**Appendix**

**Tab. A1. Cabinets (country) by institutional features and number of reshuffles**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cabinet** | **Period** | **Type** | **PM power** | **Share of**  **non-partisan ministers** | **Consensus democracy** | **Reshuffles (N)** |
| Schröder II (GER) | 2002-05 | MW | 1.00 | 0% | 0.25 | 0 |
| Merkel I (GER) | 2005-09 | MW | 1.00 | 0% | 0.27 | 3 |
| Merkel II (GER) | 2009-13 | MW | 1.00 | 0% | 0.47 | 5 |
| Merkel III (GER) | 2013-18 | MW | 1.00 | 0% | 0.47 | 3 |
| *Mean Germany* |  |  | *1.00* | *0%* | *0.36* | *2.8 (tot. 11)* |
| Berlusconi II (ITA) | 2001-05 | S | 0.57 | 8.3% | 0.99 | 6 |
| Berlusconi II (ITA) | 2005-06 | S | 0.57 | 4.2% | 0.79 | 2 |
| Prodi II (ITA) | 2006-08 | MW | 0.57 | 20.8% | 0.76 | 0 |
| Berlusconi IV (ITA) | 2008-11 | MW | 0.57 | 0% | 0.50 | 6 |
| Monti (ITA) | 2011-13 | Tech. | 0.57 | 100% | 0.27 | 1 |
| Letta I (ITA) | 2013 | S | 0.57 | 15.0% | 0.02 | 1 |
| Letta II (ITA) | 2013-14 | S | 0.57 | 15.0% | -0.31 | 0 |
| Renzi (ITA) | 2014-16 | S | 0.57 | 11.8% | -0.78 | 4 |
| Gentiloni (ITA) | 2016-18 | S | 0.57 | 10.5% | -0.84 | 1 |
| Conte I (ITA) | 2018-19 | MW | 0.57 | 31.6% | 0.16 | 1 |
| *Mean Italy* |  |  | *0.57* | *21.7%* | *0.99* | *2.2 (tot. 22\*)* |
| Aznar II (SPA) | 2000-04 | SPM | 1.00 | 5.9% | -0.53 | 4 |
| Rodríguez Zapatero I (SPA) | 2004-08 | SPm | 1.00 | 5.9% | -0.58 | 4 |
| Rodríguez Zapatero II (SPA) | 2008-11 | SPm | 1.00 | 11.1% | -0.62 | 4 |
| Rajoy I (SPA) | 2011-16 | SPM | 1.00 | 21.4% | -0.58 | 5 |
| Rajoy II (SPA) | 2016-18 | SPM | 1.00 | 14.3% | -0.37 | 1 |
| Sánchez (SPA) | 2018-20 | SPm | 1.00 | 33.3% | -0.22 | 2 |
| *Mean Spain* |  |  | *1.00* | *15.3%* | *-0.48* | *3.2 (tot. 19)* |
| Blair II (UK) | 2001-05 | SPM | 1.00 | 0% | -2.06 | 7 |
| Blair III (UK) | 2005-07 | SPM | 1.00 | 0% | -2.33 | 3 |
| Brown (UK) | 2007-10 | SPM | 1.00 | 0% | -2.39 | 3 |
| Cameron I (UK) | 2010-15 | MW | 1.00 | 0% | -2.15 | 8 |
| Cameron II (UK) | 2015-16 | MW | 1.00 | 0% | -1.89 | 1 |
| May I (UK) | 2016-17 | SPM | 1.00 | 0% | -1.58 | 0 |
| May II (UK) | 2017-19 | SPm | 1.00 | 0% | -1.42 | 6 |
| Johnson I (UK) | 2019 | SPm | 1.00 | 0% | -1.97 | 2 |
| *Mean United Kingdom* |  |  | *1.00* | 0% | *-2.06* | *3.8 (tot. 30)* |

\* This number does not include the case of the minister for Subsidiarity and Decentralization Aldo Brancher. Brancher was appointed minister on 18 June 2010, but left 18 days later in response to a judicial scandal, and his ministerial responsibilities were never formalized.

Note: Types of cabinets are as follows: MW, minimal winning coalition; S, surplus coalition; Tech., technocratic cabinet; SPM, single-party majority cabinet; SPm, single-party minority cabinet. PM (prime ministerial) power is indicated by a composite index of the institutional power of prime ministers. The level of consensus democracy (mean of yearly institutional values, from first year in office to the year before the change) refers to Lijphart’s (2012) executive-parties dimension and ranges between -2 (fully majoritarian) and 2 (fully consensus).

*Sources*: Armingeon et al. (2021) for type and consensus democracy scores (see ‘lfirstpi’ index); Bergman et al. (2013: 186-188) for the PM power; Nyrup and Bramwell (2020) for the names of non-partisan ministers at the time of cabinet investiture; own calculations and updates where necessary.