demscore

Static Datasets

Codebook

Historical Data Archive (H-DATA)



November 2026

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Based on Demscore
Version 8.0

Funders: Demscore is funded by the Swedish Research Council, University of Gothenburg, Stockholm University, Uppsala University, and Umeå University. For more information, please visit: `https://demscore.se`

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Summary of Table of Contents

1 Explanatory Notes **10**

1.1 Release Notes v8 . . . 10
1.2 New in Demscore version 8 . . . 10
1.3 The Demscore Codebook . . . 11
1.4 Methodology . . . 11
1.5 Citations . . . 11
1.6 Missing Data . . . 11
1.7 Download ID . . . 12
1.8 Unit Identifier Variables . . . 12

2 H-DATA **13**

2.1 H-DATA Historical Cabinets . . . 13
2.1.1 Identifiers . . . 13
2.1.2 Cabinet . . . 15
2.1.3 Parties . . . 17
2.2 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - Country-Year Level . . . 21
2.2.1 Identifiers . . . 21
2.2.2 War classification variables . . . 23
2.3 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - War Level . . . 25
2.3.1 Identifiers . . . 25
2.3.2 War classification variables . . . 27
2.4 H-DATA Diplomatic Representation . . . 29
2.4.1 Identifier Variables . . . 29
2.4.2 Diplomatic Representation . . . 30
2.4.3 Aggregated Variables . . . 31
2.5 H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset . . . 32
2.5.1 Identifier Variables . . . 32
2.5.2 Time in Office . . . 33
2.5.3 Position . . . 34
2.5.4 Personal Background . . . 36
2.5.5 Educational Background . . . 38
2.5.6 Occupational Background . . . 39
2.5.7 Diplomatic Background . . . 41
2.5.8 Military Background . . . 41
2.5.9 Political Background . . . 43
2.5.10 Dataset Version . . . 44
2.6 H-DATA Information Capacity Dataset . . . 45
2.6.1 Identifier Variables . . . 45
2.6.2 Institutions and Policies . . . 46
2.7 H-DATA Leader Survival Dataset (PLT post-1789) . . . 49
2.7.1 Territory Variables . . . 49
2.7.2 Leadership Variables . . . 53

3 Bibliography **66**

Table of Contents

1 Explanatory Notes **10**

1.1 Release Notes v8 . . . 10
1.2 New in Demscore version 8 . . . 10
1.3 The Demscore Codebook . . . 11
1.4 Methodology . . . 11
1.5 Citations . . . 11
1.6 Missing Data . . . 11
1.7 Download ID . . . 12
1.8 Unit Identifier Variables . . . 12

2 H-DATA **13**

2.1 H-DATA Historical Cabinets . . . 13
2.1.1 Identifiers . . . 13
2.1.1.1 Country Name (country) . . . 13
2.1.1.2 PAGED Country ID (paged_country_id) . . . 14
2.1.1.3 V-Dem Country ID (vdem_country_id) . . . 14
2.1.1.4 CoW Country ID (cow_country_id) . . . 14
2.1.1.5 Cabinet ID (cab_id) . . . 14
2.1.1.6 Cabinet Name (cabname) . . . 14
2.1.1.7 Election Date (electdate) . . . 14
2.1.1.8 Date In (date_in) . . . 14
2.1.1.9 Date Out (date_out) . . . 15
2.1.2 Cabinet . . . 15
2.1.2.1 Days (cab_duration_days) . . . 15
2.1.2.2 Duration (form_duration) . . . 15
2.1.2.3 Alternative Duration (form_duration_alt) . . . 15
2.1.2.4 Number of Parties (cab_num_parties) . . . 15
2.1.2.5 Cabinet Coalition (cab_coalition) . . . 15
2.1.2.6 Cabinet Majority (cab_majority) . . . 16
2.1.2.7 Cabinet Surplus (cab_surplus) . . . 16
2.1.2.8 Government Type (govtype) . . . 16
2.1.2.9 Seats (seats) . . . 16
2.1.2.10 Prime Minister Party (pm_party) . . . 16
2.1.2.11 Total Seats (cab_seattotal) . . . 17
2.1.2.12 Seatshare (cab_seatshare) . . . 17
2.1.3 Parties . . . 17
2.1.3.1 Party Name (cab_party_1) . . . 17
2.1.3.2 Party Name (cab_party_2) . . . 17
2.1.3.3 Party Name (cab_party_3) . . . 17
2.1.3.4 Party Name (cab_party_4) . . . 17
2.1.3.5 Party Name (cab_party_5) . . . 18
2.1.3.6 Party Name (cab_party_6) . . . 18
2.1.3.7 Party Name (cab_party_7) . . . 18
2.1.3.8 Party Name (cab_party_8) . . . 18
2.1.3.9 Party Name (cab_party_9) . . . 18
2.1.3.10 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_1) . . . 18
2.1.3.11 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_2) . . . 18

2.1.3.12 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_3) . . 19
2.1.3.13 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_4) . . 19
2.1.3.14 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_5) . . 19
2.1.3.15 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_6) . . 19
2.1.3.16 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_7) . . 19
2.1.3.17 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_8) . . 19
2.1.3.18 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_9) . . 19
2.1.3.19 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_1) 20
2.1.3.20 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_2) 20
2.1.3.21 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_3) 20
2.1.3.22 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_4) 20
2.1.3.23 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_5) 20
2.1.3.24 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_6) 20
2.1.3.25 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_7) 20
2.1.3.26 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_8) 21
2.1.3.27 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_9) 21
2.2 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - Country-Year Level 21
2.2.1 Identifiers 21
2.2.1.1 ISD Country Code (isd_code) 21
2.2.1.2 ISD Country (isd_country) 22
2.2.1.3 ISD Region (isd_region) 22
2.2.1.4 Gleditsch and Ward Country Code (gw_code) 22
2.2.1.5 Gleditsch and Ward Country Name (gw_character) 22
2.2.1.6 CoW Code (cow_code) 22
2.2.1.7 Cow Code (cow_country) 22
2.2.1.8 CoW Name (cow_character) 22
2.2.1.9 V-Dem Country (v_dem_country) 23
2.2.1.10 V-Dem Country Code (v_dem_character) 23
2.2.1.11 V-Dem Code (v_dem_code) 23
2.2.1.12 Year (year) 23
2.2.2 War classification variables 23
2.2.2.1 Interstate War (inter_war) 23
2.2.2.2 Count Inter (count_inter_war) 23
2.2.2.3 Interstate War Name (inter_war_name) 24
2.2.2.4 Intrastate War (intra_war) 24
2.2.2.5 Count Intra (count_intra_war) 24
2.2.2.6 Intrastate War Name (intra_war_name) 24
2.2.2.7 External Participants (external_participant_intra_state) 24
2.2.2.8 External Participants Side (external_participant_intra_state_side) 24
2.2.2.9 Extra War (extra_war) 24
2.2.2.10 Count Extra War Name (count_extra_war) 25
2.2.2.11 Extra War Name (extra_war_name) 25
2.3 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - War Level 25
2.3.1 Identifiers 25
2.3.1.1 ISD Country Code (isd_code) 25
2.3.1.2 ISD Country (isd_country) 26
2.3.1.3 ISD Region (isd_region) 26
2.3.1.4 Gleditsch and Ward Country Code (gw_code) 26

2.3.1.5 Gleditsch and Ward Country Name (gw_character) . . . 26
2.3.1.6 CoW Country Code (cow_code) . . . 26
2.3.1.7 CoW Country Code (cow_country) . . . 26
2.3.1.8 CoW Country Name (cow_character) . . . 26
2.3.1.9 V-Dem Country Code (v_dem_country) . . . 27
2.3.1.10 V-Dem Country Name (v_dem_character) . . . 27
2.3.1.11 V-Dem Code (v_dem_code) . . . 27
2.3.2 War classification variables . . . 27
2.3.2.1 War Name (war_name) . . . 27
2.3.2.2 War Type (war_type) . . . 27
2.3.2.3 Start Year (min_year) . . . 27
2.3.2.4 End Year (max_year) . . . 28
2.3.2.5 External Participants (external_participant_intra_state) . . . 28
2.3.2.6 External Participants Side (external_participant_intra_state_side) 28
2.3.2.7 Gleditsch Deaths (g_deaths) . . . 28
2.3.2.8 CoW State Deaths (cow_state_deaths) . . . 28
2.3.2.9 CoW Non-State Deaths (cow_non_state_deaths) . . . 29
2.4 H-DATA Diplomatic Representation . . . 29
2.4.1 Identifier Variables . . . 29
2.4.1.1 Year (year) . . . 29
2.4.1.2 Country Name 1 (country_name1) . . . 29
2.4.1.3 COW Code 1 (cow_code1) . . . 30
2.4.1.4 V-Dem Code 1 (vdem_code1) . . . 30
2.4.1.5 Country Name 2 (country_name2) . . . 30
2.4.1.6 COW Code 2 (cow_code2) . . . 30
2.4.1.7 V-Dem Code 2 (vdem_code2) . . . 30
2.4.2 Diplomatic Representation . . . 30
2.4.2.1 Diplomatic Representation (diprep_dr) . . . 30
2.4.3 Aggregated Variables . . . 31
2.4.3.1 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 0 (count_diprep_level_0) 31
2.4.3.2 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 1 (count_diprep_level_1) 31
2.4.3.3 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 2 (count_diprep_level_2) 31
2.4.3.4 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 3 (count_diprep_level_3) 31
2.4.3.5 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 9 (count_diprep_level_9) 31
2.5 H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset . . . 32
2.5.1 Identifier Variables . . . 32
2.5.1.1 Country code (ccode) . . . 32
2.5.1.2 Minister Personal ID (ministerpersonalid) . . . 32
2.5.1.3 Country (country_name) . . . 32
2.5.1.4 Historical Country name (country_name2) . . . 33
2.5.1.5 Foreign Minister (foreignminister) . . . 33
2.5.2 Time in Office . . . 33
2.5.2.1 Foreign Minister entrance day (fminday) . . . 33
2.5.2.2 Foreign Minister entrance month (fminmonth) . . . 33
2.5.2.3 Foreign Minister entrance year (fminyear) . . . 33
2.5.2.4 Foreign Minister exit day (fmoutday) . . . 33
2.5.2.5 Foreign Minister exit month (fmoutmonth) . . . 34
2.5.2.6 Foreign Minister exit year (fmoutyear) . . . 34

2.5.3 Position . . . 34
2.5.3.1 Name of ministry (portfolio_name) . . . 34
2.5.3.2 Name of the position (post_name) . . . 34
2.5.3.3 Acting (acting) . . . 34
2.5.3.4 Term number (term_no) . . . 34
2.5.3.5 Repeated terms (repeated_terms) . . . 35
2.5.3.6 Head of government (headofgovernment) . . . 35
2.5.3.7 Manner out (manner_out) . . . 35
2.5.3.8 Reason out (reason_out) . . . 35
2.5.4 Personal Background . . . 36
2.5.4.1 Sex (sex) . . . 36
2.5.4.2 Birth Year (birthyear) . . . 36
2.5.4.3 Death Year (deadyear) . . . 37
2.5.4.4 Birthplace (birthplace) . . . 37
2.5.4.5 Marital status (marital) . . . 37
2.5.4.6 Children (children) . . . 37
2.5.4.7 Number of Children (nr_children) . . . 37
2.5.4.8 Family: noble (fambgnoble) . . . 37
2.5.4.9 Family: profession (fambgprof) . . . 38
2.5.5 Educational Background . . . 38
2.5.5.1 Education (education) . . . 38
2.5.5.2 Education: Field of education (edufield) . . . 38
2.5.5.3 Education: School (school_name) . . . 39
2.5.5.4 Education: School (multiple) (sec_school_name) . . . 39
2.5.6 Occupational Background . . . 39
2.5.6.1 Occupation: Farmer (farmer) . . . 39
2.5.6.2 Occupation: Businessman (business) . . . 39
2.5.6.3 Occupation: Worker (worker) . . . 39
2.5.6.4 Occupation: Cleric (cleric) . . . 40
2.5.6.5 Occupation: Politics (politics) . . . 40
2.5.6.6 Occupation: Law (law) . . . 40
2.5.6.7 Occupation: White collar (whitecollar) . . . 40
2.5.6.8 Occupation: International Organization (int_org) . . . 40
2.5.6.9 Occupation: International Organization name (internationalorganizationname) . . . 40
2.5.7 Diplomatic Background . . . 41
2.5.7.1 Diplomat (diplomat) . . . 41
2.5.7.2 Diplomat: Post (dip_post) . . . 41
2.5.7.3 Diplomat: Country (dip_country) . . . 41
2.5.8 Military Background . . . 41
2.5.8.1 Military: Education (mili_edu) . . . 41
2.5.8.2 Military: Service (mili_service) . . . 41
2.5.8.3 Military: Rank (mili_rank) . . . 42
2.5.8.4 Military: Combat (mili_combat) . . . 42
2.5.8.5 Military: Combat (War) (combat_war) . . . 42
2.5.8.6 Military: Injury (mili_injury) . . . 42
2.5.8.7 Military: Rebel (rebel) . . . 42
2.5.9 Political Background . . . 43

2.5.9.1 Politics: Party (party) . . . 43
2.5.9.2 Politics: Party Name (party_name) . . . 43
2.5.9.3 Politics: Party Lead (party_lead) . . . 43
2.5.9.4 Politics: Parliament (parliament_bg) . . . 43
2.5.9.5 Politics: Former minister (former_minister) . . . 43
2.5.9.6 Politics: Former minister post (former_min_post) . . . 44
2.5.9.7 Politics: Former government office (former_gov_office) . . . 44
2.5.9.8 Politics: Former government office name (former_gov_post) . . . 44
2.5.9.9 Politics: Interest organizations (org_connections) . . . 44
2.5.9.10 Politics: Interest organizations name (organisation) . . . 44
2.5.10 Dataset Version . . . 44
2.5.10.1 Dataset Version (version) . . . 45
2.6 H-DATA Information Capacity Dataset . . . 45
2.6.1 Identifier Variables . . . 45
2.6.1.1 Country name (cname) . . . 45
2.6.1.2 Year (year) . . . 45
2.6.1.3 Correlates of War Project Country Code (ccodecow) . . . 46
2.6.1.4 V-Dem Project Country Code (vdemcode) . . . 46
2.6.2 Institutions and Policies . . . 46
2.6.2.1 Statistical Agency Exists (statagency) . . . 46
2.6.2.2 Census Taken (census) . . . 46
2.6.2.3 First Modern Census (Ind.) (first_moderncensus) . . . 46
2.6.2.4 Register-Based Census (register_based_census) . . . 46
2.6.2.5 Yearbook Published (yearbook_published) . . . 47
2.6.2.6 Year covered in Yearbook (yearbook_coverage) . . . 47
2.6.2.7 Birth Register is Being Maintained (civreg) . . . 47
2.6.2.8 Central Population Register is Being Maintained (popreg) . . . 47
2.6.2.9 Statistical Agency (Ind.) (statag_intro) . . . 47
2.6.2.10 Graded Census Ability (Depreciated) (censusgraded_ability) . . . 48
2.6.2.11 Yearbook Coverage Ability (Depreciated) (ybcov_ability) . . . 48
2.6.2.12 Predicted Information Capacity from IRT (infcap_irt) . . . 48
2.6.2.13 Predicted Information Capacity from PCA (infcap_pca) . . . 48
2.7 H-DATA Leader Survival Dataset (PLT post-1789) . . . 49
2.7.1 Territory Variables . . . 49
2.7.1.1 V-Dem Country Name (vdem_country_name) . . . 50
2.7.1.2 V-Dem Country ID (vdem_country_id) . . . 50
2.7.1.3 Territory name, historic (territorynamehistorical) . . . 50
2.7.1.4 Territory name, current (territorynamepernament) . . . 50
2.7.1.5 Territory name, first alternate (territorynamefirstalternate) . . . 50
2.7.1.6 Territory name, second alternate (territorynamesecondalternate) . . . 50
2.7.1.7 Territory code, continuous (territorycode) . . . 51
2.7.1.8 Territory type (territorytype) . . . 51
2.7.1.9 Superordinate polity (superordinatepolity) . . . 52
2.7.1.10 Region (region) . . . 52
2.7.2 Leadership Variables . . . 53
2.7.2.1 Name (1) (name1) . . . 53
2.7.2.2 Name (2) (name2) . . . 53
2.7.2.3 Name (3) (name3) . . . 53

2.7.2.4 Notes (Worldstatesmen) (notesworldstatesmen) . . . 53
2.7.2.5 Leader code (leadercode) . . . 54
2.7.2.6 Interregnum (interregnum) . . . 54
2.7.2.7 Residency (residency) . . . 54
2.7.2.8 Entry date (day) (entrydateday) . . . 54
2.7.2.9 Entry date (month) (entrydatemonth) . . . 54
2.7.2.10 Entry date (year) (entrydateyear) . . . 55
2.7.2.11 Entry date (year) (uncertainty) (entrydateyearuncertainty) . . . 55
2.7.2.12 Exit date (day) (exitdateday) . . . 55
2.7.2.13 Exit date (month) (exitdatemonth) . . . 55
2.7.2.14 Exit date (year) (exitdateyear) . . . 56
2.7.2.15 Exit date (year) (uncertainty) (exitdateyearuncertainty) . . . 56
2.7.2.16 Spell (spell) . . . 56
2.7.2.17 Office title (officetitle) . . . 56
2.7.2.18 Office typology (officetypology) . . . 56
2.7.2.19 Office typology (uncertainty) (officetypologyuncertainty) . . . 57
2.7.2.20 Office type (officetype) . . . 57
2.7.2.21 Office type (uncertainty) (officetypeuncertainty) . . . 58
2.7.2.22 Relationship to previous leaders (relationshiptopreviousleader) . . . 58
2.7.2.23 Relationship to previous leaders (uncertainty) (relationshiptoprevuncertainty) . . . 58
2.7.2.24 Relationship to immediate predecessor (relationshiptoimmediatepredec) 59
2.7.2.25 Relationship to immediate predecessor (text) (relationshiptoimmediuncertainty) . . . 59
2.7.2.26 Dynasty (dynasty) . . . 59
2.7.2.27 Dynasty code (dynastycode) . . . 59
2.7.2.28 Territory of origin (territoryoforigin) . . . 60
2.7.2.29 Territory of origin (uncertainty) (countryoforiginuncertainty) . . . 60
2.7.2.30 Partisan (partisan) . . . 60
2.7.2.31 Partisan (uncertainty) (partisanuncertainty) . . . 60
2.7.2.32 Party name (partyname) . . . 60
2.7.2.33 Party name (uncertainty) (partynameuncertainty) . . . 61
2.7.2.34 Birth year (birthyear) . . . 61
2.7.2.35 Birth year (uncertainty) (birthyearuncertainty) . . . 61
2.7.2.36 Death year (deathyear) . . . 61
2.7.2.37 Death year (uncertainty) (deathyearuncertainty) . . . 61
2.7.2.38 Gender (gender) . . . 62
2.7.2.39 Appointment in practice (multiple selection) (appointmentinpracticemultipl) . . . 62
2.7.2.40 Appointment in practice (uncertainty) (appointmentinpracticeuncerta) 62
2.7.2.41 Appointment in practice (single selection) (appointmentinpracticesingle) . . . 62
2.7.2.42 Other appointing body in practice (otherappointingbodyinpractic) . 63
2.7.2.43 Selection by legislature in practice (selectionbylegislatureinprac) . . . 63
2.7.2.44 Selection by legislature in practice (uncertainty) (selectionbylegisuncertainty) . . . 63
2.7.2.45 Exit (exit) . . . 64
2.7.2.46 Exit (uncertainty) (exituncertainty) . . . 64

3 Bibliography **66**

1 Explanatory Notes

1.1 Release Notes v8

Demscore provides worldwide free access to harmonized data on Democracy, Environment, Migration, Social Policy, Conflict and Representation from several of the world's most prominent social science research institutes. The interdisciplinary nature of Demscore data facilitates large-scale comparative analyses. This is essential to advance adequate policy responses to complex societal challenges associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and beyond, facing Sweden, Europe, and the world today.

With a firm commitment to transparency and openness, Demscore v8 enables users to gain comprehensive insights into various topics across the social sciences. The joint infrastructure ensures data integrity and quality at the highest international standards and maximizes usability in the measurement of contextual data with over 26.000 variables across nearly all countries in the world, from 1750 to the present.

This creates critical time- and cost saving advantages in data collection, management, distribution, and not the least for end-users in the scientific community. Demscore's unique approach to translating and merging data scales up to more than 420.000 variable versions available in the infrastructure, storing more than 10 billion non-missing observations.

This collaborative effort between leading Swedish universities pushes the scale of social science data to a new level and offers unprecedented possibilities for interdisciplinary research and knowledge advancement.

These are the key features of Demscore:

1. **Customized Download:** A fully normalized, joint PostgreSQL database, sophisticated programming, and a user-friendly web-based interface for users to generate custom-designed datasets and codebooks for download.
2. **Translations and Data Merges:** Demscore currently offers more than 1300 merge options between datasets.
3. **Metadata:** Demscore takes information on and organization of metadata to new heights with the inclusion of customized codebooks, a detailed methodology document, and a comprehensive handbook.
4. **Handling of Missing Data:** Demscore pioneers in developing an innovative approach to tackle missing data. Researchers can now account for missing values with increased precision, leading to more robust and reliable analyses.
5. **Merge Scores:** Demscore introduces a unique merge mechanism. This powerful tool enables researchers to combine datasets effortlessly, uncovering connections and patterns that were previously hidden in isolated data silos.
6. **Thematic Datasets:** Demscore provides researchers with curated thematic datasets, each focused on a specific topic. These datasets bring together relevant variables from across the Demscore partners, facilitating in-depth investigations and comprehensive analyses of specific domains.
7. **Interactive Web Portal:** In addition to all the above, Demscore's web portal offers interactive visualization tools, user support and additional information on all partners and data sources.

For more information, please visit `https://www.demscore.se/` or contact contact@demscore.se.

1.2 New in Demscore version 8

A detailed description of changes and additions made for version 8 compared to version 7 can be found in the Methodology Document.

1.3 The Demscore Codebook

The autogenerated Demscore Codebook lists variable entries for those variables chosen by the user along with citation guidelines and licenses per variable.

The meta data is extracted from the codebooks per dataset stored in a table in the Demscore PostgreSQL database with one row per variable for all datasets. This table includes codebook entries, variable tags, labels, and other variable information in LaTeX format used to generate an automated codebook.
Demscore maintains a single set of standard entries for metadata across all datasets, to which all project members contribute their information. Additionally, variables within different datasets may have varying sets of additional information requirements specific to each dataset. These dataset-specific entries are also included, but they are presented as variable-specific metadata beneath the standard entries.
At the outset of the harmonization process, Demscore underwent a thorough variable name cleanup. This involved tasks such as replacing spaces or dots in variable names with underscores and converting all letters to lowercase. Notably, the original tags remain preserved and stored in the PostgreSQL table. Each variable in Demscore is accessible in both short and long forms. The short form comprises the cleaned version of the original variable tag, while the long form starts with the dataset name from which it originates, followed by the cleaned variable name.

For instance, the original name of the variable *MinisterPersonalID* from the H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset is included as *ministerpersonalid* (short form) and *hdata_fomin_ministerpersonalid* (long form) in Demscore.

In addition, each dataset includes Demscore unit-identifier variables which are named according to the following naming scheme: Beginning with u_, followed by the name of the primary unit and finally the variable tag. The *year*- variable from the COMPLAB SPIN The Out-of-Work Benefits Dataset (OUTWB), which is part of the primary unit u_complab_country_year has the Demscore unit identifier name *u_complab_country_year_year*.

1.4 Methodology

For details on our methodology please see the Demscore Methodology document available for download on the Demscore website.

1.5 Citations

The Demscore project does not have a formal citation of its own. Hence, when using Demscore, we suggest that you cite the respective projects and datasets. We indicate how every dataset is to be cited in the autogenerated codebook you retreive with your data download, both in the dataset description and the codebook entry for each variable. Most often it is sufficient to cite the dataset a variable originates from, but sometimes there is a variable specific citation listed in the codebook entry in addition to that. For these cases, please also add the variable specific citation to the reference list of your publication. Full references are linked in the codebook entries of the variables and listed in the codebook's bibliography. We suggest you to also cite the Demscore Methodology Document when using data retrieved through Demscore.

1.6 Missing Data

Demscore indicates different types of missingness for observations in the customized datasets:
Missing in original data = Whenever an observation in the original variable is a missing (NA, missing code such as 7777, blank cell), we preserve this missing value. When the original source has special codes for various types of missing, those are preserved.
Missing code: -11111 = Demscore code for observation is missing due to the translation/merge, i.e., missing data due to no data being included for this combination of identifiers in the end Output Unit.
Missing code: -22222 = No observation is merged/translated, but the original data contains information for these identifier combinations elsewhere. For these cases, we use a different code. The

user needs to consult the reference documents (Methodology Document Section 5.1. or the Demscore Handbook) to clarify why the translation to the identifier combinations in the end Output Unit was not possible.

Please note that an observation that is missing in its original output unit does no take the value -11111, but appears as NA/blank cell in the customized dataset.

1.7 Download ID

The download ID can be shared with other users for replication purposes. A user can type the download ID into the Demscore website and retrieve the same download selection and files as the original user. This ID is autogenerated for each download from the Demscore website and will always retrieve the same data, even if the Demscore version was updated in the meantime.

Download ID:

1.8 Unit Identifier Variables

An Output Unit is defined as an output format in which variables can be retrieved from one or more datasets through a strictly defined output grid. A unit table defining this output grid contains unit identifier columns with u_ prefixes and the table is sorted based on these unit identifier columns and has a fixed number of rows. Unit columns are based on the columns that constitute the unit of analysis in a dataset. They are added to the original dataset and marked by a unit prefix (consisting of a u_ and the dataset unit name) before the original variable name. Unit columns can contain slightly modified data, e.g., missing values are replaced by a default value. Sometimes we add additional columns to the unit table, for instance if a dataset includes both a country_id column with a numeric country code, we add the variable storing the full country name to the unit table as well for better readability.

2 H-DATA

The Historical Data Archive (H-DATA) is a hub of historical country-level data running as far back as the French revolution (1789) and offers unparalleled depth of data and temporality, enabling researchers to answer critical questions about the past but to also understand the origins of, and find historical parallels to, present-day problems. H-DATA works to collect, integrate, and curate historical data from Demscore's other modules. By adding this long-term historical dimension, H-DATA makes it possible for researchers to study the path dependency of political institutions where changes are incremental or rare thus making long time-series essential to understanding their causes and consequences. By extending data back into time, H-DATA helps deepen and further our understanding of the conditions of the complex global challenges that we face today. More information is available on the project's website: `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data`

2.1 H-DATA Historical Cabinets

Dataset tag: hdata_cab

Output Unit:

Description:
Timespan: 1919-1958
Coverage: 407 cabinets in 20 European countries
The Historical Cabinets (H-CAB) dataset is an historical extension of the Party Government in Europe Database (PAGED) and covers cabinets formed during the interwar period. Update 2.0 includes 8 countries not previously covered, for a total of 20 European countries between 1919-1958 (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom). The H-CAB dataset provides data on dates of cabinet formation and dissolution, along with data on the cabinet party composition, allowing for analysis on cabinet formation and duration.

Dataset citiation: When using this dataset, please cite the following:

Teorell, Jan, Johan Hellström, Joseph Noonan Lotta Wiechel (2025), Historical Cabinets (H-CAB) Dataset v2.0, available at `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data`.

Link to original codebook:
`https://www.su.se/polopoly_fs/1.803895.1740574544!/menu/standard/file/H-CAB%202.0_Codebook_last%20update%2020250225.pdf`

License: CC-BY-SA 4.0 International
`https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode`

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data/datasets-1.610144`

2.1.1 Identifiers

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.1.1.1 Country Name (country)

Long tag: hdata_cab_country
Original tag: country
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Name of country.

2.1.1.2 PAGED Country ID (paged_country_id)

Long tag: hdata_cab_paged_country_id

Original tag: paged_country_id

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

PAGED numeric country ID

2.1.1.3 V-Dem Country ID (vdem_country_id)

Long tag: hdata_cab_vdem_country_id

Original tag: vdem_country_id

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

V-Dem numeric country ID.

2.1.1.4 CoW Country ID (cow_country_id)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cow_country_id

Original tag: cow_country_id

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

COW numeric country ID.

2.1.1.5 Cabinet ID (cab_id)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_id

Original tag: cab_id

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

A unique ID following this pattern "{[paged_country_id{]H{[cabinet_number{]".

2.1.1.6 Cabinet Name (cabname)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cabname

Original tag: cabname

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Name of the PM consecutively numbered with Roman numerals

2.1.1.7 Election Date (electdate)

Long tag: hdata_cab_electdate

Original tag: electdate

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

The date of the last election. Date of most recent parliamentary election: (a) two-round elections: date of second round (b) elections held over several days: date of last day.

2.1.1.8 Date In (date_in)

Long tag: hdata_cab_date_in

Original tag: date_in

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

he start date of a cabinet is determined by which ever of the following conditions first occurs (a)

date that PMcabinet was appointed by head of state (b) date of investiture vote in parliament (c) date of general election.

2.1.1.9 Date Out (date_out)

Long tag: hdata_cab_date_out

Original tag: date_out

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

The end date of a cabinet is determined by which ever of the following conditions first occurs (a) day of cabinet resignation (b) day of general election. In cases where governments go in exile due to invasions, the date_out is the date that they left the country. In cases of autocratization, date_out is an approximate date when the country ceased to be a democracy

2.1.2 Cabinet

These variables contail additional information on the cabinet.

2.1.2.1 Days (cab_duration_days)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_duration_days

Original tag: cab_duration_days

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Time in days between cabinet's first and last day in office.

2.1.2.2 Duration (form_duration)

Long tag: hdata_cab_form_duration

Original tag: form_duration

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Number of days between date_out of previous cabinet and date_in of current cabinet. During periods of long gaps due to autocratization or occupation during WWII form_duration is recorded as missing.

2.1.2.3 Alternative Duration (form_duration_alt)

Long tag: hdata_cab_form_duration_alt

Original tag: form_duration_alt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Number of days between date_out of previous cabinet and date_in of current cabinet, unless an election occurs between date_out of the previous cabinet and and date_in of the current one. In these cases, form_duration_alt is the number of days between electdate and date_in.

2.1.2.4 Number of Parties (cab_num_parties)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_num_parties

Original tag: cab_num_parties

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Number of cabinet parties.

2.1.2.5 Cabinet Coalition (cab_coalition)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_coalition

Original tag: cab_coalition

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Coalition
0: no
1: yes

2.1.2.6 Cabinet Majority (cab_majority)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_majority

Original tag: cab_majority

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Cabinet majority (50percent + 1 seat)
0: no
1: yes

2.1.2.7 Cabinet Surplus (cab_surplus)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_surplus

Original tag: cab_surplus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Cabinet surplus majority
0: no
1: yes

2.1.2.8 Government Type (govtype)

Long tag: hdata_cab_govtype

Original tag: govtype

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Government type.
1. Minority coalition cabinet: Holds less than 50 percent plus one seat in parliament. Single-party minority cabinets are likewise coded as 'Min'.
2. Single-party majority cabinet: Holds 50percent plus one seat in parliament. Is not a coalition.
3. Minimal winning coalition: Is turned into a losing coalition by the subtraction of any of the coalition parties, i.e., if it loses a coalition party it holds less than 50 percent plus one seat.
4. Surplus majority coalition: Can lose a coalition party and still be winning, i.e. control 50 percent plus one seat or more in the parliament.
5. A non-partisan cabinet, e.g. appointed by a president to hold an election

2.1.2.9 Seats (seats)

Long tag: hdata_cab_seats

Original tag: seats

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Total number of seats.

2.1.2.10 Prime Minister Party (pm_party)

Long tag: hdata_cab_pm_party

Original tag: pm_party

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:
PM's party (short name)

2.1.2.11 Total Seats (cab_seattotal)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_seattotal
Original tag: cab_seattotal
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Total seats

2.1.2.12 Seatshare (cab_seatshare)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_seatshare
Original tag: cab_seatshare
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Cabinet seat share

2.1.3 Parties

These variables contain information about the party composition of cabinets.

2.1.3.1 Party Name (cab_party_1)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_1
Original tag: cab_party_1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov short name of party 1

2.1.3.2 Party Name (cab_party_2)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_2
Original tag: cab_party_2
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov short name of party 2

2.1.3.3 Party Name (cab_party_3)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_3
Original tag: cab_party_3
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov short name of party 3

2.1.3.4 Party Name (cab_party_4)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_4
Original tag: cab_party_4
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov short name of party 4

2.1.3.5 Party Name (cab_party_5)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_5
Original tag: cab_party_5
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov short name of party 5

2.1.3.6 Party Name (cab_party_6)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_6
Original tag: cab_party_6
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov short name of party 6

2.1.3.7 Party Name (cab_party_7)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_7
Original tag: cab_party_7
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov short name of party 7

2.1.3.8 Party Name (cab_party_8)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_8
Original tag: cab_party_8
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov short name of party 8

2.1.3.9 Party Name (cab_party_9)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_9
Original tag: cab_party_9
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov short name of party 9

2.1.3.10 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_1)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_parlgov_id_1
Original tag: cab_party_parlgov_id_1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov ID for party 1

2.1.3.11 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_2)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_parlgov_id_2
Original tag: cab_party_parlgov_id_2
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov ID for party 2

2.1.3.12 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_3)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_parlgov_id_3
Original tag: cab_party_parlgov_id_3
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov ID for party 3

2.1.3.13 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_4)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_parlgov_id_4
Original tag: cab_party_parlgov_id_4
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov ID for party 3

2.1.3.14 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_5)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_parlgov_id_5
Original tag: cab_party_parlgov_id_5
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov ID for party 6

2.1.3.15 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_6)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_parlgov_id_6
Original tag: cab_party_parlgov_id_6
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov ID for party 5

2.1.3.16 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_7)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_parlgov_id_7
Original tag: cab_party_parlgov_id_7
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov ID for party 7

2.1.3.17 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_8)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_parlgov_id_8
Original tag: cab_party_parlgov_id_8
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov ID for party 8

2.1.3.18 ParlGov ID (from ParlGov Dataset) (cab_party_parlgov_id_9)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_parlgov_id_9
Original tag: cab_party_parlgov_id_9
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
ParlGov ID for party 9

2.1.3.19 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_1)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_seats_1
Original tag: cab_party_seats_1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Party seats lower chamber Party 1

2.1.3.20 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_2)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_seats_2
Original tag: cab_party_seats_2
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Party seats lower chamber Party 2

2.1.3.21 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_3)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_seats_3
Original tag: cab_party_seats_3
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Party seats lower chamber Party 3

2.1.3.22 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_4)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_seats_4
Original tag: cab_party_seats_4
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Party seats lower chamber Party 4

2.1.3.23 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_5)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_seats_5
Original tag: cab_party_seats_5
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Party seats lower chamber Party 5

2.1.3.24 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_6)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_seats_6
Original tag: cab_party_seats_6
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Party seats lower chamber Party 6

2.1.3.25 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_7)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_seats_7
Original tag: cab_party_seats_7
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)
Description:
Party seats lower chamber Party 7

2.1.3.26 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_8)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_seats_8

Original tag: cab_party_seats_8

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Party seats lower chamber Party 8

2.1.3.27 Party Seats (cab_party_seats_9)

Long tag: hdata_cab_cab_party_seats_9

Original tag: cab_party_seats_9

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2023)

Description:

Party seats lower chamber Party 9

2.2 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - Country-Year Level

Dataset tag: hdata_conflict_cy

Output Unit:

Description:
Timespan: 1816-1945
Coverage: 480 wars spanning 130 countries
The Historical Conflict Dataset (HCD) dataset merges multiple existing datasets on wars from 1816-1945 to create a comprehensive list of interstate, intrastate, and extrasystemic wars during this time period. It uses an expanded definition of statehood from the International System(s) Dataset to reduce the Eurocentric bias in defining what constitutes a state. The ambition of this dataset is not to make methodological changes to how conflict is defined or measured, but rather to reclassify war based on a more inclusive definition of statehood and to create a dataset that increases ease of access to war data, particularly for scholars working with country-level historical data between 1816 to 1945.
The data is available in two formats: country-war and country-year. In the county-war datasets has a single case for each country participant and war. The country-year format contains binary variables on whether a country was involved in the different types of conflicts and has one case per country-year.

Dataset citiation: When using this dataset, please cite the following:

Noonan, Joseph Jan Teorell (2023), Historical Conflict Dataset (HCD) Dataset v1.0, `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data`

License: CC-BY-SA 4.0 International
`https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode`

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data/datasets-1.610144`

2.2.1 Identifiers

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.2.1.1 ISD Country Code (isd_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_isd_code

Original tag: isd_code

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
SD numeric country code

2.2.1.2 ISD Country (isd_country)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_isd_country
Original tag: isd_country
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
ISD country name

2.2.1.3 ISD Region (isd_region)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_isd_region
Original tag: isd_region
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
ISD regional classification

2.2.1.4 Gleditsch and Ward Country Code (gw_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_gw_code
Original tag: gw_code
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward (1999) numeric country code

2.2.1.5 Gleditsch and Ward Country Name (gw_character)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_gw_character
Original tag: gw_character
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward (1999) character country code

2.2.1.6 CoW Code (cow_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_cow_code
Original tag: cow_code
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Correlates of War country code

2.2.1.7 Cow Code (cow_country)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_cow_country
Original tag: cow_country
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Correlates of War country name

2.2.1.8 CoW Name (cow_character)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_cow_character
Original tag: cow_character
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
Correlates of War character country code

2.2.1.9 V-Dem Country (v_dem_country)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_v_dem_country
Original tag: v_dem_country
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
V-Dem country name

2.2.1.10 V-Dem Country Code (v_dem_character)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_v_dem_character
Original tag: v_dem_character
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
V-Dem character country code

2.2.1.11 V-Dem Code (v_dem_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_v_dem_code
Original tag: v_dem_code
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
V-Dem numeric country code

2.2.1.12 Year (year)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Year

2.2.2 War classification variables

Variables in this section aim to contribute to updateing existing classifications of wars at the state level (interstate, intrastate, and extrasystemic) with a broader definition of statehood that reduces the Eurocentric bias in determining what constitutes a state and simoultaneously reclassify war based on a more inclusive definition of statehood.

2.2.2.1 Interstate War (inter_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_inter_war
Original tag: inter_war
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Indicator for interstate war participation (1 = interstate war participation during the year)

2.2.2.2 Count Inter (count_inter_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_count_inter_war
Original tag: count_inter_war
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
The number of interstate wars

2.2.2.3 Interstate War Name (inter_war_name)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_inter_war_name

Original tag: inter_war_name

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Name of the interstate war(s)

2.2.2.4 Intrastate War (intra_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_intra_war

Original tag: intra_war

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Indicator intrastate war participation (1 = intrastate war participation during the year)

2.2.2.5 Count Intra (count_intra_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_count_intra_war

Original tag: count_intra_war

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

The number of intrastate wars

2.2.2.6 Intrastate War Name (intra_war_name)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_intra_war_name

Original tag: intra_war_name

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Name of the intrastate war(s)

2.2.2.7 External Participants (external_participant_intra_state)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_external_participant_intra_state

Original tag: external_participant_intra_state

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Indicator for states which participated in another state's intrastate war

2.2.2.8 External Participants Side (external_participant_intra_state_side)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_external_participant_intra_state_side

Original tag: external_participant_intra_state_side

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Indicator which classifies external_participant_intra_state as either participating in a war as (1) against the government, (2) in support of the government

2.2.2.9 Extra War (extra_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_extra_war

Original tag: extra_war

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Indicator for extrasystemic war (between as state and a non-state group outside its own territory) participation (1 = extrasystemic war participation during the year)

2.2.2.10 Count Extra War Name (count_extra_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_count_extra_war

Original tag: count_extra_war

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

The number of extra systemic wars

2.2.2.11 Extra War Name (extra_war_name)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_extra_war_name

Original tag: extra_war_name

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Name of the extra systemic war(s)

2.3 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - War Level

Dataset tag: hdata_conflict_war

Output Unit:

Description:
Timespan: 1816-1945
Coverage: 480 wars spanning 130 countries
The Historical Conflict Dataset (HCD) dataset merges multiple existing datasets on wars from 1816-1945 to create a comprehensive list of interstate, intrastate, and extrasystemic wars during this time period. It uses an expanded definition of statehood from the International System(s) Dataset to reduce the Eurocentric bias in defining what constitutes a state. The ambition of this dataset is not to make methodological changes to how conflict is defined or measured, but rather to reclassify war based on a more inclusive definition of statehood and to create a dataset that increases ease of access to war data, particularly for scholars working with country-level historical data between 1816 to 1945.
The data is available in two formats: country-war and country-year. In the county-war datasets has a single case for each country participant and war. The country-year format contains binary variables on whether a country was involved in the different types of conflicts and has one case per country-year.

Dataset citiation: When using this dataset, please cite the following:

Noonan, Joseph Jan Teorell (2023), Historical Conflict Dataset (HCD) Dataset v1.0, `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data`

License: CC-BY-SA 4.0 International
`https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode`

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data/datasets-1.610144`

2.3.1 Identifiers

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.3.1.1 ISD Country Code (isd_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_isd_code

Original tag: isd_code

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
SD numeric country code

2.3.1.2 ISD Country (isd_country)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_isd_country
Original tag: isd_country
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
ISD country name

2.3.1.3 ISD Region (isd_region)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_isd_region
Original tag: isd_region
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
ISD regional classification

2.3.1.4 Gleditsch and Ward Country Code (gw_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_gw_code
Original tag: gw_code
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward (1999) numeric country code

2.3.1.5 Gleditsch and Ward Country Name (gw_character)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_gw_character
Original tag: gw_character
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward (1999) character country code

2.3.1.6 CoW Country Code (cow_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_cow_code
Original tag: cow_code
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Correlates of War country code

2.3.1.7 CoW Country Code (cow_country)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_cow_country
Original tag: cow_country
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Description:
Correlates of War country name

2.3.1.8 CoW Country Name (cow_character)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_cow_character
Original tag: cow_character
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
Correlates of War character country code

2.3.1.9 V-Dem Country Code (v_dem_country)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_v_dem_country

Original tag: v_dem_country

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
V-Dem character country name

2.3.1.10 V-Dem Country Name (v_dem_character)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_v_dem_character

Original tag: v_dem_character

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
V-Dem character country code

2.3.1.11 V-Dem Code (v_dem_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_v_dem_code

Original tag: v_dem_code

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
V-Dem numeric country code

2.3.2 War classification variables

Variables in this section aim to contribute to updateing existing classifications of wars at the state level (interstate, intrastate, and extrasystemic) with a broader definition of statehood that reduces the Eurocentric bias in determining what constitutes a state and simoultaneously reclassify war based on a more inclusive definition of statehood.

2.3.2.1 War Name (war_name)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_war_name

Original tag: war_name

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
Name of conflict

2.3.2.2 War Type (war_type)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_war_type

Original tag: war_type

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
War classifications which
consist of three different types of war:
1. interstate: A war between two states
2. intrastate: A war between a state and a non-state actor, inside of its territory.
3. extrasystemic: A war between a state and a non-state group outside its territory.

2.3.2.3 Start Year (min_year)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_min_year

Original tag: min_year

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Year when conflict began

2.3.2.4 End Year (max_year)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_max_year

Original tag: max_year

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Year when conflict ended

2.3.2.5 External Participants (external_participant_intra_state)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_external_participant_intra_state

Original tag: external_participant_intra_state

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Indicator for states which participated in another country's intrastate war.

2.3.2.6 External Participants Side (external_participant_intra_state_side)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_external_participant_intra_state_side

Original tag: external_participant_intra_state_side

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Indicator which classifies external_participant_intra_state as either participating in a conflict as (1) against government, (2) in support of government

2.3.2.7 Gleditsch Deaths (g_deaths)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_g_deaths

Original tag: g_deaths

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:

Gleditsch (2004) death estimates.

There are high levels of uncertainty and misssingness with all the death estimates. In some cases, only a single estimate is given in CoW when the HCD determines that multiple states have participated. For instance, The British-Maratha War of 1817–1818, CoW provides causality estimates the total number for all members of the Maratha Confederacy (2,000). In the HCD each individual state of the Maratha Confederacy (Nagpur, Poona, Indore and Gwalior) is included in the dataset. As we do not know the specific spread of causalities between these four states, the estimates are evenly distributed between them. As such, these estimates should be treated with caution. Note that in Gleditsch (2004) and CoW, interstate wars are broken up into two cases if a state switches side during the war. HCD only has one record for each war participant for all interstate wars. In HCD the casualty estimates for cases where a participant switched sides are the combined total deaths of the two records in Gleditsch (2004) or CoW.

2.3.2.8 CoW State Deaths (cow_state_deaths)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_cow_state_deaths

Original tag: cow_state_deaths

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
CoW estimate of state battle deaths.

2.3.2.9 CoW Non-State Deaths (cow_non_state_deaths)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_war_cow_non_state_deaths

Original tag: cow_non_state_deaths

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Description:
CoW estimate of non-state battle deaths (where available) as Gleditsch (2004) does not differentiate between state and non-state battle deaths in g_deaths. Only available for intrastate and extrasystemic wars.

2.4 H-DATA Diplomatic Representation

Dataset tag: hdata_direp

Output Unit: H-DATA Dyad-Year, i.e., data is collected per country dyad and year. The dyad consist of two country variables, with country 2 being the country that is diplomatically represented by country 1 in a given year.

Description: This dataset builds upon the Correlates of War (COW) dataset Diplomatic Exchange, 1817-2005 (v2006.1) by expanding the country and temporal coverage of diplomatic representation during the 19th century by including states that have been excluded from the COW sample. The dataset is dyadic with each row containing two sets of identifiers, with the key variable being the level of diplomatic representation of country 2 by country 1. This dataset was used in Jan Teorell's article Rules of recognition? Explaining diplomatic representation since the Congress of Vienna published in Cooperation and Conflict in 2022.

Dataset citiation: When using this dataset, please cite the following paper:

Teorell, J. (2022), Rules of recognition? Explaining diplomatic representation since the Congress of Vienna, *Cooperation and Conflict*, `https://doi.org/10.1177/00108367221093151`

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More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data/datasets-1.610144`

2.4.1 Identifier Variables

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

2.4.1.1 Year (year)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)

Description:
Year of observation

2.4.1.2 Country Name 1 (country_name1)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_country_name1

Original tag: country_name1

Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)

Description:
The country name for unit 1

2.4.1.3 COW Code 1 (cow_code1)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_cow_code1
Original tag: cow_code1
Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)
Description:
Correlates of War code for unit 1

2.4.1.4 V-Dem Code 1 (vdem_code1)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_vdem_code1
Original tag: vdem_code1
Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)
Description:
V-Dem code for unit 1

2.4.1.5 Country Name 2 (country_name2)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_country_name2
Original tag: country_name2
Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)
Description:
The country name for unit 2

2.4.1.6 COW Code 2 (cow_code2)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_cow_code2
Original tag: cow_code2
Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)
Description:
Correlates of War code for unit 2

2.4.1.7 V-Dem Code 2 (vdem_code2)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_vdem_code2
Original tag: vdem_code2
Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)
Description:
V-Dem code for unit 2

2.4.2 Diplomatic Representation

Variables in this section indicate the level of diplomatic representation by a country 1.

2.4.2.1 Diplomatic Representation (diprep_dr)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_diprep_dr
Original tag: diprep_dr
Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)
Description:
DIPREP_DR is the coded variable of diplomatic representation level of country_name2 by country_name1. The coding of DIPREP_DR follows Bayer (2006):
(0) No evidence of diplomatic exchange
(1) Chargé d'affaires

(2) Minister
(3) Ambassador
(9) Other

2.4.3 Aggregated Variables

This section includes variables aggregated to a country year level. They are not part of the original data. The variables indicate how many countries a country 1 represents at which level in a given year.

2.4.3.1 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 0 (count_diprep_level_0)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_count_diprep_level_0

Original tag: count_diprep_level_0

Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)

Description:

New variable created for the level of representation in the aggregated dataset. The variable indicates how many countries are represented by a country 1 in a given year at the diprep_dr level 0 *No evidence of diplomatic exchange*.

2.4.3.2 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 1 (count_diprep_level_1)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_count_diprep_level_1

Original tag: count_diprep_level_1

Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)

Description:

New variable created for the level of representation in the aggregated dataset. The variable indicates how many countries are represented by a country 1 in a given year at the diprep_dr level 1 *Chargé d'affaires*.

2.4.3.3 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 2 (count_diprep_level_2)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_count_diprep_level_2

Original tag: count_diprep_level_2

Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)

Description:

New variable created for the level of representation in the aggregated dataset. The variable indicates how many countries are represented by a country 1 in a given year at the diprep_dr level 2 *Minister*.

2.4.3.4 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 3 (count_diprep_level_3)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_count_diprep_level_3

Original tag: count_diprep_level_3

Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)

Description:

New variable created for the level of representation in the aggregated dataset. The variable indicates how many countries are represented by a country 1 in a given year at the diprep_dr level 3 *Ambassador*.

2.4.3.5 Count Diplomatic Representation at Level 9 (count_diprep_level_9)

Long tag: hdata_diprep_count_diprep_level_9

Original tag: count_diprep_level_9

Dataset citation: Teorell (2022)

Description:

New variable created for the level of representation in the aggregated dataset. The variable

indicates how many countries are represented by a country 1 in a given year at the diprep_dr level 9 *Other*.

2.5 H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset

Dataset tag: hdata_fomin

Output Unit: H-DATA Minister-Year, i.e., data is collected per foreign minister and the date they got into office. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by one minister in combination with a date, using the columns foreignminister and date_in. The date_in column does nor exist in the original dataset but is a concatenation of the columns fminyear, fminmonth and fminday. Several other columns, such as date_out, country_name, etc. are added to the unit table in order to aggregate and later translate to other Output Units.

Description: For their article "War, Performance, and the Survival of Foreign Ministers", Hanna Bäck, Jan Teorell, Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar and Alejandro Quiroz Flores created The Foreign Minister Dataset. The Foreign Minister Dataset consists of comparative historical data on foreign ministers' background and reasons for leaving office in the world's 13 former and current great powers from 1789 to the present. The data covers 1155 regular (non-acting) foreign ministers, as well as partial information on 173 acting foreign ministers, for the following 13 great powers: Austria (the Habsburg Empire/Austria-Hungary), Britain, China (Qing Empire/Republic/People's Republic of China), France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Prussia/Germany, the Ottoman Empire/Turkey, Russia, Spain, Sweden and the United States.

Dataset citiation: When using this dataset, please cite the following paper:

Hanna Bäck, Jan Teorell, Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar, Alejandro Quiroz Flores, War, Performance, and the Survival of Foreign Ministers, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, Volume 17, Issue 2, April 2021, oraa024, `https://doi.org/10.1093/fpa/oraa024`

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`https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode`

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data/datasets-1.610144`

2.5.1 Identifier Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.5.1.1 Country code (ccode)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Correlates of War (COW) country code. Country codes based on Flores' dataset.

2.5.1.2 Minister Personal ID (ministerpersonalid)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_ministerpersonalid

Original tag: MinisterPersonalID

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Country-code followed by 3-digit consecutive number.

2.5.1.3 Country (country_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_country_name
Original tag: country_name
Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)
Description:
Country name

2.5.1.4 Historical Country name (country_name2)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_country_name2
Original tag: country_name2
Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)
Description:
Historical country name

2.5.1.5 Foreign Minister (foreignminister)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_foreignminister
Original tag: foreignminister
Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)
Description:
Full name of the FM. When entering new names, all apostrophes and such are removed. Much data is imported from rulers.org, and therefore dates of office and birth/death are at times included with the names, as well as information on whether they were acting ministers and if they had recurring terms in office.

2.5.2 Time in Office

These variables capture the time the foreign minister held office.

2.5.2.1 Foreign Minister entrance day (fminday)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fminday
Original tag: fminday
Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)
Description:
Day foreign minister entered office

2.5.2.2 Foreign Minister entrance month (fminmonth)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fminmonth
Original tag: fminmonth
Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)
Description:
Month foreign minister entered office

2.5.2.3 Foreign Minister entrance year (fminyear)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fminyear
Original tag: fminyear
Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)
Description:
Year foreign minister entered office

2.5.2.4 Foreign Minister exit day (fmoutday)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fmoutday
Original tag: fmoutday

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Day foreign minister exited office

2.5.2.5 Foreign Minister exit month (fmoutmonth)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fmoutmonth

Original tag: fmoutmonth

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Month foreign minister exited office

2.5.2.6 Foreign Minister exit year (fmoutyear)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fmoutyear

Original tag: fmoutyear

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Year foreign minister exited office

2.5.3 Position

These variables give information on the position of the foreign minister.

2.5.3.1 Name of ministry (portfolio_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_portfolio_name

Original tag: portfolio_name

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Free text, name of the ministry (or other) over which the FM had authority. In English where available, otherwise in original language.

2.5.3.2 Name of the position (post_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_post_name

Original tag: post_name

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Name of the position, e.g. Foreign Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Secretary of State. In English where available, otherwise in original language

2.5.3.3 Acting (acting)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_acting

Original tag: acting

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Interim and such appointments are coded as acting. All current entries are based on Flores and Truhart.
1. No
2. Yes
3. Started as acting and became proper

2.5.3.4 Term number (term_no)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_term_no

Original tag: Term_no

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

The number of the term the minister is serving. 1 for the first term, 2 for the second, 3 for the third etc.

2.5.3.5 Repeated terms (repeated_terms)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_repeated_terms

Original tag: repeated_terms

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Based on sources Flores and Truhart, which are unreliable on this matter, so for those ministers where full data is not entered and this data checked, caution is suggested.

1. No — only held this office one
2. Yes — held office two times or more.

2.5.3.6 Head of government (headofgovernment)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_headofgovernment

Original tag: HeadofGovernment

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Is the foreign minister also head of government (prime minister/state chancellor/president/king or similar).

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.3.7 Manner out (manner_out)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_manner_out

Original tag: Manner_out

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

How did the FM leave the post as FM? Removal from office is coded as 'regular' when the FM is removed in accordance with explicit rules or established conventions of his or her particular country. Examples include voluntary retirement, dismissal by head of government ('forced resignation') and defeat in elections. Removal from office is coded as 'irregular' when the FM was removed by domestic forces in contravention of explicit rules and established conventions. Irregular removal from office is overwhelmingly the result of the threat or use of force as exemplified in coups, (popular) revolts and assassinations (regardless of whether the motivation behind the assassination was explicitly political or not). Foreign removal includes only cases where a foreign state directly removes a foreign leader, for example through invasion or kidnapping. In particular, cases where someone is seen as orchestrating a removal of a leader through a coup carried out by domestic forces are not coded as foreign removal, but as an irregular procedure.

1. By regular procedures
2. Death by natural causes
3. Retired due to ill health
4. Suicide
5. By irregular procedures
6. By deposition by a foreign state

2.5.3.8 Reason out (reason_out)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_reason_out

Original tag: Reason_out

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

When exiting by regular procedures (when manner_out is coded 1, otherwise this variable should be coded 9999), why did the FM leave the post as FM?

1. End of government/party leaves government:

11. End of constitutionally mandated term/elections

12. Other reason for end of government (e.g. new PM/change in party composition)

13. Party of minister leaves government

2. Forced resignation (removed by head of government or similar) primarily due to:

21. Political scandal

22. Policy disagreement between minister and premier/PM

23. Policy disagreement between minister and monarch/president

24. Policy disagreement between minister and own party/other minister

25. Personal/departmental error or low personal performance

26. Move to other post within cabinet (individual move of the FM to another post)

27. Move to another post within cabinet in the general context of a reshuffle

28. Loss of eligibility for the post

29. Other reason

3. Unforced resignation primarily due to:

31. Move to alternative (high) position outside of cabinet

32. Other reason (e.g. voluntary retirement, not due to ill health)

2.5.4 Personal Background

Variables providing information on the personal background of the foreign minister.

2.5.4.1 Sex (sex)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_sex

Original tag: sex

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Sex:
1. Male
2. Female

2.5.4.2 Birth Year (birthyear)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_birthyear

Original tag: birthyear

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Birth year

2.5.4.3 Death Year (deadyear)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_deadyear

Original tag: deadyear

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Death year

2.5.4.4 Birthplace (birthplace)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_birthplace

Original tag: birthplace

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Free-text: City, comma country. When taken from Truhart sometimes only city is stated and can be completed with contemporary country later

2.5.4.5 Marital status (marital)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_marital

Original tag: marital

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Marital status at time of entering office (each time)

1. Single
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Widowed
5. Remarried

2.5.4.6 Children (children)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_children

Original tag: children

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.4.7 Number of Children (nr_children)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_nr_children

Original tag: nr_children

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

The number of children when entering office. If children=1, enter 9999.

2.5.4.8 Family: noble (fambgnoble)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fambgnoble

Original tag: fambgnoble

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Was the family (father) noble/royal/similar:
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.4.9 Family: profession (fambgprof)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_fambgprof

Original tag: fambgprof

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
The family (father's) main profession (during FM's childhood)
1. Farming (incl. landowner)
2. Business (trader, merchant, crafts)
3. Worker (blue collar employees)
4. Clerical, religious
5. Military
6. Politics/state (employed and elected, within the country)
7. Other white collar employee
8. International organisations
9. Other

2.5.5 Educational Background

Variables providing information on the educational background of the foreign minister.

2.5.5.1 Education (education)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_education

Original tag: education

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Level of education (the highest level of graduated studies). If education was provided by a tutor/governess in private, code 1.
1. Primary only
2. Primary & Secondary only
3. Higher education non-university
4. University/college
5. Post-graduate

2.5.5.2 Education: Field of education (edufield)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_edufield

Original tag: edufield

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Field of education (if more than one field, use the two first digits to indicate the first field of higher education and the two last to indicate the other field of higher education, e.g. 0405 if mathematics and chemistry, 0708 if social sciences and law)
01. Agronomy
02. Economics, business, management
03. Engineering
04. Mathematics, computer science
05. Biology, chemistry, physics
06. Humanities
07. Social sciences
08. Law

09. Medicine
10. Military
11. Theology
12. Other

2.5.5.3 Education: School (school_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_school_name

Original tag: school_name

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Free text name of school from which they have their highest degree, including city/country.

2.5.5.4 Education: School (multiple) (sec_school_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_sec_school_name

Original tag: sec_school_name

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

In case of multiple schools (e.g. undergrad degree at one and PhD at another) enter the second highest degree school here.

2.5.6 Occupational Background

Variables providing information on the occupational background of the foreign minister.

2.5.6.1 Occupation: Farmer (farmer)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_farmer

Original tag: Farmer

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have experience as a farmer/landowner before appointment as FM?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.6.2 Occupation: Businessman (business)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_business

Original tag: Business

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have experience as a trader/merchant or other businessman before appointment as FM?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.6.3 Occupation: Worker (worker)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_worker

Original tag: Worker

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have experience as a blue-collar employee before appointment as FM?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.6.4 Occupation: Cleric (cleric)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_cleric

Original tag: Cleric

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have experience of a clerical/religious job before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.6.5 Occupation: Politics (politics)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_politics

Original tag: Politics

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have experience from domestic politics, as employed or elected, before becoming FM? Not that either employment/work as minister, civil servant or as a legislative deputy counts.

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.6.6 Occupation: Law (law)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_law

Original tag: Law

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have experience of working as a lawyer or other judicial work before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.6.7 Occupation: White collar (whitecollar)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_whitecollar

Original tag: Whitecollar

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have experience as a white-collar employee before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.6.8 Occupation: International Organization (int_org)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_int_org

Original tag: Int_org

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have experience of working within an international organisation before appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.6.9 Occupation: International Organization name (internationalorganizationname)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_internationalorganizationname

Original tag: InternationalOrganizationname

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

If the FM had experience of working within an international organization before appointment, free text the name(s) of the organization(s) (if several, separate with commas).

2.5.7 Diplomatic Background

Variables providing information on to which extent the foreign minister has a diplomatic background.

2.5.7.1 Diplomat (diplomat)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_diplomat

Original tag: Diplomat

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM hold a diplomatic office before becoming FM?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.7.2 Diplomat: Post (dip_post)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_dip_post

Original tag: Dip_post

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

If the FM had held a diplomatic office, free text the post name.

2.5.7.3 Diplomat: Country (dip_country)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_dip_country

Original tag: Dip_country

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

If the FM had held a diplomatic office, free text the country/ies that these offices were held in (separate with commas). If dip_post =1, enter 9999.

2.5.8 Military Background

Variables providing information on to which extent the foreign minister has a military background.

2.5.8.1 Military: Education (mili_edu)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_edu

Original tag: Mili_edu

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have military education before (each) appointment as FM?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.8.2 Military: Service (mili_service)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_service

Original tag: Mili_service

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM serve in the military before (each) appointment as FM?

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.8.3 Military: Rank (mili_rank)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_rank

Original tag: Mili_rank

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Free text the highest awarded military rank before (each) appointment as FM? If mili_service=1, enter 9999.

2.5.8.4 Military: Combat (mili_combat)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_combat

Original tag: Mili_combat

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have combat experience before (each) appointment as FM? Participating in combat is defined as deployment as part of a national military in what would generally be considered a war zone (absent evidence of non- participation), deployment/general participation in a battle, or affirmative evidence of direct combat. Note that this does not require affirmative evidence of a given person firing a weapon.

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.8.5 Military: Combat (War) (combat_war)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_combat_war

Original tag: Combat_war

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Free text the war that FM was in combat in, if multiple use commas. If mili_combat=1, enter 9999.

2.5.8.6 Military: Injury (mili_injury)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_injury

Original tag: Mili_injury

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

If the FM had combat experience, was the FM injured? If V45=1, enter 9999.

1. No
2. Yes

2.5.8.7 Military: Rebel (rebel)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_rebel

Original tag: Rebel

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have experience of rebel organisations before (each) appointment? Rebel is defined as those that participate in actions designed to fight against the state or overturn the state. Thus, someone that participates in a coup counts as a rebel even if the coup is non-violent, because coup plotters take on the risk of violence (and the risks if they are caught) in attempting

a coup. Someone is also a rebel if they are fighting against the ruling government in a territory, even if they believe that ruling government is illegitimate. Thus, the category of rebel includes both future autocratic leaders such as Mao Zedong as well as future democratic leaders such as Charles de Gaulle.
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.9 Political Background

Variables providing information on the political background of the foreign minister.

2.5.9.1 Politics: Party (party)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_party

Original tag: party

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Was the FM acting as member of a party?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.9.2 Politics: Party Name (party_name)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_party_name

Original tag: party_name

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Free text the name of the political party. In English where available, otherwise in original language. If party=1, enter 9999.

2.5.9.3 Politics: Party Lead (party_lead)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_party_lead

Original tag: party_lead

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM hold a leading position or special mandate on a national level within a political party?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.9.4 Politics: Parliament (parliament_bg)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_parliament_bg

Original tag: parliament_bg

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Did the FM have any experience from national legislature or elected bodies prior to appointment?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.9.5 Politics: Former minister (former_minister)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_former_minister

Original tag: Former_minister

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Was the FM a cabinet minister before appointment as FM?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.9.6 Politics: Former minister post (former_min_post)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_former_min_post

Original tag: Former_min_post

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
If the FM was minister before appointment, free text the name of the post. If several, free text the most recent one. If parliament_bg=1, enter 9999.

2.5.9.7 Politics: Former government office (former_gov_office)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_former_gov_office

Original tag: Former_gov_office

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Did the FM hold a high government office (not in cabinet) before appointment?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.9.8 Politics: Former government office name (former_gov_post)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_former_gov_post

Original tag: Former_gov_post

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
If the FM held a high government office before appointment, free text the name of the office. If several, free text the most recent one. If former_minister=1, enter 9999.

2.5.9.9 Politics: Interest organizations (org_connections)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_org_connections

Original tag: org_connections

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
Did the FM hold office within any interest organisations other than political parties (such as trade unions or business organisations) prior to appointment?
1. No
2. Yes

2.5.9.10 Politics: Interest organizations name (organisation)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_organisation

Original tag: organisation

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:
With which organisation was the FM affiliated? If there are several connections, enter the most important (visible or long-lasting) one. Free text the name or purpose of organization. If org_connections=1, enter 9999.

2.5.10 Dataset Version

The version of the dataset.

2.5.10.1 Dataset Version (version)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Description:

Current version

2.6 H-DATA Information Capacity Dataset

Dataset tag: hdata_infocap

Output Unit: H-DATA Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by one country in combination with a year, using the columns cname and year. Alternatively, each row in the dataset can be identified by a combination of ccodecow and year.

Description: Thomas Brambor, Agustín Goenaga, Johannes Lindvall and Jan Teorell created The Information Capacity Dataset for their article "The Lay of the Land: Information Capacity and the Modern State". The Information Capacity Dataset offers numerical data on five institutions and policies that modern states use to collect information about their populations and territories: (1) the regular implementation of a reliable census, (2) the regular release of statistical yearbooks, the operation of (3) civil and (4) population registers, and (5) the establishment of a government agency tasked with processing statistical information. The dataset also includes an overall index of "information capacity" for 85 polities from 1750 to 2015.

Dataset citation: When using this data, please cite the following paper:

Brambor, Thomas, Agustín Goenaga, Johannes Lindvall and Jan Teorell. 2019. "The Lay of the Land: Information Capacity and the State." Forthcoming in *Comparative Political Studies*.

License: CC-BY-SA 4.0 International
`https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode`

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page:
`https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data/datasets-1.610144`

2.6.1 Identifier Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.6.1.1 Country name (cname)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_cname

Original tag: cname

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Country name

2.6.1.2 Year (year)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Year

2.6.1.3 Correlates of War Project Country Code (ccodecow)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Numeric code for the country from the Correlates of War Project

2.6.1.4 V-Dem Project Country Code (vdemcode)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_vdemcode

Original tag: VDemcode

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Numeric code for the country from the Varieties of Democracy Project.

2.6.2 Institutions and Policies

Variables in this section give information on institutions used to collect information about their populations and territories. These include yearbooks, census, civil and population registers, as well as the processing of statistical information by a government agency.

2.6.2.1 Statistical Agency Exists (statagency)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_statagency

Original tag: statagency

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Dummy variable that takes a value 1 if the country has a statistical agency operating that year, and 0 otherwise. A statistical agency is an official government organization that is tasked with gathering numerical information on a variety of topics. We assign the value 0 to this variable when these tasks were absorbed by several government offices that per-formed other functions besides collecting and maintaining numerical information.

2.6.2.2 Census Taken (census)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_census

Original tag: census

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country ran a census that year and 0 other-wise. A census is a population count that meets three requirements: (1) universality (it seeks to cover the entire population); (2) defined territory (it counts the population within a well-defined territory); and (3) simultaneity (each person is counted within a discrete time window).

2.6.2.3 First Modern Census (Ind.) (first_moderncensus)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_first_moderncensus

Original tag: first_moderncensus

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 the year a country first implemented a modern census (it is missing otherwise). A modern census meets all three requirements from the census variable plus a fourth one — (4) individual enumeration, which means that the census produces tabular data sets with disaggregated information for each individual.

2.6.2.4 Register-Based Census (register_based_census)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_register_based_census

Original tag: register_based_census

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country runs a census that is based on a continuously updated population register (as opposed to an enumeration carried out dur-ing a discrete period of time) and 0 otherwise.

2.6.2.5 Yearbook Published (yearbook_published)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_yearbook_published

Original tag: yearbook_published

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country published a statistical yearbook that year and 0 otherwise. A statistical yearbook is an annual publication of the state that contains numerical data about the country regarding several of the following categories: physical environment, demography, economic affairs, political affairs, and social and cul-tural affairs.

2.6.2.6 Year covered in Yearbook (yearbook_coverage)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_yearbook_coverage

Original tag: yearbook_coverage

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country published a statistical yearbook with information for that year (typically, but not necessarily, in the yearbook published the following year) and 0 otherwise.

2.6.2.7 Birth Register is Being Maintained (civreg)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_civreg

Original tag: civreg

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country maintained a birth register that year and 0 otherwise. A civil register is a government agency that records key events in the life trajectories of individuals (such as births, marriages, and deaths). We include parish regis-ters when they were administered by official state churches (as in the Nordic countries) but not when the Church was not part of the state (as in the Catholic world).

2.6.2.8 Central Population Register is Being Maintained (popreg)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_popreg

Original tag: popreg

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

Dummy variable that takes the value 1 if the country maintained a population register that year and 0 otherwise. Population registers are centralized state agencies that keep de-tailed and permanently updated records of every person in the territory.

2.6.2.9 Statistical Agency (Ind.) (statag_intro)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_statag_intro

Original tag: statag_intro

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

This variable takes the value 1 for every year after the first adoption of a statistical agen-cy, even if it was later abolished (which only occurred in France, Germany and Denmark) and 0 for all previous years.

2.6.2.10 Graded Census Ability (Depreciated) (censusgraded_ability)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_censusgraded_ability

Original tag: censusgraded_ability

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

A graded index of the ability of the country to carry out censuses consistently with dif-ferent degrees of difficulty. The index takes the value 30 if the country ran a census based on a continuously updated population register (based on register_based_census), 20 if it ran a modern (enumeration-based) census (censuses implemented after first_moderncensus takes the value 1 but that were not based on population registers), and 10 if it ran a non-modern census. The index is depreciated by 1 point for every consecutive year without a census, starting 10 years after the previous census. Therefore, the index takes a value of 0 after 20 years without any census, after 30 years from the last modern census, and after 40 years from the last register-based census.

2.6.2.11 Yearbook Coverage Ability (Depreciated) (ybcov_ability)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_ybcov_ability

Original tag: ybcov_ability

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

A graded index of the ability of the country to publish a statistical yearbook over a ten-year window. The index takes the value 10 when the country published a statistical year-book covering that year (based on yearbook_coverage) and is depreciated by 1 point for each consecutive year without a statistical yearbook. Therefore, the index takes the value 0 after 10 years without statistical yearbooks published.

2.6.2.12 Predicted Information Capacity from IRT (infcap_irt)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_infcap_irt

Original tag: infcap_irt

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

An aggregate index of information capacity. It is based on a hybrid two-parameter and graded Item Response Model (IRT) that is based on five component indicators — when the country first established a statistical agency (statag_intro), whether the country had in place a civil register (civreg) and a population register (popreg), and the graded indexes of census ability (censusgraded_ability) and yearbook ability (ybcov_ability).

2.6.2.13 Predicted Information Capacity from PCA (infcap_pca)

Long tag: hdata_infocap_infcap_pca

Original tag: infcap_pca

Dataset citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

Description:

An aggregate index of information capacity based on a Principal Components Analysis (PCA) model, using the same component variables as infcap_irt.

2.7 H-DATA Leader Survival Dataset (PLT post-1789)

Dataset tag: hdata_plt

Output Unit: H-DATA Leader-Date, i.e., data is collected per leader and the day they got into power.

Description:
Timespan: 1789-2022
Coverage: 10,662 leader spells in 186 countries
The Leader Survival Dataset is the post-1789 part of the "Political Leaders through Time" (PLT) dataset, and provides data on entry and exit dates, type of leader position held, biographical background information, as well as appointment and exit reasons for 10,662 individual leaders in 186 countries (or territories) from 1789-2022. The dataset was used by Per Andersson Jan Teorell in their article "The Double-Edged Sword: How State Capacity Prolongs Autocratic Tenure but Hastens Democratization".

Dataset citation:
Gerring John, Nong Xin, Chatterton Ben, Cojocaru Lee, Dalli Cem Mert, Knutsen Carl Henrik, Kokkonen Andrej, Smith Daniel Steven, Teorell Jan, Selsky Sam, Ward Daisy, Jeon Ji Yeon. "Leader Tenure through the Ages: The Growth of Constraints." Unpublished manuscript, University of Texas at Austin, 2024.

Link to original codebook:
`https://www.su.se/polopoly_fs/1.803891.1740574267!/menu/standard/file/Codebook%20Leader%20Survival%20Data_last%20update%2020250225.pdf`

License: CC-BY-SA 4.0 International
`https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode`

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data/datasets-1.610144`

2.7.1 Territory Variables

In this section, we introduce the set of variables that describe each territory – its name (and alternate names), numeric code, GIS polygon, type (local unit, regional unit, country, colony, empire, confederation, dynastic conglomerate, stateless, tribe/chiefdom), relationship to other territories (if it is part of a superordinate entity), and region (Europe, Africa,...). Before beginning, several general clarifications are in order. All sorts of territories are contained in the PLT. Evidently, we are more concerned with larger, more enduring, and more powerful units. But there was no point in establishing a lower threshold for inclusion, as this would be difficult to define and to enforce. Instead, we differentiate among different types of territories with the Territory type variable (below). These territorial designations evidently overlap: cities lie within regions, regions lie within countries, and so forth. However, territories of the same type should be discrete (non-overlapping). For example, a latitude/longitude point ought to lie within one and only one country at a particular point in time. A basic principle is that political entities with different territorial jurisdictions (or effective control) receive different territorial ID codes. Jurisdictions may overlap, or they may be layered (as cities lie within regions and regions lie within countries), but they are nonetheless unique. We do not assign the same ID to differently sized territories. This means that in situations of civil war, camps controlling different territory must receive separate territory IDs, if they are coded at all. For example, if the US Confederacy is coded it must have a unique ID, separate from the United States. We recognize that there are plenty of disputed territories and poorly mapped territories, especially as one moves backward in time. Our project does not attempt to sort out these controversies; we simply follow conventional wisdom among historians. Within/without relationships are established with GIS polygons (for sizeable entities) and points (for small entities). Of course, we do not have comprehensive GIS codes for every territory. But we do have them for large entities and we hope to add to our collection so that coverage is comprehensive at some point in the future. Superordinate/subordinate

relationships can be ascertained by indicating, for each territory, all superordinate territories that it is a part of. For a typical city, this might be (a) region, (b) country, and (c) world region. For a colony, it might be (a) empire, (b) world region. (Because subordinate relationships can be inferred from superordinate relationships, the former do not need to be noted separately.)

2.7.1.1 V-Dem Country Name (vdem_country_name)

Long tag: hdata_plt_vdem_country_name

Original tag: vdem_country_name

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

V-Dem Country Name

2.7.1.2 V-Dem Country ID (vdem_country_id)

Long tag: hdata_plt_vdem_country_id

Original tag: vdem_country_id

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

V-Dem Country ID

2.7.1.3 Territory name, historic (territorynamehistorical)

Long tag: hdata_plt_territorynamehistorical

Original tag: territorynamehistorical

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the name of this territory as it was assigned at a particular point in history?
Clarification: Use the most common appellation at various points in history. For example, during the Ottoman Empire the name of Turkey is "Ottoman Empire." This name does not necessarily correspond to the territory code.
[text]

2.7.1.4 Territory name, current (territorynamepernament)

Long tag: hdata_plt_territorynamepernament

Original tag: territorynamepernament

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the currently used name of this territory?
Clarification: Use the most common appellation at the present time. This name accompanies the territory code (below) and is always consistent with that. For example, "Turkey" is the permanent name of the territory, even during the Ottoman Empire.
[text]

2.7.1.5 Territory name, first alternate (territorynamefirstalternate)

Long tag: hdata_plt_territorynamefirstalternate

Original tag: territorynamefirstalternate

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the most common alternate name of this territory?
[text]

2.7.1.6 Territory name, second alternate (territorynamesecondalternate)

Long tag: hdata_plt_territorynamesecondalternate

Original tag: territorynamesecondalternate

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the second most common alternate name of this territory?
[text]

2.7.1.7 Territory code, continuous (territorycode)

Long tag: hdata_plt_territorycode

Original tag: territorycode

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the continuous code of this territory?
Clarification: This primary territorial ID code emphasizes continuity. This is consistent with country units as defined by V-Dem (Coppedge et al. 2022), a protocol that we follow for the modern era.
More specifically, wherever there is a fair degree of territorial continuity, or where at least the capital or core of the territory remains the same, the territory retains the same code. The Ottoman Empire and Turkey, for example, receive the same primary code.
In cases where a state is vanquished, occupied, or collapsed for a relatively short period of time – e.g., some European states during the Napoleonic wars and the great wars of the twentieth century – we assume continuity as long as statehood is restored after the disruption.
In cases where multiple states are absorbed by a dominant state, we assign the same code to both units. For example, Prussia receives the same code as Germany.
In cases where multiple units are brought together peacefully into a larger unit and where there is a dominant previous unit that forms the core of the new state, we assign the same code to the previously dominant unit. For example, New South Wales receives the same code as Australia.
Likewise, where a state fragments into several states we assign the same code to a successor state if it is the dominant unit of the previous agglomeration. For example, Serbia receives the same code as Yugoslavia.
In cases where there is an interruption of state control, perhaps due to the dissolution of the state or foreign takeover, after which a state is reestablished over the same (or similar) territory, we assign the same code to both units if the interruption is less than 50 years.
However, where there are fundamental changes in governance and territory, we introduce separate territory codes. For example, we do not assume continuity between the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires, or Islamic Andalusia and Spain. Likewise, if there are a multitude states, none of which appears to be dominant or is in some way a continuation of the predecessor or successor state, we assign a new code. Colonies of New England each receive their own code, separate from the code assigned to the United States, for example.
[numeric]

2.7.1.8 Territory type (territorytype)

Long tag: hdata_plt_territorytype

Original tag: territorytype

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What type of territory is this?
Clarification: Classify the territory into one of the following categories. Note that this field captures de facto status, and that a unit's classification may change over time. Note also that the same proper noun may refer to different units. E.g., "Britain (country)" and "Britain (empire)."
We recognize that these are not airtight categories and that there are borderline cases that are not easy to classify. However, some sort of ontology is required in order to sort the data in a preliminary fashion. Additional classifications may be added at a later date, or by end-users.

We may also wish to retain the classifications provided by GeaCron and EurAtlas as separate variables...
0. City/county (aka village, town, municipality, bishopric): A small, nonsovereign territory that serves as an administrative unit, is centered on an urban area (e.g.„ city or county seat), and does not constitute a region. (Eventually, we may want to distinguish cities and counties. But for now, this should be sufficient.)
1. Region (aka province, Type 1 admin unit): A first-order administrative unit within a country or colony.
2. Country (aka Type 2 admin unit): Sovereign unit whose component units are administered in a fairly uniform fashion and are not regarded as subordinate or inferior to the metropole. Leaders are not imposed or controlled by foreign entities and the polity is free to conduct foreign policy (within the scope of freely contracted agreements).
3. Colony (aka protectorate, dependency, aka Type 3 admin unit): Partially sovereign and partially incorporated into a larger unit (empire) that it did not (generally) freely join and (generally) cannot freely exit. A colony is not incorporated on an equal basis with other units within a larger entity. Leaders may be appointed by the metropole or chosen internally but subject to approval (de jure or de facto) of metropole. The metropole controls foreign policy. Does not include tributary states if they are essentially self-governing.
4. Empire: Sovereign polity, some of whose components are forcibly integrated and treated as different and subordinate to the metropole. Composed of colonies and perhaps also a country (the metropole).
5. Confederation: Composite unit composed of multiple countries who voluntarily join, and may exit freely. E.g., Holy Roman Empire, British Commonwealth, European Union.
6. Dynastic Conglomerate: An aggregate unit composed of multiple countries (type 2) that coordinate and compete on the basis of shared dynastic affiliation. E.g., Kiev-Rus, Mongols, Poland, Lithuania. Often a result of partible inheritance.
7. Stateless: No state form of political organization exists, or no evidence of such has been found.
8. Tribe/Chiefdom: A polity that is not subject to another entity (not a colony or dependency) but does not have a state-like form of organization and may not have a stable territory.
9. Misc: A residual category covering entities not falling into any of the previous categories, e.g., trading outposts, companies, castles.

2.7.1.9 Superordinate polity (superordinatepolity)

Long tag: hdata_plt_superordinatepolity

Original tag: superordinatepolity

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: If this territory is a part of a larger polity, what is that larger polity?
Clarification: This larger polity need not contain the smaller polity through all historical eras. Often, contemporary superordinate polities are sufficient. For example, Mexico may be listed as the superordinate polity for Mexico even in periods prior to the founding of Mexico.
[text]
Note: This is important primarily for subnational units and colonies.

2.7.1.10 Region (region)

Long tag: hdata_plt_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What region of the world does this territory belong to?
Clarification: If a territory stretches across more than one region, code the location of its core/capital.
0: Pacific: Hawaii, Tuvalu, et al.
1: Central/North Asia: Russia, Mongolia, the “stans”
2: East Asia

3: Southeast Asia
4: South Asia
5: Europe
6: MENA
7: sub-Saharan Africa
8: North America
9: Caribbean
10: South America
11: Oceania

2.7.2 Leadership Variables

This set of variables describes each leader, or in some cases an interregnum between leaders. A leader is defined loosely as someone who occupies a position at or near the apex of political power in a territory. Separate observations (rows) for the same leader are required if that person's status changes along one of these dimensions: (a) Office type, (b) Office typology, or (c) Spell (dates of entry and exit). If a leader occupies the same office sequentially it is understood as the same spell and hence does not require a new observation.

2.7.2.1 Name (1) (name1)

Long tag: hdata_plt_name1

Original tag: name1

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the leader's name?
Clarification: Use the most common appellation.
[text]

2.7.2.2 Name (2) (name2)

Long tag: hdata_plt_name2

Original tag: name2

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the leader's name?
Clarification: Use an alternate appellation, if there is one.
[text]

2.7.2.3 Name (3) (name3)

Long tag: hdata_plt_name3

Original tag: name3

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the leader's name?
Clarification: Use an alternate appellation, if there is one.
[text]

2.7.2.4 Notes (Worldstatesmen) (notesworldstatesmen)

Long tag: hdata_plt_notesworldstatesmen

Original tag: notesworldstatesmen

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What explanatory notes does Worldstatesmen offer?
[text]

2.7.2.5 Leader code (leadercode)

Long tag: hdata_plt_leadercode

Original tag: leadercode

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Leader identification code

2.7.2.6 Interregnum (interregnum)

Long tag: hdata_plt_interregnum

Original tag: interregnum

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is this an interregnum?
Clarification: Interregnum refers to a period in between officeholders, when no one occupies an office.
0: No
1: Yes (interregnum)
If 1, code only...
· Entry date
· Exit date
· Office title
· Office typology (based on the previous leader, prior to the interregnum)
· Office type (based on the previous leader, prior to the interregnum)
Note: If we don't code interregnums, we cannot distinguish between (a) missing information (a leader whose name is unknown or unrecorded), (b) a position that is temporarily abolished, and (c) a true interregnum.

2.7.2.7 Residency (residency)

Long tag: hdata_plt_residency

Original tag: residency

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Where does this ruler usually reside?
Clarification: This larger polity need not contain the smaller polity through all historical eras. Often, contemporary superordinate polities are sufficient. For example, Mexico may be listed as the superordinate polity for Mexico even in periods prior to the founding of Mexico.
[text]

2.7.2.8 Entry date (day) (entrydateday)

Long tag: hdata_plt_entrydateday

Original tag: entrydateday

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: On what day did the leader/interregnum begin?
Clarification: If day of month is known, enter number from 1-31. If not, leave blank.
[numeric]
Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

2.7.2.9 Entry date (month) (entrydatemonth)

Long tag: hdata_plt_entrydatemonth

Original tag: entrydatemonth

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:
Question: In what month did the leader/interregnum begin?
Clarification: If month is known, enter number from 1-12. If not, leave blank.
[numeric]
Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

2.7.2.10 Entry date (year) (entrydateyear)

Long tag: hdata_plt_entrydateyear

Original tag: entrydateyear

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:
Question: In what year did the leader/interregnum begin?
Clarification: If year is known, enter it. If not, leave blank.
[numeric]
Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.
Note: For sources that only show years in the Islamic calendar convert to the Gregorian calendar. Each year in the Islamic calendar generally falls across two years in the Gregorian calendar, choose the one where the Islamic year encompasses the 30th of June e.g. The year 935 (Islamic) should be converted to 1529 not 1528 as it does not contain 30th June 1528 but does contain 30th June 1529.

2.7.2.11 Entry date (year) (uncertainty) (entrydateyearuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_entrydateyearuncertainty

Original tag: entrydateyearuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:
Question: Is the answer to the previous question – Entry date (year) – highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes
2: Estimate (e.g., middle year within a range), avoiding overlapping tenures
Note: If there are multiple sources without a commanding source – code uncertain. If multiple sources that disagree on the year, but agree on the duration of the tenure, pick a source and code certain.

2.7.2.12 Exit date (day) (exitdateday)

Long tag: hdata_plt_exitdateday

Original tag: exitdateday

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:
Question: On what day did the leader/interregnum end?
Clarification: If day of month is known, enter number from 1-31. If not, leave blank.
[numeric]
Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

2.7.2.13 Exit date (month) (exitdatemonth)

Long tag: hdata_plt_exitdatemonth

Original tag: exitdatemonth

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:
Question: In what month did the leader/interregnum end?
Clarification: If month is known, enter number from 1-12. If not, leave blank.
[numeric]
Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

2.7.2.14 Exit date (year) (exitdateyear)

Long tag: hdata_plt_exitdateyear

Original tag: exitdateyear

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: In what year did the leader/interregnum end?
Clarification: If year is known, enter it. If not, leave blank.
[numeric]
Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.
Note: For sources that only show years in the Islamic calendar convert to the Gregorian calendar. Each year in the Islamic calendar generally falls across two years in the Gregorian calendar, choose the one where the Islamic year encompasses the 30th of June e.g. The year 935 (Islamic) should be converted to 1529 not 1528 as it does not contain 30th June 1528 but does contain 30th June 1529.

2.7.2.15 Exit date (year) (uncertainty) (exitdateyearuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_exitdateyearuncertainty

Original tag: exitdateyearuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to the previous question – Exit date (year) – highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes
2: Estimate (e.g., middle year within a range), avoiding overlapping tenures
Note: If there are multiple sources without a commanding source – code uncertain. If multiple sources that disagree on the year, but agree on the duration of the tenure, pick a source and code certain.

2.7.2.16 Spell (spell)

Long tag: hdata_plt_spell

Original tag: spell

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: If this leader occupies an office on multiple occasions, with interruptions, what is the current spell?
Clarification: This refers to discontinuous spells – when someone serves in between or there is an interregnum.
[numeric]
Sources: Worldstatesmen.

2.7.2.17 Office title (officetitle)

Long tag: hdata_plt_officetitle

Original tag: officetitle

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the name of the office held by this leader or subject to this interregnum?
Clarification: This refers to the name of the office as it is/was known in the country. For example, in South Africa the HOS is called a "president" even though the conventional political science term is "prime minister." The correct entry for this question is "president."
[text]

2.7.2.18 Office typology (officetypology)

Long tag: hdata_plt_officetypology

Original tag: officetypology

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What type of office is this?
Clarification: This typology is based on the (a) selection and (b) function of leaders rather than titles, though titles are often a good clue to the latter.
0: Dictator/Monarch. Head of state who seizes, inherits office, or is elected and rules for life with no constitutional mechanism for removal.
1: President. Head of state who is elected for fixed period (by popular vote or parliament). Code according to constitutional rule (de jure).
2: Prime minister. Head of government who is elected by legislature. Common appellations include premier, chancellor, chief minister. Code according to constitutional rule (de jure).
3: Executive staff. Appointed by and responsible to one of the above and perhaps approved by legislature. Fulfills executive functions, e.g., chief minister, vizier, head of department, member of cabinet.
4: Territorial administrator. Executive appointed to govern a constituent unit of a state, e.g., a subnational region, colony, or dependency. Common appellations: governor, governor-general, lieutenant-governor, resident-general, native agent, commander, intendant, commissioner.
5: Governor. Executive elected to govern a constituent unit of a state.
6: Regent or regency council. A regent is someone who governs on behalf of someone who is incapable of ruling him/herself, usually by reason of immaturity, insanity, or a sojourn abroad. [This was previously a separate question but is now merged with Office typology.]
7: Provisional government. [added 11/28/2018]
8: Government in exile or alternate government. [added 11/28/2018]
9: Other. Includes people who do not exercise much power (by all appearances).
10: Unelected head of government. E.g., shogun.
11: Collective body. E.g., Swiss presidency, military junta.

2.7.2.19 Office typology (uncertainty) (officetypologyuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_officetypologyuncertainty

Original tag: officetypologyuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.20 Office type (officetype)

Long tag: hdata_plt_officetype

Original tag: officetype

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What type of office is this?
Clarification: Consider the office as it is usually employed (not the particular strengths/weaknesses of particular leaders). We are primarily concerned with influence over policy decisions, e.g., fiscal policy and foreign policy. If influence differs across policy areas, the de facto leader is identified by considering decisions over foreign policy. If influence differs across geographical areas of the polity, we consider as the leader the person that is most influential in parts of the country that make up about half, or more, of the population. If no single person is the most influential in such an area of the country, we consider as the leader the person that is the most influential in the capital of the polity.
0: The only Head of State in the polity, who also functions as the de facto leader of the polity
1: The only Head of State in the polity, but who does not function as the de facto leader of the polity
2: One of several Heads of State in the polity, who also functions as the de facto leader of the

polity
3: One of several Heads of State in the polity, but who does not function as the de facto leader of the polity
4: The person is not a Head of State, but still functions as the de facto leader of the polity, i.e., Head of Government
5: The person is not a Head of State, but still functions as one of several de facto leaders of the polity, e.g. one of several Heads of Government
6: One of several Heads of State in the polity, but still functions as one of several de facto leaders of the polity, i.e. Joint monarchs
7: The only Head of State in the polity, who also functions as one of several de facto leaders of the polity, i.e. one of several Heads of Government
8: The person is not a Head of State and does not function as the de facto leader of the polity (e.g., chief advisor, chief of staff)
Instructions: If Office type is coded 0-7, please code all the following questions in the codebook. If Leader type is coded 8, please code only name, title, year of birth, year of death and female for this individual.
Note: Regents should be coded as Head of Government.

2.7.2.21 Office type (uncertainty) (officetypeuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_officetypeuncertainty

Original tag: officetypeuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.22 Relationship to previous leaders (relationshiptopreviousleader)

Long tag: hdata_plt_relationshiptopreviousleader

Original tag: relationshiptopreviousleader

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the leader related to previous holders of this office?
Clarification: "Related" refers to family relationships of marriage, blood, or adoption. Please follow dynastic rules as set forth in the country you are coding.
0: Unrelated to any previous holder of this office (the default option, if there is no evidence of 1 or 2 or for founders of a new polity)
1: Related to the preceding holder of this office
2: Related to a holder of this office prior to the preceding officeholder (assumed if a member of the same dynasty)
3: Adopted son/daughter or son/daughter in law (not related by blood).
Note: This question seems more tractable than LEADID from Archigos. Option 2 allows us to distinguish new dynasties from restorations.

2.7.2.23 Relationship to previous leaders (uncertainty) (relationshiptoprevuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_relationshiptoprevuncertainty

Original tag: relationshiptoprevuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.24 Relationship to immediate predecessor (relationshiptoimmediatepredec)

Long tag: hdata_plt_relationshiptoimmediatepredec

Original tag: relationshiptoimmediatepredec

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the leader's relationship to the previous holder of this office?
Clarification: "Related" refers to family relationships of marriage or blood, not adopted sons/daughters.
0: Unrelated to the previous holder of this office (the only option if 1 is not selected for "relationship to previous leaders(s)".
1: Son or daughter
2: Brother or sister
3: Other (indicate relationship in next question)
Instructions: If there has been at least two regents in the office sequentially, i.e. immediate predecessor is also a regent, please refer to the last effective/established/non-regent leader as immediate predecessor. In case of a regency during war campaign, infancy or illness of an elderly leader, predecessor refers to the leader of concurrent spell, who is still alive and in office but cannot perform his/her duties effectively.

2.7.2.25 Relationship to immediate predecessor (text) (relationshiptoimmediuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_relationshiptoimmediuncertainty

Original tag: relationshiptoimmediuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the leader's relationship to the previous holder of this office?
Clarification: Answer only if the answer to the previous question is Other.
[text]

2.7.2.26 Dynasty (dynasty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_dynasty

Original tag: dynasty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the name of the dynasty or house that the leader belongs to?
Clarifications: Leave empty if not applicable. We do not regard informal dynasties such as the "Nehru dynasty" or the "Bush dynasty" as dynasties. A dynasty refers to an office that is officially dynastic. If the queen becomes HoS and regent, they are assumed to be a part of their husbands' dynasty in male-dominant societies.
[text]
Sources: Worldstatesmen.

2.7.2.27 Dynasty code (dynastycode)

Long tag: hdata_plt_dynastycode

Original tag: dynastycode

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the code of the dynasty or house that the leader belongs to?
Clarifications: Construct a code from (a) the territory code and (b) the dynasty, separated by underscore.
[text]
Sources: Worldstatesmen.

2.7.2.28 Territory of origin (territoryoforigin)

Long tag: hdata_plt_territoryoforigin

Original tag: territoryoforigin

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the leader's territory of origin?
Clarifications: The question refers to which territory (country, colony, empire,. . .) the leader belonged to before taking office, that is, where the leader spent most of his/her childhood and adolescence. The leader's birthplace is an important clue, but not the determining factor if it is known that the leader came of age in a different location.
[territory code]

2.7.2.29 Territory of origin (uncertainty) (countryoforiginuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_countryoforiginuncertainty

Original tag: countryoforiginuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.30 Partisan (partisan)

Long tag: hdata_plt_partisan

Original tag: partisan

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the leader affiliated with a political party?
Clarification: A political party refers to an official party or faction that was wellknown to political observers at the time. Members caucused together, shared political views, and in other ways sought to advance their cause. This does not mean that there was a mass base or even elections. It is simply a political affiliation. You may assume that if there were no parties in a polity the leader is nonpartisan. Do not answer this question if it is not clear, i.e., if data is missing or ambiguous. There should be a recognized name for the party/faction.
0: No (nonpartisan)
1: Yes (partisan)
Sources: Worldstatesmen.

2.7.2.31 Partisan (uncertainty) (partisanuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_partisanuncertainty

Original tag: partisanuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.32 Party name (partyname)

Long tag: hdata_plt_partyname

Original tag: partyname

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What party or faction is the leader affiliated with (if any)?

[text]
Sources: Worldstatesmen.

2.7.2.33 Party name (uncertainty) (partynameuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_partynameuncertainty

Original tag: partynameuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.34 Birth year (birthyear)

Long tag: hdata_plt_birthyear

Original tag: birthyear

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: In what year was the leader born?
[date – year only]
Sources: Worldstatesmen.
Note: For sources that only show years in the Islamic calendar convert to the Gregorian calendar. Each year in the Islamic calendar generally falls across two years in the Gregorian calendar, choose the one where the Islamic year encompasses the 30th of June e.g. The year 935 (Islamic) should be converted to 1529 not 1528 as it does not contain 30th June 1528 but does contain 30th June 1529.

2.7.2.35 Birth year (uncertainty) (birthyearuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_birthyearuncertainty

Original tag: birthyearuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.36 Death year (deathyear)

Long tag: hdata_plt_deathyear

Original tag: deathyear

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: In what year did leader die?
[date – year only]
Sources: Worldstatesmen.
Note: For sources that only show years in the Islamic calendar convert to the Gregorian calendar. Each year in the Islamic calendar generally falls across two years in the Gregorian calendar, choose the one where the Islamic year encompasses the 30th of June e.g. The year 935 (Islamic) should be converted to 1529 not 1528 as it does not contain 30th June 1528 but does contain 30th June 1529.

2.7.2.37 Death year (uncertainty) (deathyearuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_deathyearuncertainty

Original tag: deathyearuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.38 Gender (gender)

Long tag: hdata_plt_gender

Original tag: gender

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: What is the gender of the leader?
Clarification: If the leader is a collective body, provide the gender of the person executing the most executive power over this body, or, if no such person exists, answer if any persons in the body are female.
0: Male
1: Female

2.7.2.39 Appointment in practice (multiple selection) (appointmentinpracticemultipl)

Long tag: hdata_plt_appointmentinpracticemultipl

Original tag: appointmentinpracticemultipl

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: How did the leader reach office?
Clarification: If several bodies were involved in the appointment process, select each one. Response category 9 should only be selected if the head of state is directly elected, not if he or she was appointed by the legislature after an election.
0: Through the threat of or application of force, such as a coup or rebellion
1: Appointed by a foreign power or any non-domestic organization (i.e. trading company, UN Representation)
2: Appointed by the ruling party (in a one-party system)
3: Appointed by a royal council (either members of the royal family or conclave of aristocrats)
4: Through hereditary succession including those who inherit office following the death of their spouse
5: Appointed by the military
6: Appointed by the legislature
7: Appointed by the head of state
8: Appointed by the head of government
9: Directly through a popular election (regardless of the extension of the suffrage)
10: Other (including conclave of clergy, by marriage)
Sources: Various country-specific sources

2.7.2.40 Appointment in practice (uncertainty) (appointmentinpracticeuncerta)

Long tag: hdata_plt_appointmentinpracticeuncerta

Original tag: appointmentinpracticeuncerta

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.41 Appointment in practice (single selection) (appointmentinpracticesingle)

Long tag: hdata_plt_appointmentinpracticesingle

Original tag: appointmentinpracticesingle

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: How did the leader reach office?
Clarification: If several bodies were involved in the appointment process, select the one that exerted the most critical impact on the decision. However, in the next question we ask separately about whether the approval of the legislature was necessary. Response category 9 should only be selected if the leader was directly elected, not if he or she was appointed by the legislature after an election.
0: Through the threat of or application of force, such as a coup or rebellion
1: Appointed by a foreign power
2: Appointed by the ruling party (in a one-party system)
3: Appointed by a royal council (either members of the royal family or conclave of aristocrats)
4: Through hereditary succession
5: Appointed by the military
6: Appointed by the legislature
7: Appointed by the head of state
8: Appointed by the head of government
9: Directly through a popular election (regardless of the extension of the suffrage).
10: Other (including clerical bodies such as the College of Cardinals)
Sources: Various country-specific sources
Ordering: If you select 10, proceed to the next question [v2exothhs]. If you select 6, skip question "Leader selection by legislature in practice [v2exaphos]".

2.7.2.42 Other appointing body in practice (otherappointingbodyinpractic)

Long tag: hdata_plt_otherappointingbodyinpractic

Original tag: otherappointingbodyinpractic

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Describe the "other" body/appointment procedure for the leader.
[text]
Sources: Various country-specific sources
Ordering: Answer this question only if you selected 10 on the previous question.

2.7.2.43 Selection by legislature in practice (selectionbylegislatureinprac)

Long tag: hdata_plt_selectionbylegislatureinprac

Original tag: selectionbylegislatureinprac

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Was approval of the legislature necessary for the appointment of the leader?
Clarification: By quot;approvalquot; we mean both explicit approval, such as through a vote of confidence, and tacit approval, such as a practice stating that the leader has to have majority support (or should not be opposed by the majority) in the legislature even though no vote is taken on his/her appointment. We are not concerned with certification of electoral college votes (as in the US, Mexico).
0: No.
1: Yes.
Sources: Various country-specific sources
Ordering: Answer this question only if you din not select 6 on question v4expathhs.

2.7.2.44 Selection by legislature in practice (uncertainty) (selectionbylegisuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_selectionbylegisuncertainty

Original tag: selectionbylegisuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

2.7.2.45 Exit (exit)

Long tag: hdata_plt_exit

Original tag: exit

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: How did the leader leave office?
Clarification: Code by numerical (Archigos) code and, where applicable, letter code (so, 1a, 2b, 5c, etc). If information for the letter code is not available, leave blank and only use the numerical code.
(Instructions from the Archigos codebook) Removal from office is coded as "Regular" when the leader is removed in accordance with explicit rules or established conventions of his or her particular country. Examples of "Regular" removal include voluntary retirement, term limits and defeat in elections. Removal from office is coded as "Irregular" when the leader was removed in contravention of explicit rules and established conventions. Most "Irregular" removals from office are done by domestic forces. "Irregular" removal from office is overwhelmingly the result of the threat or use of force as exemplified in coups, (popular) revolts and assassinations.
Note that assassinations are coded as removal by irregular means. Assassinations may or may not have a clear political motivation, and we prefer to make no judgments about the "real" intention behind assassinations.
"Foreign" removal should only include cases where a foreign state directly removes a leader, for example through invasion or kidnapping. In particular, cases where someone is seen as orchestrating a removal of a leader through a coup carried out by domestic forces (for example, Allende or Mossadeq) are not coded as foreign removal, but exit=="Irregular".
1: By regular procedures
a. Abdicated/retired (voluntarily, but NOT due to ill health)
b. Other regular exit (e.g., term limits or defeat in election)
c. Transition to another office type/typology (by regular procedures)
2: Death by natural causes
a. Died (of disease or accident) on campaign in civil war
b. Died (of disease or accident) on campaign in foreign war
c. Died of other natural causes
3: Retired due to ill health
4: Suicide
5: By irregular procedures
a. Deposed by domestic actors
b. Assassinated or forced suicide
c. Died in battle in civil war
d. Died in battle in foreign war
e. Transition to another office type/typology (by irregular procedures)
6. Through deposition by a foreign state
7. Unknown
8. Still in office
Note: If separate observations (rows) for the same leader are required due to the change of (a) Office type and/or (b) Office typology, 1b - "other regular exit" option applies for the exit from the first spell.

2.7.2.46 Exit (uncertainty) (exituncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_exituncertainty

Original tag: exituncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

3 Bibliography

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