

## 1 Section 7.1 : Identity of Government Coalitions

### 1.1 Dataset : formation03.dta

This data is from Lanny W. Martin and Randolph T. Stevenson's article, "Government Formation in Parliamentary Democracies" published in 2001 in the *American Journal of Political Science*, 45: 33-50. See their webpages for a full codebook for the variables in their dataset. ([www.ruf.rice.edu/~poli/People/Faculty\\_profile/R\\_STEVENSON.html](http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~poli/People/Faculty_profile/R_STEVENSON.html) or [www.ruf.rice.edu/~poli/People/Faculty\\_profile/L\\_W\\_MARTIN.html](http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~poli/People/Faculty_profile/L_W_MARTIN.html).) Here I provide information on the variables used in the analysis in section 7.1 (pages 106-114).

#### 1.1.1 Variables created when running the file 'data\_setup.do':

##### **invest**

Dummy variable that is coded 1 if an investiture vote is required for a government to take office, 0 if no such requirement exists.

##### **election**

Dummy variable that is coded one if the formation opportunity occurs immediately following an election, and 0 if the formation opportunity is for a replacement government in an inter-election period.

##### **pec**

Dummy variable coded 1 if a potential government is based on a pre-electoral coalition, 0 otherwise. This variable is based on the data in the appendix of my book.

#### 1.1.2 Variables from Martin & Stevenson dataset

##### **case**

Unique number identifying each formation opportunity.

##### **country**

Unique number identifying each country.

##### **formopp**

Number identifying formation opportunities within each country.

##### **realg**

Dummy variable coded 1 if the potential government formed the government and 0 otherwise.

##### **minor**

Dummy variable coded 1 if the potential government would control only a minority of legislative seats, 0 otherwise.

##### **minwin**

Dummy variable coded 1 if the potential government would be a minimal winning coalition, 0 otherwise.

**numpar**

Number of parties in the potential government.

**dompar**

Dummy variable coded 1 if the potential government contained the largest party (in terms of legislative seats), 0 otherwise.

**median**

Dummy variable coded 1 if the potential government contained the median party, 0 otherwise.

**gdiv1**

Measure of ideological divisions within potential government.

**mgodiv1**

Measure of ideological divisions in majority opposition.

**prevpm**

Dummy variable coded 1 if potential government contains party of previous prime minister, 0 otherwise.

**sq**

Dummy variable coded 1 if potential government is the same as the incumbent government, 0 otherwise.

**anmax2**

Dummy variable coded 1 if potential government contained anti-system parties, 0 otherwise.

**pro**

Dummy variable coded 1 if potential government based on electoral pact, 0 otherwise.

**vsp**

Dummy variable coded 1 if potential government contained a very strong party, 0 otherwise.

**singpar**

Dummy variable coded 1 if potential government consists of a single party, 0 otherwise.

**vspsing**

Variable created by multiplying 'vsp' \* 'singpar'.

**msh**

Dummy variable coded 1 if potential government contained a merely strong party, 0 otherwise.

**mshsing**

Variable created by multiplying 'msh' \* 'singpar'.

## **2 Section 7.2 : Duration of Government Formation**

### **2.1 Dataset : coalition.dta**

#### **2.1.1 Variables from Parliamentary Democracy Data Archive [PPDA label in brackets]**

**bargain2 [v095x]**

Number of days required in cabinet formation.

**govtparties [v013x]**

Number of parties in government that forms.

**previnoffice [v241x]**

Dummy variable coded 1 if the government that forms was in office at the time of the most recent election.

## **2.1.2 Other variables (if created using Parliamentary Democracy Data Archive variables, PPDA label(s) shown in brackets)**

**pec**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government is based on a pre-electoral coalition, 0 otherwise. This variable is based on the data in the appendix of my book.

**pec\_parties**

Variable created (in do file) by multiplying 'pec' \* 'govtparties'.

**minority**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government that forms is a minority government, 0 otherwise. Created (in do file) using the variable *majority2* [v015x].

**investiture**

Dummy variable that is coded 1 if an investiture vote is required for a government to take office, 0 if no such requirement exists. Created from variables relating to investiture votes [v269x - v273x].

**invest\_minority**

Variable created (in do file) by multiplying 'investiture' \* 'minority'.

**range**

Measures the ideological range of the parties in the government that are farthest apart on a left-right scale (based on the Campaign Manifesto Research Group Data (Budge et al. 2001)).

## **3 Section 7.3 : Ideological Compatibility of Government Coalitions**

**range**

The absolute distance (in terms of a -100 to +100 left-right ideological scale) between the government party furthest to the left and the government party furthest to the right (based on data from Budge et al. 2001).

**spread**

The spread of ideological diversity is calculated as  $\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$ , where  $p_i$  is party  $i$ 's proportion of government-controlled seats in the legislature,  $x_i$  is party  $i$ 's ideological position on the left-right policy scale,  $\bar{x}$  is the weighted mean policy position of the government ( $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i x_i$ ), and  $n$  refers to the parties in the government. The formula for this measure comes from Warwick (1994, 154) and the ideology data comes from Budge et al. (2001).

**parties**

Number of parties in government.

**pec**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government is based on a pre-electoral coalition, 0 otherwise. This variable is based on the data in the appendix of my book.

## **4 Section 7.4 : Government Stability**

### **4.1 Dataset : warwick\_dataset.dta**

This data is from Paul Warwick (1994), *Government Survival in Parliamentary Democracies*. See <http://www.sfu.ca/~warwick/> for a comprehensive codebook and data.

The following variable has been added to the Warwick data:

#### **pec**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government is based on a pre-electoral coalition, 0 otherwise. This variable is based on the data in the appendix of my book.

### **4.2 Dataset : coalition.dta**

#### **4.2.1 Variables from Parliamentary Democracy Data Archive [PPDA label in brackets]**

##### **duration [v008x]**

Number of days the government is in office.

##### **majority2 [v015x]**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government is a majority government, 0 otherwise.

##### **enpp2 [v049x]**

Effective number of parties in the lower legislative chamber.

##### **incbargain [v084x]**

Number of inconclusive bargaining rounds.

##### **dissolution [v279x]**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government ended in dissolution of the legislature, 0 otherwise.

#### **4.2.2 Variables added (when created using Parliamentary Democracy Data Archive variables, PPDA label shown in brackets)**

##### **postelection**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government formed following an election, 0 otherwise. Based on 'proximity to election' variable [v019x].

##### **pec**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government is based on a pre-electoral coalition, 0 otherwise. This variable is based on the data in the appendix of my book.

**pec\_parties**

Variable created by multiplying 'pec' \* 'govtparties'.

**singleparty**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government is a single party, 0 otherwise. Variable created using 'govtparties' [v013x], the number of parties in government.

**caretaker**

Dummy variable coded 1 if government is a caretaker cabinet, 0 otherwise.

**investiture**

Dummy variable that is coded 1 if an investiture vote is required for a government to take office, 0 if no such requirement exists. Created from variables relating to investiture votes [v269x - v273x].

**range**

Measures the ideological range of the parties in the government that are farthest apart on a left-right scale (based on the Campaign Manifesto Research Group Data (Budge et al. 2001)).