Codebook

Original Replication Data, Allen Hicken and Heather Stoll, 2011, "Presidents and Parties: How Presidential Elections Shape Coordination in Legislative Elections", Comparative Political Studies 44 (7)

NOTES:
- Missing data is coded "NA" throughout.
- For Models 1-4 reported in the main paper (in Table 1), the variables used to estimate these models were "ENP_avg", "D", "prox1", "enpres", "logavemag", "fearon", "bicameral" and "govrev_tot". The other variables were used either for case selection or in the sensitivity analyses reported in the supplemental paper, which may or may not be referenced in the main paper.
- Listwise deletion of the cases with missing data on the variables included in the respective models yields the exact set of cases used (e.g., the 595 cases used to estimate Models 1 and 2, and the 242 cases used to estimate Models 3 and 4).
- The worksheet labeled "Presidential Regimes" in the Excel file contains the subset of elections in presidential regimes used to estimate alternative versions of Models 1-4; these models were referenced but not reported in the main paper.

country: Country. Note that "Germany" combines pre-WWII unified Germany, West Germany, and post-1990 re-unified Germany.

year: Year of election; if multiple elections held in same year, either immediately preceding or following year used instead in that order of preference depending upon availability (for compatibility with STATA's tsset command). Source: derived from "year_actual".

year_actual: Actual year of election from various sources.

ENP_avg: The average effective number of electoral parties in the districts; our calculations from various sources, particularly the CLEA.

ENP_nat: The effective number of electoral parties (national/aggregate); our calculations from various sources, particularly the CLEA.

D: The difference score, calculated as the difference between variables "ENP_nat" and "ENP_avg".

inflation: The Cox inflation score, which is calculated by dividing the difference measure "D" by "ENEP nat".

presidential: Categorical variable coded "Presidential" if popularly (directly) elected chief executive ("president"), who is elected separately from the legislature, exists as part of political regime at time of election and "Non-Presidential" otherwise. All regimes with presidents elected by the legislature (indirectly elected) are coded "Non-Presidential". Note that regimes with popular elections for an electoral college (as distinct from a legislature) that selects a president, e.g. the United States, are viewed as presidential and coded "Presidential". Finally, if a constitution

establishes a president (as per the prior definition), but either the provision was suspended and the legislative election preceded the end of the suspension by two years or more (as in Austria 1945 and Finland 1945), or if the legislative election simply preceded the first presidential election by more than two years, the country is coded as non-presidential at the time of the election (as in Burkina Faso 1970 and Finland 1919-1923). Similarly, if a constitution established a popularly-elected president but (democratic) presidential elections were never held, the country-election is coded as non-presidential. Our coding based on the Database of Political Institutions (2004); Golder (2005); and various outside sources (such as Wikipedia, U.S. State Department Background Notes, etc.).

enpres: The effective number of presidential candidates in the concurrent (with concurrent defined as being held in the same year, not only on the same day) or preceding presidential election. For country-elections in a presidential regime (see variable "presidential") without a preceding presidential election (e.g., Finland 1948), coded 0. For non-presidential regimes, coded 0. Our updating/extension of Golder's (2005) variable "enpres" using various sources.

prox1: The temporal proximity of presidential and legislative elections as per Amorim Neto and Cox (1997). A continuous metric ranging from 0 for both legislative elections held at the presidential midterm and countries without popularly elected presidents to 1 for legislative elections held concurrently (i.e., in the same year as) presidential elections. Following Golder (2005), proximity is calculated as follows: $2\left|\dfrac{L_t - P_{t-1}}{P_{t+1} - P_{t-1}} - 1/2\right|$, where L_t is the year of the legislative election; P_{t-1} is the year of the previous presidential election; and P_{t+1} is the year of the following presidential election. However, also coded 0 for country-elections in a presidential regime without a preceding presidential election (i.e., "presidential" equal to "Presidential" and "enpres1y" equal to 0; an example is Finland 1948). Our calculations based on our collection of dates of the legislative election, the previous presidential election and the following presidential election from various sources.

prox2: A dummy variable for concurrent (i.e., held in the same year) elections; legislative elections held non-concurrently with presidential elections are coded 0. As with the other proximity variables, countries without popularly elected presidents are also coded 0. Our calculations based on our collection of dates of the legislative election, the previous presidential election and the following presidential election from various sources.

bicameral: Categorical variable coded "Bicameral" for years where country's legislature had a second, upper chamber that had a separate source of origin from the lower house (e.g., cannot be simply lower house members as in Norway, but can be appointees as in UK) and "Unicameral" otherwise. Our recoding as well as extension/updating of the variable "S/S+H" from the Database of Political Institutions (2004) [with this variable coded "Bicameral" if "S/S+H" is coded NA] outside of the limited set of cases for which it is available.

fearon: The effective number of ethnic groups calculated using data on ethnic fractionalization from Fearon (2003). (The effective number of ethnic groups is equal to 1/(1-F), where F is the ethnic fractionalization.)

avemag: Average magnitude in lowest electoral tier. Our updating/extension of Golder's (2005) variable "avemag" based on various sources, particularly the CLEA.

logavemag: The natural log of "avemag".

uppertier: Percentage of seats distributed in upper (not lowest) electoral tiers. Source: Golder (2005), variable "uppertier".

fused: Dummy variable coded 1 for country-elections held under a fused legislative and presidential electoral system and 0 otherwise. Our updating/extension of Golder's (2005) variable "fusedvote" based on various sources.

districts: Number of lower tier electoral districts. Our updating/extension of Golder's (2005) variable "districts" based on various sources, particularly the CLEA.

particularism: Index of electoral particularism for lower house; continuous metric ranging from 0 to 2 with higher values indicating more electoral particularism, i.e. greater value of personal as opposed to party reputation/vote. Our calculation from Seddon et al. (2002); the average of their "ballot", "pool", and "vote" variables for the lower house, each derived from Shugart and Carey's (1995) corresponding dimension of personal vs. party reputation.

particularism2: An updated/revised version of variable "particularism." Our calculation from Johnson and Seddon Wallack (2007); the average of their variables "avg_ballot", "avg_pool", and "avg_vote" for the lower house.

volatility1: Electoral volatility with independents, *t* to *t+1*. Source: Birnir (2005).

volatility2: Electoral volatility without independents *t* to *t+1*. Source: Birnir (2005).

govrev_tot: National government revenue as percent of total government revenue in the election year, expressed as percentage. If election year data was missing, data from the previous year is used instead. Our calculation based upon the World Bank Fiscal Decentralization Indicators: the variable "Sub-national revenues (% total revenues)" is subtracted from 100.

govrev_gdp: National government revenue as % GDP in the election year, expressed as a percentage. If election year data was missing, data from up to five years from the election date was used instead. Source: World Bank Development Indicators (2002) and Polity II. Note that World Bank data is used instead of Polity II data if both were available.

region: Categorical variable for the region of the country in which the election is held. There are eight regions: "Advanced Industrial"; "Latin America" (Latin and South America); "Eastern Europe"; "Asia"; "Middle East and North Africa"; "Africa" (Sub-Saharan Africa)"; and "Other" (Pacific and Caribbean Islands). Note that there are no countries in this data set in the "Middle East and North Africa" region.

advind: Dummy variable, based on "region", that is coded "1" if the country in which the election is held is advanced industrial at the time of the election and "0" otherwise. Specifically, a

country-election is coded as advanced industrial if the country is coded as "Advanced Industrial" in "region2" and the election is held after 1945.

population: Population in 2006.