regional level in terms of the sum of seat share at the regional level registered in the data (per cent) | percentage |
| r\_adapted | Regional vote share - adapted | Party vote share (per cent) gained in the respective region adapted by regional vote coverage, simulating full regional coverage: r\_p\_vshare/r\_coverage\*100 | 0-1 |
| *table continued on following page* | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Regional Information** | | | |
| **Variable** | **Name** | **Description** | **Data format** |
| r\_adapted.vote\_seat | Regional support of party proxy | This is a proxy of regional vote share where we impute seat share if vote share is missing. | percentage |
| coverage\_ideology | Ideology coverage | Sum of regional party support (r\_adapted.vote\_seat) for parties with ideological information available (0-100). Ideological information refers to manifesto based positions. | percentage |
| cog\_lr | Center of Gravity - Left-Right | Ideological position of a region in terms of left and right as weighted mean of left-right party ideology (RILE standardized) and regional support. | 0-1 |
| cog\_ml | Center of Gravity - Market liberalism | Ideological position of a region in terms of market-liberalism as weighted mean of market liberalism party positions and regional support. | 0-1 |
| cog\_cult | Center of Gravity - Cultural Dimension | Ideological position of a region in terms of cultural dimension as weighted mean of cultural party positions and regional support. | 0-1 |
| regionalist\_demand | Regionalist demand | The demand for regional authority in a region as sum of regional vote share of regionalist parties at the region level (per cent): sum of r\_p\_vshare of all p\_reg=1 | 0-1 |
| rai\_region\_name | RAI regiona name - 2020 | Region name according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016) | string |
| RAI | RAI value at the year-observation | RAI Index value according to the Regional Authority Index v3 (Shair-Rosenfield et al. 2020; Hooghe et al. 2016) | 0-27 |
| region\_oecd | OECD region | Region name according to the OECD. | string |
| mountain\_region | Mountain region | Extent of populated regional mountain surface (levels: 0,1,2) | 0-2 |

# **Country notes**

**All countries:**

* Independent candidates normally have unique party identification IDs with unique running numbers only related to that specific independent candidate. However, at the country level, the vote count and share variable (e.g., n\_v\_p) reflect the sum of all independent candidate votes in the country. This is a special type of independent candidate regional-country aggregate.
* There are some independent governments without cabinet parties, e.g., technocratic governments in Italy and Portugal.
* Some party special lists are coded separately at the regional level and sometimes they are added to the main party.
* Ideological data for the panel structure relates to the manifestos of the last respective election; an alternative would be the nearest election manifesto for each party (see RED).
* For the COGs calculations, we link manifesto-based party positions from the respective election to the legislature period following the election, in the case of panel data. For certain missing ideology values and COG alternative specifications, we impute decade means from the respective party family in the sample. This last step mostly applies to small parties without manifesto-based information. Further alternative specifications are possible, such as imputing ideology estimates from manifestos closest in time – even future ones.
* If cab\_sshare and cab\_vshare (country level) are missing, this is due to independent cabinets (e.g., Bierlein cabinet in Austria) or missing cabinet information (Bosnia and Herzegovina) or missing seat information (Mexico - to be collected).
* Our party vote share (r\_p\_vshare) can differ from official statistics in cases where we calculated the vote shares ourselves with r\_p\_v and r\_valid. In some cases, we used the r\_turnout and r\_v\_max for a proxy of r\_valid, where this information was not available.
* In some elections, the sum of regional seats does not match the maximal amounts of seats in the country parliament, which reflects the original statistics and not a coding problem (e.g., Italy 1948, 1953, 1994, the United Kingdom 1945 and Austria 2017).
* At the country level, all cabinets include the main government party. Except for: Italy-1994-Dini I; Italy-1994-Dini II; Italy-2018-Conte II; Turkey-1995-Ecevit IV; Portugal-1975-PinheiroDeAzevedoJ; Portugal-1976-NobreDaCostaA. In the Turkish and Italian cases, a new variable is included that covers also the electorally strongest party supporting the independent government (cab\_p\_main\_indp). For the Portuguese cases, this does not apply since these were purely independent governments.
* Regionally, there are some cases where the government party is not coded or included in all regional observations. This often occurs in the Australian Northern Territories, Wallonia in 1971, and Valle d'Aosta in the 2010s, as well as for the Turkish cabinets of Irmak and Ecevit IV. A variable called missing\_maincab\_reg is coded at the regional level to indicate this.
* Some regions disappear electorally for some periods (e.g., Northern Ireland). See the country-specific notes for further information.

**Austria:** during the Figl I cabinet (1945), all parliamentary parties were in cabinet government.

**Australia:** source for the 2016 and 2019 elections: <https://www.aec.gov.au/>

**Belgium:** sum of r\_s\_p by region-cabinet overcomes r\_s\_max in 1971 and 1977, based on official statistics. Parties BSP, PSB/BSP, BSP/PSP, PSB, and PSB/RW are adapted and corrected for Wallonien and Flandern in the 1977 and 1978 Belgian elections.

**Canada:** Newfoundland and Labrador were not part of Canada in 1945, no electoral participation. No official data for Yukon for the 1949 election. In some cases, the r\_coverage is relatively low because the data only covers the election results of main parties competing at the country level (government and main competitor) and for some regions, one of both can be relatively marginal. One of many sources: elections.ca

**Denmark:** Source Danish Elections: <https://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/emner/befolkning-og-valg/valg>; Source Danish Parliament & Electoral System (argument for macro-regions): <https://www.thedanishparliament.dk/~/media/pdf/publikationer/english/the-parliamentary-system-of-denmark_2011.ashx>. Danish Greenland's missing COGs can be explained by the missing party families of the parties contesting there.

**France:** There is no regional seat share data of parties available. Alternatively, calculate the proxy with r\_p\_vshare and calculate the importance of the region using r\_v\_max or r\_v\_valid. Nord Pas de Calais has no data available for r\_valid in 1986; left empty and r\_v\_p was taken based on vote share. In some cases, we added all our available r\_v\_p per cabinet. Parties that we could not cover across all regions may be slightly underestimated at the country level. However, we are sure this is a marginal difference since we did not cover them for the irrelevance or unavailability of their electoral results.

**Italy:** in the 1994-1995 elections, PDS did not run although it was the main competitor in Valle d'Aosta. PRO is not chosen as the main competitor in Valle d'Aosta. In the case of missing vote information, these can be substituted by a "0". There are no regional seat data of the parties for the 1994 election due to electoral system change and electoral statistics. We recommend eliminating the "Circoscrizione Estero" region for statistical analysis since these are the votes from abroad and generally lack substantial political value; we were not able to collect this vote type systematically across time. Invalid votes for 2013 and 2018 include "blancos" and zero-votes. Party *Vallée d'Aosta* for 2013 includes UV-SA-FA. Starting in 2017, the 630 deputies of the Italian parliament were elected as follows: 232 in single-member constituencies (plurality) and 386 in multi-member constituencies (proportional). Due to the electoral reform of 2017, we assign the alliance seats at the regional level to the strongest alliance partner in terms of the number of seats in the respective region according to official statistics of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (ergo, the sum of r\_s\_p equals n\_s\_p, but the aggregates can differ from the original statistics). Source: https://elezionistorico.interno.gov.it/index.php.

**Mexico:** main source for historical electoral results: <http://cede.izt.uam.mx>. For the period until the first government of Ernesto Zedillo (1994), electoral results reflect the plurality system results, which is not optimal but is the only available data. In the period 2000-2006, PAN had in Tabasco an electoral support below 8 %, although they were governing. Country-level turnout data until 1991 by Nohlen (1993). Handbuch der Wahldaten Lateinamerikas und der Karibik; Opladen - Leske und Budrich Verlag. After 1991, country-level electoral data from Wikipedia when available (often n\_turnout is only available for presidential elections).

**Portugal:** We recommend eliminating the Mozambique, Macau, and Emigracao regions for statistical analysis since these are the votes from abroad or of former colonies and generally lack substantial political value in an electoral sense.

**Serbia:** TheStatistical Yearbook of Serbia has no regional disaggregation. No adaption to the presidential system (we assume it is parliamentary), since the president has mostly a ceremonial role, although she is popularly elected. Governmental data was taken from Wikipedia.org, no ParlGov references were available. Missing r\_valid and r\_v\_max for the period 2000-2007 (r\_p\_vshare can be eventually misleading); n\_v\_max corrected. Some few r\_v\_p for Central Serbia are rounded up due to missing values in more specified data. For the year 2003, the sum on r\_v\_p does not always match country aggregates nor do the aggregates of r\_v\_max match with n\_v\_max.

**Spain:** reg\_v\_p and n\_v\_p are the respective votes "a candidatura" for 2011; they equal casted votes minus "votos nulos" minus "votos blancos". United Left of Navarra is considered a separate party.

**Sweden:** Original 2018 electoral statistics adaption where Stockholm counties, Skane counties, and Västra Götaland counties are respectively put together and include the capital Gothenburg. Fyrstads Läns only existed between 1973 and 1994; many regions disappeared after 1998 and some new ones were created. Skane originates from Kristianstad and Malmö in 1996. Västra originates from Göterborgs, Skaraborgs and Älvsborg in 1997.

**Turkey:** If panel data of democratic regimes/periods is being conceived, delete observations during Turkish military juntas for analysis (1960-1961 - Gürsel I; 1981-1983 - Ulusu). In some regions, the main competitor does not run for elections and has no electoral data, e.g. the Virtue Party FP between 1999 and 2002. In the original data of the Mus and Sinop regions in Turkey, calculations on vote aggregations were automatically conducted, since the original data was wrong or misleading. See literature, documents, and manifestos (PDFs) collected and authored by Çağan Varol. Cabinet names remain with the PM but main\_cab\_p is the strongest cab\_p (both variables can diverge). Originally, cabinet data was taken from Çağan Varol’s coding. New cabinets were added with Wikipedia.org data for the 1969 election. Also, the Irmak cabinet was included as a transitory one in the period 1973-74. For the 2015 election, the sources reveal many mistakes or misleading pieces of information: <https://www.yenisafak.com/secim-2015/secim-sonuclari>. r\_s\_max can be misleading for the period 1950-1970 (often much higher than the sum of party seats), we recommend using simulations of sum or r\_p\_s. For all seat data concerning Turkey, there was no official information on the region Sakarya - therefore always zero ("0") for Sakarya. Therefore, also, n\_s\_max and all referring to seat aggregation for Turkey is slightly lower - Sakarya had around 6 seats across time. r\_s\_p for Turkey in 2015 is always zero (“0”) since systematic information was missing.

**United Kingdom:** Some elections have relatively low electoral coverage (~ 65 %). London “region” was not included / existent in the second 1974 election, consider this in the panel structure. Liberal and LibDems are coded as the same party across time for our purposes. However, the WZB-Manifesto Project manifesto code was adapted and changed from 1992 onwards. Update for r\_v\_p and r\_valid from "UK Election Statistics: 1918-2018: 100 years of Elections" (House of Commons). r\_cast was set as missing since there is no available information. An approximate r\_v\_max was calculated with r\_valid as a proxy (the sum does not fit with n\_v\_max). r\_invalid set as missing, not available. n\_v\_max was updated with data from "Elections in Europe. A Data Handbook" (Nohlen and Stöver 2010). Some r\_v\_p for England are rounded up due to the official statistics book.

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