Appendix: For Online Publication

Contents

A   Codebook for the within-country dataset

year   Year. We are using July for all years apart from 1966, where data was only available for September and 1970, where we are using January instead of July.

country_isocode The country's alpha-3 ISO code.

country_name Country name.

id   A row id.

position The person's position in the cabinet.

name The person's name. The names have been standardized across years.

title   The person's title, such as Dr., Gen. or Lt. Gen. The titles are standardized, so the most frequent title used in the original dataset for the given person is used across all year for the same person. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments"-directory. The coding is based on national customs. For example, some countries consistently address people with a PhD as 'Dr.', while this is not the case in other countries.

gender The person's gender. We have primarily coded the gender based on the person's name. However, in some cases we have looked up the person to confirm their gender or relied on country experts.

birthyear The person's year of birth. We have added year of birth when the data was available. However, in some cases we would only have the age of a person at a given point in time. Here, we have subtracted the age from the year.

deadyear The person's year of death. If the person is still alive at the time when the data was gathered, the entry is A (2020).

party The abbreviation for the person's party affiliation. For further information on this variable, see Appendix F

party_english The name of the party in English.

party_otherlanguage The name of the party in the local language or other commonly used language in the country. We have prioritized languages using the Latin alphabet.

core The variable takes the value 1 if the person is perceived as being a core member of the cabinet. We consider cabinet ministers, prime ministers, presidents, vice presidents, vice prime ministers, members of the politburo and members of a military junta as core positions. The variable is coded manually on a country by country basis.

minister The variable takes the value 1 if the person is a cabinet minister. Deputy and junior ministers are not coded as being cabinet ministers. The variable is coded manually on a country by country basis.

leader The variable takes the value 1 if the person is coded as being the de facto leader for the given country in the given year. We have relied on Archigos to code the leader (2009).[9]

classification A classification of the position. See appendix H for further information.

portfolio_1 A standard category of the portfolio. See appendix H for further information.

prestige_1 The prestige of portfolio_1. See appendix H for further information.

portfolio_2 A standard category of the portfolio if the position includes several portfolios. See appendix H for further information.

prestige_2 The prestige of portfolio_2. See appendix H for further information.

portfolio_3 A standard category of the portfolio if the position includes several portfolios. See appendix H for further information.

prestige_3 The prestige of portfolio_3. See appendix H for further information.

portfolio_4 A standard category of the portfolio if the position includes several portfolios. See appendix H for further information.

prestige_4 The prestige of portfolio_4. See appendix H for further information.

m_finance The variable takes the value 1 if the person is minister of finance.

m_defense The variable takes the value 1 if the person is the minister of defense.

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[9]We have decided to deviate from Archigos in a few instances. These are: Romania after 1990. Finland after 2000, Croatia after 2000, Portugal after 1976, Bhutan in the period 1998-2007, Syria from 1966-1970, Timor Leste (2002-2018), Papua New Guinea (2011, mistake in Archigos), Somalia (1966-1969, parliamentary system), Albania (1992-1997, parliamentary system).

m_agriculture The variable takes the value 1 if the person is minister of agriculture.

m_foreignaffairs The variable takes the value 1 if the person is minister of foreign affairs.

B Codebook for the cross-sectional dataset

year Year. We are using July for all years apart from 1966, where data was only available for September and 1970, where we are using January instead of July.

country_isocode The country's alpha-3 ISO code.

country_name Country name.

n_total Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

n_individuals Number of unique persons in the cabinet. This number exclude unoccupied positions and positions, which are held by the same person.

n_core Number of core members in cabinet. This number exclude unoccupied positions, positions, which are held by the same person, and posts, which are not considered core positions.

n_minister Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

leader Name of the person coded as being the de facto leader of the country.

leader_start_date Day the leader enters office. We have relied on Archigos to code the date (2009).

leader_end_date Day the leader exits office. We have relied on Archigos to code the date (2009).

leader_party Party of the leader.

leaderexperience_continuous The number of years the person has been leader of the country in a row. Thus, it starts over if the leader is removed. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

leaderexperience_continuous The number of years the person has been leader of the country in total. The count starts at 1, when the leader first appear as leader in the dataset. Therefore, the measure is imprecise for leaders, who came to power before 1966.

n_female_total The number of women in n_total.

n_female_core The number of women in n_core.

n_female_minister The number of women in n_ministers.

n_militarytitle_total The number of people in n.total with a military title. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this not the case in other countries, and we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

n_militarytitle_core The number of people in n_core with a military title. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this not the case in other countries, and we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

n_militarytitle_minister The number of people in n.ministers with a military title. It should be noted that we have not done any extra checks on this variable, and solely have relied on the information provided in the "Chief of State And Cabinet Members Of Foreign Governments" directory. The information is based on national customs. Thus, in some countries military titles are consistently used, while this not the case in other countries, and we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

average_total The average tenure for people in n_total.

average_core The average tenure for people in n_core.

average_minister The average tenure for people in n_ministers.

retention_rate_total The share of people in n_total, who were in n.total the previous year.

retention_rate_core The share of people in n_core, who were in n_core in the previous year.

retention_rate_minister The share of people in n_ministers, who where in n_ministers the previous year.

retention_rateadj_total The share of people in n_total, who were in n_total the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of n_total, so n_total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

retention_rateadj_core The share of people in n_ministers, who where in n.ministers the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of n_core, so n.total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

retention_rateadj_minister The share of people in n_ministers, who where in n_ministers the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of n_minister, so n_total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

age_total Average age for people in n_total.

age_core Average age for people in n_core.

age_minister Average age for people in n_minister.

age_share Share of n_total, where the age is coded.

n_party Number of parties represented in the government.

party_share Share of members in n.total (excluding UN representative, Ambassadors and Central Bank governors), where party is coded.

m_finance The name of the minister of finance.

m_agriculture The name of the minister of agriculture.

m_defense The name of the minister of defense.

m_foreignaffairs The name of the minister of foreign affairs.

govern_name The name of the government based on Döring (2019) or Bértoa (2020).

govern_start_date Day the government enters office based on Döring (2019) or Bértoa (2020).

govern_end_date Day the government exits office based Döring (2019) or Bértoa (2020).

system_category The regimetype as classified by Cheibub et al. (2010) and updated by Bjørnskov and Rode (2018).

C Descriptive statistics

Table C1: Descriptive statistics

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
n_total	8,057	28.13	13.09	1	146
n_individuals	8,057	25.50	11.64	1	133
n_core	8,057	22.08	9.26	0	109
n_minister	8,057	18.11	7.47	0	65
leaderexperience_continuous	8,057	6.83	6.96	1	46
leaderexperience_total	8,057	7.16	7.04	0	46
n_female_total	8,057	2.17	2.60	0	21
n_female_core	8,057	1.85	2.24	0	15
n_female_minister	8,057	1.66	2.12	0	15
n_militarytitle_total	8,057	1.56	3.68	0	65
n_militarytitle_core	8,057	1.44	3.18	0	38
n_militarytitle_minister	8,057	1.06	2.56	0	35
average_total	8,053	4.18	2.38	1.00	18.50
average_core	8,049	4.47	2.66	1.00	18.50
average_minister	8,020	3.96	2.37	1.00	18.12
retention_rate_total	8,057	0.70	0.30	0	1
retention_rate_core	8,049	0.70	0.31	0.00	1.00
retention_rate_minister	8,020	0.67	0.33	0.00	1.00
retention_rateadj_total	7,880	0.73	0.28	0.00	1.00
retention_rateadj_core	7,872	0.72	0.30	0.00	1.00
retention_rateadj_minister	7,843	0.69	0.31	0.00	1.00
age_total	4,471	54.05	6.47	28.00	82.00
age_core	4,459	54.00	6.62	28.00	82.00
age_minister	4,179	52.59	6.20	25.67	78.00
age_share	8,057	0.38	0.43	0	1
n_party	7,996	2.16	2.05	0.00	18.00
party_share	8,057	0.94	0.16	0.00	1.00

D List of countries

ISO	Country name	Number of years	First year	Last year	%-party	%-age
AFG	Afghanistan	47	1966	2018	0.91	0.00
AGO	Angola	42	1975	2016	1.00	0.00
ALB	Albania	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.00
ARE	United Arab Emirates	45	1972	2016	1.00	0.20
ARG	Argentina	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.93
ARM	Armenia	25	1992	2016	0.76	0.00
AUS	Australia	53	1966	2018	1.00	1.00
AUT	Austria	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.99
AZE	Azerbaijan	25	1992	2016	0.96	0.81
BDI	Burundi	51	1966	2016	0.94	0.00
BEL	Belgium	53	1966	2018	0.98	0.98
BEN	Benin	51	1966	2016	0.72	0.00
BFA	Burkina Faso	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.00
BGD	Bangladesh	45	1972	2016	0.93	0.00
BGR	Bulgaria	50	1966	2016	0.98	0.38
BHR	Bahrain	46	1971	2016	1.00	0.38
BIH	Bosnia & Herzegovina	25	1992	2016	0.79	0.00
BLR	Belarus	25	1992	2016	1.00	0.07
BOL	Bolivia	51	1966	2016	0.90	0.05
BRA	Brazil	51	1966	2016	0.97	0.98
BRN	Brunei	33	1984	2016	1.00	0.00
BTN	Bhutan	46	1971	2016	1.00	0.62
BWA	Botswana	50	1967	2016	1.00	0.78
CAF	Central African Republic	51	1966	2016	0.94	0.00
CAN	Canada	53	1966	2018	1.00	1.00
CHE	Switzerland	53	1966	2018	1.00	1.00
CHL	Chile	53	1966	2018	0.98	0.82
CHN	China	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.98
CIV	Côte dIvoire	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
CMR	Cameroon	51	1966	2016	0.98	0.00
COD	Congo - Kinshasa	53	1966	2018	0.94	0.00
COG	Congo - Brazzaville	51	1966	2016	0.96	0.00
COL	Colombia	53	1966	2018	0.99	0.78

COM	Comoros	51	1966	2016	0.54	0.00
CPV	Cape Verde	43	1976	2018	0.88	0.00
CRI	Costa Rica	53	1966	2018	0.91	0.76
CUB	Cuba	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.05
CYP	Cyprus	53	1966	2018	0.98	0.81
CZE	Czech Republic (incl. Czechoslovakia)	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.88
DDR	East Germany	24	1966	1989	1.00	0.93
DEU	Germany	53	1966	2018	1.00	1.00
DJI	Djibouti	40	1977	2016	0.95	0.00
DNK	Denmark	54	1966	2019	1.00	1.00
DOM	Dominican Republic	53	1966	2018	0.51	0.00
DVN	North Vietnam	10	1966	1975	1.00	0.87
DZA	Algeria	51	1966	2016	0.88	0.00
ECU	Ecuador	51	1966	2016	0.84	0.00
EGY	Egypt	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.06
ERI	Eritrea	24	1993	2016	1.00	0.49
ESP	Spain	51	1966	2016	1.00	1.00
EST	Estonia	27	1992	2018	0.99	0.87
ETH	Ethiopia	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
FIN	Finland	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.99
FJI	Fiji	46	1971	2016	0.97	0.00
FRA	France	53	1966	2018	1.00	1.00
GAB	Gabon	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.18
GBR	United Kingdom	53	1966	2018	1.00	1.00
GEO	Georgia	25	1992	2016	0.98	0.00
GHA	Ghana	51	1966	2016	0.95	0.00
GIN	Guinea	51	1966	2016	0.94	0.00
GMB	Gambia	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	42	1975	2016	0.90	0.00
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	49	1968	2016	0.98	0.27
GRC	Greece	51	1966	2016	0.89	0.68
GRD	Grenada	45	1974	2018	0.99	0.11
GTM	Guatemala	51	1966	2016	0.36	0.00
GUY	Guyana	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
HND	Honduras	51	1966	2016	0.64	0.03
HRV	Croatia	25	1992	2016	0.99	0.81
HTI	Haiti	51	1966	2016	0.87	0.00

HUN	Hungary	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.79
IDN	Indonesia	51	1966	2016	0.92	0.95
IND	India	53	1966	2018	0.99	0.97
IRL	Ireland	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.99
IRN	Iran	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.00
IRQ	Iraq	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.16
ISL	Iceland	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.96
ISR	Israel	53	1966	2018	1.00	1.00
ITA	Italy	53	1966	2018	1.00	1.00
JAM	Jamaica	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.33
JOR	Jordan	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
JPN	Japan	53	1966	2018	0.99	1.00
KAZ	Kazakhstan	25	1992	2016	0.80	0.69
KEN	Kenya	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.57
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	25	1992	2016	0.83	0.10
KHM	Cambodia	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
KOR	South Korea	51	1966	2016	0.79	0.93
KWT	Kuwait	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
LAO	Laos	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.38
LBN	Lebanon	51	1966	2016	0.86	0.00
LBR	Liberia	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.02
LBY	Libya	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.18
LKA	Sri Lanka	51	1966	2016	0.93	0.00
LSO	Lesotho	50	1967	2016	1.00	0.00
LTU	Lithuania	27	1992	2018	0.99	0.98
LUX	Luxembourg	53	1966	2018	0.99	0.99
LVA	Latvia	27	1992	2018	0.99	0.94
MAR	Morocco	51	1966	2016	0.71	0.01
MDA	Moldova	25	1992	2016	0.85	0.79
MDG	Madagascar	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
MDV	Maldives	53	1966	2018	0.99	0.00
MEX	Mexico	53	1966	2018	0.99	0.96
MKD	Macedonia	22	1995	2016	1.00	0.74
MLI	Mali	51	1966	2016	0.96	0.00
MLT	Malta	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.79
MMR	Myanmar (Burma)	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.18
MNE	Montenegro	20	1997	2016	0.99	0.73
MNG	Mongolia	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.21

MOZ	Mozambique	42	1975	2016	1.00	0.04
MRT	Mauritania	51	1966	2016	0.97	0.08
MUS	Mauritius	53	1966	2018	0.95	0.00
MWI	Malawi	51	1966	2016	0.93	0.00
MYS	Malaysia	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.91
NAM	Namibia	27	1990	2016	1.00	0.96
NER	Niger	51	1966	2016	0.93	0.00
NGA	Nigeria	51	1966	2016	0.93	0.00
NIC	Nicaragua	51	1966	2016	0.77	0.17
NLD	Netherlands	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.98
NOR	Norway	53	1966	2018	0.99	0.99
NPL	Nepal	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.00
NZL	New Zealand	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.99
OMN	Oman	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
PAK	Pakistan	51	1966	2016	0.97	0.00
PAN	Panama	51	1966	2016	0.70	0.00
PER	Peru	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.74
PHL	Philippines	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.00
PNG	Papua New Guinea	43	1976	2018	0.80	0.00
POL	Poland	51	1966	2016	0.88	0.90
PRK	North Korea	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.32
PRT	Portugal	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.96
PRY	Paraguay	51	1966	2016	0.87	0.20
QAT	Qatar	46	1971	2016	1.00	0.29
ROU	Romania	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.87
RUS	Russia	25	1992	2016	0.97	0.99
RVN	South Vietnam	9	1966	1974	1.00	0.33
RWA	Rwanda	51	1966	2016	0.80	0.00
SAU	Saudi Arabia	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.58
SDN	Sudan	51	1966	2016	0.95	0.00
SEN	Senegal	51	1966	2016	0.96	0.00
SGP	Singapore	53	1966	2018	1.00	0.99
SLE	Sierra Leone	51	1966	2016	0.96	0.00
SLV	El Salvador	51	1966	2016	0.69	0.00
SOM	Somalia	51	1966	2016	0.56	0.00
SRB	Serbia	20	1997	2016	1.00	0.86
SSD	South Sudan	5	2012	2016	0.96	0.00
STP	São Tomé & Príncipe	44	1975	2018	0.91	0.00

SUN	Soviet Union	26	1966	1991	1.00	0.02
SUR	Suriname	40	1979	2018	0.89	0.00
SVK	Slovakia	24	1993	2016	1.00	0.92
SVN	Slovenia	25	1992	2016	0.99	0.98
SWE	Sweden	53	1966	2018	1.00	1.00
SWZ	Swaziland	48	1969	2016	1.00	0.00
SYR	Syria	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.02
TCD	Chad	51	1966	2016	0.82	0.00
TGO	Togo	51	1966	2016	0.98	0.00
THA	Thailand	51	1966	2016	0.86	0.00
TJK	Tajikistan	25	1992	2016	1.00	0.13
TKM	Turkmenistan	25	1992	2016	1.00	0.12
TLS	Timor-Leste	17	2002	2018	0.98	0.00
TTO	Trinidad & Tobago	53	1966	2018	0.98	0.18
TUN	Tunisia	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.05
TUR	Turkey	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.97
TWN	Taiwan	51	1966	2016	0.99	0.00
TZA	Tanzania	51	1966	2016	0.95	0.25
UGA	Uganda	51	1966	2016	0.88	0.00
UKR	Ukraine	25	1992	2016	0.98	0.69
URY	Uruguay	51	1966	2016	0.97	0.90
USA	United States	56	1963	2018	1.00	0.99
UZB	Uzbekistan	25	1992	2016	0.60	0.43
VEN	Venezuela	51	1966	2016	0.66	0.48
VNM	Vietnam	41	1976	2016	1.00	0.08
YEM	Yemen (incl. North Yemen)	51	1966	2016	0.79	0.00
YPR	South Yemen	22	1968	1989	1.00	0.21
YUG	Yugoslavia	37	1966	2002	1.00	0.00
ZAF	South Africa	51	1966	2016	0.97	0.80
ZMB	Zambia	51	1966	2016	1.00	0.00
ZWE	Zimbabwe	36	1981	2016	0.99	0.88

E   Description of the data gathering process

The data gathering process can be divided into 6 steps. Below, we give a description of each step separately.

Step 1: Gathering the main files

The dataset is based on the entries in the "Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments", which is published by The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The directory is identifying chiefs of state and cabinet members of foreign governments and the data has been prepared and collected by The Central Intelligence Agency. The directory is originally prepared for the use of US Government officials. The earliest available version dates back to 1966 and the directory has been updated at least half-yearly until today. The versions dating back to 2001 are freely available on the CIA's website through `https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/`. The versions before 2001 have been downloaded either from HathiTrust Digital Library or have been obtained through Freedom of Information Requests (FOI) to the CIA. We assembled all the files in a folder and ran an optical character recognition (OCR) on all the files using the text scanning program ABBYY.

Step 2: Creating the country datasets

After digitalizing the files we were able to read the files into R using the tm-package. We then ran a script, which we developed, on the files. First, the script singled out a country in a given year and provided a list of cabinet members for the given country. The script then looped over all the files in the folder, so we had a list of cabinet members for all years in a given country. Afterwards, the script ran a long number of checks, regular expressions and matching algorithms on the data to ensure that names and titles were written in a consistent way for the given country. For example, a fuzzy-matching algorithm compared all names and singled those out, which only differed by one letter, while another algorithm checked whether there were cases, where the first and last names were swapped. These could then be corrected if the difference was due to an error. All information in the files were entered using the Latin alphabet, and we therefore did not have to account for different types of writing systems.The data for the given country was then exported to a xlsx-file.

Step 3: Manual cleaning of the data

Although the automatized approach made the process of creating the data significantly easier, we still needed to conduct a thorough manual cleaning of the data to ensure that the entries were correct. While double checking the entries against other sources, we found that the CIA correctly identified the cabinet members at a given point in time in almost all instances. We found two exceptions, namely that the CIA has started updating the registry less frequently after 2013 for smaller countries. Here, we have manually edited the data to make sure that it reflects the cabinet in July every year. Furthermore, we found a few instances, where the CIA did not remove the minister, when the ministry was closed or merged with another ministry. Here, we could use the party affiliation of ministers to single out ministers not belonging to the governing coalition and validate these entries. Despite the fact that the data from the CIA was very reliable, there were issues with around 15 percent of the entries for other reasons. Some of the scans were of poor quality and therefore not readable for the OCR. These entries were therefore added or corrected manually. Furthermore, we needed to ensure that the same person's name was spelled consistently over time. This might not be the case for at least four reasons. First, a person may change their name during the period of investigation.[10] Second, the original files were not consistent in whether they included middle names or not. Third, the same name may be spelled in different ways[11], and fourth, the OCR may have incorrectly loaded some characters.[12] As mentioned before, we used an algorithm to correct the names, where the inconsistency in the spelling was due to an obvious mistake. However, in many cases it is not possible to immediately know whether it is the same person or another person with a slightly different name. Thus, we looked up every person when in doubt about the entry and used alternative biographical information to triangulate the data. All entries were checked by two people to ensure that the entries were as accurate as possible. In addition, we had country experts and native speakers looking over many of the countries, and these found very few mistakes in the data. In the end, we therefore ended up with a list of members of the cabinet for all years in a given country.

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[10]For example, a number of African countries, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Equatorial Guinea, have seen an Africanization of names.

[11]This is especially the case for countries, which do not use a Latin alphabet. For example, Muhammed can be translated from Arabic in many different ways.

[12]For example, the OCR often reads "u" as "ii".

Step 4: Classifying positions

The names of cabinet portfolios are notoriously idiosyncratic, and in the dataset we have 21,958 distinct names for positions in the dataset. We therefore classified the names of position in four different ways, enabling researchers easily to filter out specific members of the governing elite. We refer the reader to Appendix H for a description of the approach used here.

Step 5: Adding background variables

The original files only contained the name of the position, the name and, in some cases, the title. The title can, for example, be Dr., Gen. or Lt. Gen. See the codebook in A for a further discussion of this variable. We used this dataset as a basis for adding further variables, namely gender, party affiliation and year of birth/death. To code the background variables, we produced a script, which printed the list of people listed for every country. Using these lists, we added the background variables, and then merged the list with the original datasets to add these new variables.

We have primarily coded the gender based on the person's first name, where we developed a script, which matched the first names in our dataset against the information in the "World Gender Name Dictionary" (Raffo and Lax-Martinez 2018). Using this method, we were able to classify the majority of the names. However, some names did not exist in the directory or were gender neutral. In these cases, we looked up the person and used biographical information to classify the name. Some countries, such as Nepal, China, Cambodia and Ethiopia, use names, which are not covered by the directory. In these cases, we got help from a person, who were familiar with the language and the country to code the names.[13] In addition, we looked up all ministers, who are classified as female to make sure no ministers mistakenly are coded as female. As a result, we might slightly underestimate the number of female ministers.

The year of birth/death is added by looking up the person on Google. In many cases, the information is readily available on Wikipedia. We find Wikipedia to be a trustful source for this type of information. In some cases, we had to rely on obituaries or newspaper articles. Obituaries and newspaper articles often only list the age of the person and not the year of birth. Here, we subtracted the age from the year the article is published, which may cause us to overestimate the age with

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[13]These countries were Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Nepal, Mauritius, Myanmar, Mongolia, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam

up to a year in a few instances.

We also added party affiliation. The process for adding the party affiliation is described in Appendix F.

Step 6: Creating the cross national dataset

We transform the yearly data on members of cabinets into a cross-country panel dataset. We do so by running a script on top of the within country datasets. This code creates variables for each country for each year and then assembles the data into one large dataset. This dataset contains variables on, for example, the size of the cabinet in a given year, the share of female ministers, the retention rate for the given year, average experience of the cabinet ministers and the name of ministers, who possess important portfolios. The list of variables covered in the cross-country panel dataset can be seen in B.

F   Adding party affiliation

First, we categorized all country years into six categories based on historical knowledge gained from various sources, including the Political Handbook of the World[14] (PHW), and existing datasets, namely Miller (2020), DPI (2001) and Cheibub et al. (2010) updated by Bjørnskov and Rode (2018). The six categories are as follows:

- Parliamentary

- Presidential

- Mixed democratic

- Autocracy with no parties in government

- Autocracy with one party in government

- Autocracy with multiple parties in government

Second, we added information about which parties, if any, should be represented in government for every country in every year. Here, we relied on ParlGov (Döring and Manow 2019) for some countries[15], and year-by-year descriptions from the Political Handbook of the World for the remaining countries. We then combined this information with the individual-level datasets on cabinets and printed a file for every single country, where each cabinet member is represented once for every government they are represented in. Thus, the coding allows cabinet members to change party between governments.[16]

Third, we added individual-level party labels for all cabinet members over time for every government in the world since 1966.[17] To help us we hired a team of research assistants, which had language capabilities in Arabic, Danish, Farsi, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Norwegian, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Swahili and Swedish. We were therefore able to access primary sources

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[14]PHW is a reference handbook, which provides information on the major aspects of each country's government and political party system. PHW has been published yearly since 1927.

[15]These countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium Bulgaria, Canada, Switzerland, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Greece, Croatia, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey

[16]We found a few instances, where the cabinet member changes party within a government, mainly in Italy, and have adjusted for this as well.

[17]We did not add party information for Governors of the Central Bank, UN Representatives and Ambassadors to the US.

in most of the world's countries. For some country-years, we could confidently assume that all members of the government are independent.[18] In other cases, we could assume that all members of government belonged to the same party. [19] All decisions are noted below. However, for the vast majority of cabinet members, we could make no such assumptions and had to look every person up individually and add the party-label. We have relied on many thousands of sources to code the party affiliation, and providing a full list of sources is therefore not feasible. Instead, we have taken notes in the files for the respective countries. Yet, a few sources have been used extensively. These are the PHW, Europa Regional Surveys of the World,[20] Bertoa (2020), The Presidential Cabinets Project (Camerlo and Martinez-Gallardom 2020), Wikileaks, LinkedIn, Historical Dictionaries for the various countries and Wikipedia.[21]

While coding, we had to make a number of decisions, which may be of relevance to readers. First, we had to decide when a person is affiliated with a party. Often politicians will have a relationship with, openly sympathize with a party or be nominated by a party, while not being member of the party. We try to only code "card carrying" members of the party, who, for example, have run for office on behalf of the party. Nonetheless, it is often impossible to know, which criteria other sources base their coding on and the exact date, which a person joined or left a party. We have done our utmost by reading through biographical information and by validating different sources against each other. Nonetheless, it can be discussed whether a person is a member of a party or not in some cases.

Second, we had to decide, which type of information to add. We have relied on the abbrevations and party names used in Party Facts (Döring and Regel 2019). Party Facts have harmonized party abbreviations across datasets. Thus, this new dataset can easily be merged with other major datasets such as ParlGov (Döring and Manow 2019), CLEA (Kollman et al. 2018), PolCon (Henisz 2000) and the Manifesto Project (Volkens et al. 2018). Party Facts does not include information

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[18]Some autocracies such as Saudi Arabia and Swaziland have a ban on political parties.

[19]Some countries such as Zaire (1967-1992) mandated that all adult citizens were members of the ruling party, while we code all members of the Chinese ruling elite are coded as belonging to the all-dominant Chinese Communist Party

[20]Specific surveys used are Africa South of the Sahara, Central South-Eastern Europe, Far East Australasia, Middle East North Africa, South Central America Caribbean

[21]Bertoa (2020) and The Presidential Cabinets Project came to our awareness/were published late in the process, where we had already coded most of the countries covered in these with the use of other sources. We therefore mostly used these datasets to validate and double check our coding.

on all the parties we found, while coding party affiliation. The parties not found in Party Facts are usually minor parties in developing countries. Here, we used the most intuitive abbreviation and kept a separate list with abbreviations. Using Party Facts also solves another dilemma, namely whether to perceive the party as a new party when the party changes name or merges with another party. Here, we have relied on the information provided in Party Facts and therefore only coded a party as a new party if Party Facts does so.

Third, parties often form electoral coalitions, meaning that we can code a politician as belonging either to the coalition or the party. We have as a general rule tried to code politicians as belonging to the smallest unit, and researchers can then aggregate the ministers into coalitions if needed. For example, members of the *Barisan Nasional* in Malaysia are coded as belonging to either *the United Malays National Organisation*, *Malaysian Chinese Association* or *Malaysian Indian Congress*. We have been unable to do so in a few cases. An example is North Korea, where everyone is coded as belonging to *the Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea* (DFRF). Officially, there are multiple parties in North Korea, who collectively form the DFRF, but we are unable to classify the ministers into the subunits of DFRF. We have noted the choices down below.

Fourth, in some countries, parties exist but play a minor role. Here, we find that party affiliation often isn't recorded in biographical information. This is especially an issue in presidential systems, where parties tend to be weaker (Samuels and Shugart 2010). Similarly, in a handful of cases, data is very sparse historically; and we know from historical documents that multiple parties are represented in government or that some members of government are independent, we therefore cannot make any assumptions and are unable to code many ministers.

In total, we managed to code party affiliation for X percent of all ministers. The coverage is higher for more important ministers, larger countries and more recent years.

G   Assumptions and country notes

In the following we list all assumptions that have been made, while coding parties for individual ministers. If a country or time period is not listed below, we have looked up every minister and checked their party affiliation manually. We have made notes for individual ministers in the sheets used to merge parties to the final datasets.

19

Afghanistan

1968-1973: All cabinet members are assumed to be independent. No political parties were authorized before the 1973 coup (*Far East and Australasia* 1974, 169).
1978-1991: The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (HDK) was the only party that was allowed to function (*Far East and Australasia* 1979-80, 163). All cabinet members are therefore assumed to belong to the HDK.

Albania

1966-1990: Until December 1990, when the first opposition party was recognized, Albania accorded a monopoly position to the Albanian Party of Labor (PPSH). All adult Albanians were theoretically members of the party (*Political Handbook of the World* 2015). Thus, we code everyone as belonging to PPSH.

Algeria

1966-1989: The National Liberation Front (FLN) was the sole legal party in the country during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). All cabinet members are therefore coded as FLN affiliated.

Angola

1975-1992: The Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) establish a one-party state based on Marxist-Leninist principles in Angola. During this period, the MPLA have a clear monopoly on political power. The Historical Dictionary of Angola compiled by Broadhead (1992), for instance, has information on 12 cabinet members and all are directly affiliated with the MPLA. Based on this background we therefore assume that all cabinet members are MPLA.
2008-: After the 2008 elections, the MPLA are documented as the only party with executive power (*Political Handbook of the World* 2010; *Political Handbook of the World* 2012; *Political Handbook of the World* 2014). However, a significant number of elites are not identified as MPLA in these sources. We therefore code these individuals as independents.

Argentina

1966-1972: Cabinet members during the military government are by default coded as independent when there is no information on party affiliation. We could only find party affiliation for one minister (Jorge N. Salimei).
1973: There is no data on government ministers in this year.

1976-1983: Political parties were banned after the military coup in 1976 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1984-5). This was later relaxed, but there is only evidence of one member of the government belonging to a party (Arturo Mor Roig). The rest of the elite are coded as independent.

2005-2015: The Front for Victory was formed as an electoral alliance between the Justicialist Party, the Intransigent Party and the Communist Party of Argentina. We have coded members as belonging to individual parties and not to the coalition.

Azerbaijan

1994-2016: The New Azerbaijan Party (YAP) is the dominant party during this period that has held an absolute majority in the National Assembly since 2000. Most members of cabinet are, however, drawn from civil society, where they are members of the elite and hold positions such as professors, businessmen, artists or high ranking military officials (Heinrich 2010). Some of these are declared independents, while others are affiliated with YAP, and are elected to the National Assembly or figures on party lists. Only one cabinet member (Sabir Rustemhanli) is affiliated with another political party. We have by default coded everyone, whom we cannot confirm to be a member of YAP as independent.

Bahrain

1966-2016: All governing elite in Bahrain are coded as independent as no political parties exist during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

Bangladesh

1982-1990: General Hossain Mohamed Ershad suspended the constitution, declared martial law and ousted the current government, installing a military junta in its place (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). All the governing elite are therefore coded as independents.

Belarus

1992-2016: Governing officials in Belarus have generally avoided direct involvement in political party activity while in office, despite (or because of) their earlier affiliation with the Soviet-era Communist Party (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014). Prominent members of the administration have been looked up, and there is no evidence of any of them having any association with parties after independence.

All governing elites are therefore coded as independent during the entire period of observation.

Benin

The party system in Benin is exceptionally complex and fractionalised. Over the period of study, there are several hundred political parties registered - with a wide range in sizes, importance, and life span. The Political Handbook (2016-7) reports that "By 2002 there were reportedly more than 160 registered parties, a total that, according to some political observers, presented a hindrance to political development." It therefore proved extremely complicated to identify the party affiliation of each cabinet member for this case. Furthermore, there appeared to be some cases where a minister is affiliated with more than one political party at the same time, which raises issues for coding a single affiliation. We went through all the names mentioned in the Political Handbook and regional yearly surveys for all the years available, and recorded these affiliations. We completed this by reading through historical accounts and the history of the main political parties. The task of looking up every cabinet member individually proved less efficient in this case than for the vast majority of other countries - because information is sparse, and because political parties are born and die at a much faster rate than average. The above point is compounded by the fact that coalitions and groupings of several small parties are very common, which sometimes makes it difficult to know which party a cabinet member belongs to. As a general rule, we code the affiliation at the lowest possible level i.e. party when known, coalition of parties otherwise. This applies to the case when a cabinet member is explicitly known to be a member of a coalition, and when this coalition is officially in government. In some cases nonetheless, the coalition is the level for which party affiliation is available (e.g. for the FCBE, a coalition of 20 small parties formed in support of president Yayi), or relevant (e.g. for the AND, which is a coalition of 17 small parties). In this case, we make the exceptional decision to code at the coalition level.

1966-1975: The regime is an autocracy with no parties, no political formation was allowed in Benin (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded as independent.

1975-1990: The regime is a one-party autocracy, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin, PRPB) is the only legal party (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded PRPB.

1991-2016: The regime is a presidential democracy with multiple parties since

the Soglo government in March 1990 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Cabinet members in that period are therefore coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

Bhutan

1971-2007 No political parties exist in Bhutan during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014). All governing elites are therefore coded as independent during this period.

Bolivia

1966-1968: The Popular Christian Movement (MPC) exercised a near monopoly in the government during the military dictatorship of René Barrientos Ortuño. We have coded all governing elite as belonging to MPC, although all members of government also belonged to the military junta (*Political Handbook of the World* 1968). The exception is Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, who was vice president and belonged to the Social Democratic Party (PSD).

1969: Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas became president for a short period of time after the death of Barrientos. The ministers, who remained from the government of Barrientos, are all coded as MPC. We have tried to confirm the party membership of the remaining ministers, but have been unable to do so in most cases.

1970: The members of Alfredo Ovando Candia's civilian-military government are all coded as independent. We have looked up all members of the government, and while some of them had a civilian background and had belonged to parties, they all seemed to be unaffiliated at the time of the government.

1980-1982: Everyone is coded as independent during the military regime of Luis García Meza and his short lived successors. The military junta outlawed all political parties, exiled opposition leaders, repressed trade unions and muzzled the press (Dunkerley 1986).

1986-1989: Everyone coded as belonging to MNR following oversights in Muñoz-Pogossian (2008).

1997-2005: The period will be coded using Muñoz-Pogossian (2008). We are unable to retrieve a physical copy at the moment due to COVID-19.

2005: Everyone in the technocratic, temporary cabinet of Eduardo Rodriguez Veltze are coded as independent following information from *Wikileaks* and the Political Handbook of the World (2005-6).

Brazil

1966-1979: All the governing elite are coded as affiliated with ARENA. In 1965 all of Brazil's existing parties were dissolved by decree, clearing the way for the establishment of a single government party, ARENA. ARENA was dissolved on the 22nd of November 1979 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6).

1980-1984: In late 1979 PDS emerged as the principal successor to ARENA. It is difficult to know whether a member of the cabinet joined PDS or opted to be independent. Using the biographies found in the *Center for Research and Documentation of Contemporary History of Brazil (CPDOC)* we have coded those with a clear affiliation to PDS as belonging to PDS, while the remaining are coded as independent if we have good reason to suspect this or unknown.

Brunei

1984-2016: All the governing elite are coded as independent. Parties are effectively banned and people having any relationship with the public sector are strictly forbidden from joining one (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

Bulgaria

1966-1989: Prior to the political upheaval of late 1989, Bulgaria's only authorized political parties were the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union (BZNSNP) (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). These formed a government coalition. We have coded them based on the *Directory of Bulgarian Officials* and *Wikipedia*. Those, which we were unable to find, have been assumed to be a member of the BCP.

1992: Contrary to WhoGovernsEurope we code the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) as a unified party, and follow the coding in Detrez (2014).

Burkina Faso

1966-1970: A military coup took place January 1966 which overthrew the civilian-led government, suspended the constitution and prohibited political party activity.[22] All governing elite are therefore coded as independent during this period.

1971-1980: The military allowed members of the Voltaic Democratic Union / African Democratic Rally (UDVRDA) to join the cabinet (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). All civilians - meaning those with no identified military rank in

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[22]https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/upper-voltaburkina-faso-1960-present/

the Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments - are therefore assumed to belong to the UDVRDA during this period.

1981-1987: A clique within the military led by Saye Zerbo overthrew the previous government and banned all political activity (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). All elites are therefore coded as independent during this period.

1988-1991: The Organization for People's Democracy - Labor Movement (ODPMT) is the sole governing party during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). All elite are therefore assumed to be ODPMT affiliated.

1992-1996: The Popular Front (FP) was a government coalition comprising the ODPMT, Movement of Progressive Democrats (MDP) and the Union of Social Democrats (USD). This coalition is identified as the governing coalition during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993; *Political Handbook of the World* 1994-5; *Political Handbook of the World* 1995-6). All cabinet members are therefore assumed to be FP affiliated.

1997-2014: The Congress of Democracy and Progress (CDP) was formed in 1996 by the ODPMT and the National Convention of Progressive Patriots - Social Democratic Party (CNPPPSD), Rally of Independent Social Democrats (RSDI), Group of Revolutionary Democrats (GDR) and the Movement for Social Democracy (MDS) (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). Throughout this period we assumed that all elite belong to the CDP as they are identified as the sole governing party (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998; *Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6; *Political Handbook of the World* 2010; *Political Handbook of the World* 2013).

Burundi

1966: From the country's independence in 1962 up until the July 1966 military coup, the country was ruled by a monarchy that appointed successive prime ministers from the Union for National Progress (UPRONA).[23] Save for one other individual - namely, Donatien Bihute - all governing elite are coded as independent.

1967-1976: In late 1966, a one-party constitution was adopted by referendum. The regime is a one-party autocracy until 1977. Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded as UPRONA (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 136).

1977-1979: Following a military coup by Bagaza in November 1976, the country is headed by a Supreme Council until its abolition at an UPRONA Congress in late 1979 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 136). During this period, every

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[23]https://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/burundi-1962-present/

cabinet member is therefore coded as independent.

1980-1992: The regime is a one-party autocracy until a new constitution is adopted in March 1992 which enshrines a multi-party system. The first multiparty elections are held in 1993. During this period, every cabinet member is therefore coded as UPRONA (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 136).

1993-: The regime then oscillates between a presidential democracy and multiparty autocracy. Cabinet members in that period are therefore coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

Cape Verde

1975-1990: The African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAICG) was the only legally recognised party in Cape Verde during this period. The PAICG changed its name to African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV) and maintained its monopolization of executive portfolios (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). All elite during this period are assumed to be PAICG (1975-1981) or PAICV (1982-1990) affiliated.

1991: During the interim period, all elites are assumed to be affiliated with the Movement for Democracy as a (MPD) dominated government was formed in the run up to multi-party elections.

Cambodia

1966-1970: The People's Social Party (Sangkum), led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, won all seats in the legislature in the 1966 elections (**1966TFEA**). All elites during this period are therefore coded as Sangkum affiliated.

1970-1975: Lon Nol abolishes the monarchy after taking power through a military coup. The Social Republican Party (PSR), established by Nol, captured all seats later on in the 1973 legislative elections (*Far East and Australasia* 1974, 477). All elites during this period are therefore coded as PSR affiliated.

1976-1983: All elites during this period are coded as belonging to the Khmer Rouge (Communist Party of Kampuchea, CPK). Although the CPK was driven from power by the Vietnamese in 1979, the regime that was subsequently installed received no official recognition by the United States and the wider international community. The deposed CPK, led by Pol Pot, is therefore coded by the CIA as the real government until 1983.

Cameroon

1966-1990: During this period, Cameroon is governed by the Cameroon National Union (UNC), the only legally recognized party in the country (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). Every cabinet member is thus coded as UNC until 1984, and RDPC/CPDM from 1985 to 1990 - unless they are known to be independent. In 1985, the UNC renamed itself the Democratic Rally of the Cameroon People (RDPC), referenced in English as the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) - the latter two refer to the same political entity.

1990-1991: This period marks the transition to a multi-party system, announced in June of 1990 and introduced under legislation approved on December 6, 1990. For this year, every cabinet member is still coded as RDPC/CPDM, unless they are recorded as independent in another year.

1992-2016: Cameroon during this period remains a one-party state, largely dominated by the RDPC/CPDM (*Political Handbook of the World* 2015). We checked each individual cabinet member and reported their affiliation either to the ruling party, or to one of the opposition parties represented in government, including the National Union for Democracy and Progress (UNDP), the Cameroon People's Union (UPC), and the Movement for the Defense of the Republic (MDR). In the case where a cabinet member does not have a record or any party affiliation, they are coded as independent.

Central African Republic

1966-1981: The country is under a one-party, military regime ruled by Col. Bokassa of the Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa (MESAN). Opposition parties were officially banned in 1962 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 163). Bokassa is deposed in September 1979, and replaced by former President Dacko (also MESAN affiliated), who keeps many of the cabinet members from the previous cabinet in place. In 1980, MESAN changed its name to UDC (Cental African Democratic Union). Every cabinet member during that period is therefore coded as MESAN before 1980, and UDC in 1980-1981.

1982-1987: Dacko resigned in September 1981 and Gen. Kolingba took the head of a Military Committee for National Recovery. No parties were legal in the following period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). Every cabinet member is therefore coded as independent.

1988-1992: Following a referendum in November 1986, a new constitution was adopted: Kolingba remained the president of a one-party regime organised around the Central African Democratic Rally (RDC), with the first elections taking place

in 1987 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 163-4). All cabinet members for that period are therefore coded as RDC.

1993: This year marks the transition to a multi-party system. In December 1992, Franck (RDC) was replaced by Malendoma of the Civic Forum (FC), himself replaced by Lakoue of the Social Democratic Party (PSD). Elections took place in August and September 1993, with the victory of Patassé from the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), who named Mandama (MLPC) as Prime Minister and formed a coalition government including members of the Alliance for Democracy and Progress (ADP), supporters of Dacko, and members of the Kolingba administration (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 163-4). In 1993, every cabinet member is coded as RDC still.

1994-2002: The regime is a mixed democracy, with episodes of violence from 1996 onwards. In 2001, a coup attempt was followed by violence across the country until Bozizé (Kwa Na Kwa, KNK) declared himself president in October 2002. Cabinet members in that period are coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

2003-2013: The regime is a multi-party autocracy. A military coup occurred in March 2003, followed by government of national unity with the 5 major parties under Goumba (PFP), then Gaombalet (Independent) in Dec. A new constitution was adopted in December 2004 which was followed by a return to civilian rule in 2005. According to the *Political Handbook of the World* (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6): "On June 13 President Bozizé named independent Elie Doté to head a new coalition government that was installed on June 19 comprising members of the KNK, MLPC, RDC, the National Unity Party, the Democratic Forum for Modernity, the Movement for Democracy and Development, and independents." Cabinet members in that period are therefore coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

2013-2016: The regime is a multiparty autocracy but prime ministers are independent, and parties themselves seemingly lose in importance. Many cabinet members are then reported as being of the "presidential tendency" ("mouvance présidentielle"), without any clear party affiliation. Whenever possible, we code the party affiliation of cabinet members. When, however, there is not enough information, we code them as unknown. Some members of Seleka - which was not technically a political party then but an armed rebellion group - joined the government in 2013 and have been excluded from Seleka as a consequence. Nonetheless, it is unclear which ministers have been excluded from the movement, and it seems that cabinet

members did join the government as members of Seleka as a political group. Consequently, we code all of them as Seleka and make a note of the members for which there is a mention that they were kicked out of the group (e.g. Arnaud Djoubaye Abazene).

Chad

1966-1974: The regime is a one-party military autocracy organized around the Chadian Progressive Party (PPT), which changes name to National Movement for the Cultural and Social Revolution (MNRCS) in 1973 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Every cabinet member for that period is therefore coded PPTMNRCS.

1975-1978: The regime is an autocracy with no parties, following a coup which brought to power Gen. Malloum. The PPTMNRCS becomes illegal, and the country is ruled by a Supreme Military Council (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Every cabinet member for that period is therefore coded as independent.

1979-1981: The regime is a one-party autocracy, with the establishment of a provisional, unity government (Gouvernement d'Union Nationale de Transition, GUNT) in 1979 (Political Handbook 2005-2006). Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded as GUNT.

1982-1983: The regime is a one-party autocracy, with the Forces Armées du Nord (FAN) taking control of government in 1982 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded as FAN.

1984-1990: The regime is a one-party autocracy, with the creation of UNIR (Union Nationale pour l'Indépendance et la Révolution), "the first legally recognised party in Chad since 1975 banning of the [PPT]MNRCS" (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded as UNIR.

1991-2016: The regime is an autocracy with multiple parties following the overthrow of the Habré regime (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Cabinet members in that period are therefore coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

Chile

1974-1989: Chile during this period is ruled by a military junta that banned political parties. All individuals were manually looked up and were either a member of the military or an unaffiliated technocrat. All individuals are therefore coded as independents.

China, People's Republic Of

1966-2016: All elites are coded as affiliated with the Communist Party of China (CPC). The CPC, founded in 1921 in Shanghai, has exerted unquestioned political dominance since 1949 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2016-7).

Comoros

1976-1981: During the initial years of Comoros's independence, there is no evidence of any members of political parties being involved in executive politics. Instead, the country was governed by a National Executive Council (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998) which we assume was composed solely of independents.

1982-1989: The Comorian Union for Progress (UCP) was the only party vested with executive power in the country. Although the establishment of a one-party state was legally sanctioned earlier in 1978, the UCP was only founded in 1982. We therefore assume that all elites in this period belong to the UCP.

Côte d'Ivoire

1966-1999: Only one party - the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast, section of the African Democratic Rally (CDIRDA) - was in power until 1990, although other parties were not formally prohibited. In 1990, the government was "compelled by increasingly strident protests to authorize opposition party activity" (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 227). Nonetheless, the country remained a *de facto* one-party regime until 1999. Every cabinet member until 1999 is therefore coded as PCDIRDA until that year, unless there is evidence that they are independent.

1999-2000: A coup by General Guei takes place in December 1999, who set up a National Committee of Public Salvation including members of the PDCIRDA, and the opposition Ivory Popular Front (FPI) and Rally of Republicans (RDR), although the Political Handbook of the World (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6) reports that "ultimate control remained in the hands of the military." Consequently, every cabinet member in 2000 is coded as independent, unless they have a clear party affiliation in the next or previous government.

2001-2005: The regime is a multiparty autocracy. In early 2001, the first multiparty cabinet, led by N'Guessan (FPI) was formed, including members from the FPI, PDCIRDA and Ivorian Workers' Party (PIT), briefly extended to the RDR in August 2001. During that period, cabinet members are therefore coded according to their individual affiliations, wherever possible, independent if there is sufficient evidence, or unknown otherwise.

Cuba

1966-2018: Everyone is coded as belonging to the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC). This is the country's only authorized political party, and has monopolized the government since it gained power in 1959 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2018-9).

Cyprus

1966-1977: During the governments of Archbishop Makarios everyone is coded as independent. Parties did exist, but no individuals with any party affiliations participated in the government (*Political Handbook of the World* 1976).

Democratic Republic of Congo/Zaire

1966: All political parties were outlawed in 1965 after Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu dissolved the civilian-led government (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 207). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independents during this period.

1967-1992: The Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR) was made the sole legal party in 1967 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975, 405) and all citizens of the country were assumed to be members of the party (*Political Handbook of the World* 1990, 1080). All elites during this period are therefore coded as MPR.

1993-1994: Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS) formed a cabinet which was relatively free of MPR affiliates (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 208). Cabinet members, other than President Joseph Mobutu and Joseph Nsinga Udjuu (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993), are therefore coded as belonging to UDPS during this period.

1995-1996: The Union for the Republic and Democracy (URD) is identified as the sole governing party during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1995-6). All cabinet members are therefore identified as URD affiliated with the obvious exception of Joseph Mobutu.

1997-1998: All political parties save for the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo - Zaire (AFDL) were banned until January 1999 (*The Europa world year book*. 1989, 1239). All elites are therefore assumed to be AFDL affiliated during this period.

1999-2005: All elites were manually searched using Wikipedia.

2006-: Elites are manually searched using various editions of the PHW. Elites with previous affiliation to MPR are coded as independents.

Djibouti

1977-2002: The regime is a one-party autocracy, dominated by the Popular Rally for Progress (RPP). A new constitution including provisions for multi-party rule was adopted in 1992, but the limit on the number of parties was only lifted in 2002 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded as RPP.

2003-2016: The regime is a multiparty autocracy. From 2003 onward, the country is governed by the Union for a Presidential Majority (UMP), a coalition of parties, headed by the People's Rally for Progress (RPP), and including the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD), National Democratic Party (PND), and People's Social Democratic Party (PSD); as well as the Union of Reform Partisans (UPR) from 2008 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2008). Cabinet members in that period are therefore coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

East Germany

1966-1989

Everyone coded as belonging to Socialist Unity Party of Germany / National Front (SED), since DDR was a one party state.

Ecuador

1972-1979: Everyone is coded as independent during the military juntas of Guillermo Antonio Rodriguez Lara and Alfredo Poveda Burbano. We have looked up all members of the government in this period and found no evidence of any belonging to a party.

Egypt

1966-1978: All governing elite are coded as belonging to the Arab Socialist Union (ASU). ASU was the sole legal party in Egypt after 1962 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993). It is debatable as to whether ASU was a party or a political mass organisation - it had more than 5 million members in 1968 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1968) - but we have decided to consider it a party. In 1976 three organizations were allowed within ASU, but ASU would stand above these (*Political Handbook of the World* 1984-5).

1979-2010: Everyone apart from the minister of defense are coded as belonging to the National Democratic Party (NDP). NDP was organized by President Sadat in July 1978 as the principal government party (*Political Handbook of the World* 2008). Since its founding and until the fall of Mubarak NDP wielded uncontested power in state politics. We have found no evidence of ministers from other parties being appointed when reading through the Political Handbook of the World. However, the minister of defense was - at least - nominally independent since members of the military were not allowed to be a member of any party.

2011-: Ministers are coded according to the party they officially belong to. Ministers, who previously belonged to the NDP are coded as independent, since the party was banned in April 2011. Furthermore, some of the ministers during Muhammad Mursi were officially independent despite ties to the Freedom and Justice Party (FJP). These are coded as independent.

El Salvador

1966-1979: The National Conciliation Party (PCN) was the dominant political party in El Salvador during this period.[24] All elites are therefore assumed to be affiliated with the PCN.

Equatorial Guinea

1970-1979: The governing elite are coded as belonging to the Worker's National United Party (PUNT). Macías subsequently instituted a highly centralized single-party state and assumed presidency for life in 1972. Macías was overthrown in late 1979 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014). Furthermore, all other parties were banned in 1970 and replaced by PUNT (*Political Handbook of the World* 1981).

1980-1987: All governing elite are coded as independent. Political parties were banned in the wake of the 1979 coup. In late 1987 President Obiang announced the formation of a government party (the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea—PDGE), as part of what he called a democratization process that might eventually lead to the legalization of other groups (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

1988-1991: The PDGE remains the sole party of the country. All governing elite are therefore coded as belonging to this party (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

1992: Parties apart from PDGE are legalized in 1992, and there are examples of members of government, who officially belong to other parties. We have looked

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[24]http://countrystudies.us/el-salvador/77.htm

through the list of leaders of these parties, and matched them with our data. Members of government, which do not belong to another party, are by default coded as PDGE.

Eritrea

1993-2016: The People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ) is the only legal party in Eritrea during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014). All elite are therefore assumed to be members of PFDJ.

Ethiopia

1966-1978: Ethiopia was famously considered a no-party state during the reign of Haile Selassie (Hess and Loewenberg 1964). This did not change during early years of the military rule that began in 1974. All cabinet members during this period are therefore coded as independents.

1979-1990: For the remainder of rule by the Derg, the cabinet elite are coded as belonging to either the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE, 1979-1984) or the Worker's Party of Ethiopia (WPE, 1985-1990) as they are the only legal political parties in the country during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 306).

1991-2016: The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) dominates the government for this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2015). Although this party can be seen as a coalition of several ethno-regional parties - namely the Tigray People's Liberation Front, Amhara National Democratic Movement, Oromo People's Democratic Organization, Southern Ethiopia People's Democratic Front and the Somali People's Democratic Party - no publicly available information exists, to our knowledge, that enables us to code the elite based on these individual affiliations. All cabinet members during this period are therefore coded as belonging to the EPRDF.

Fiji

1966-1986: The Alliance Party (AP) dominated the electoral landscape during this period. As a result, we assume that all cabinet members are affiliated with the AP.

1987-1991: After the military, led by Sitiveni Rabuka, took power, the Alliance Party were the only party that are documented to have participated in the cabinet (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). We therefore assume that all elite in this period with previous affiliations with AP are still AP affiliated. All other elites are coded as independent.

2001: An interim government was installed at the behest of the Fijian military (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). All governing elites are therefore coded as independents.

2008-2014: The only party to participate in the military regime was the FLP during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2009). We searched for these elites using information from the 1992 to 2000 period and various editions of the *Political Handbook of the World*. Otherwise, elites are coded as independent during this period.

Gabon

1966-1989: Everyone who entered government before 1990 are coded as belonging to the ruling party, BDGPDG, which includes both the "Gabon Democratic Party and the predecessor Gabon Democratic Bloc." Gabon was officially declared a one-party state in 1968, and was governed solely by BDGPDG until 1990 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014). In June 1990 a government was appointed, which included a limited number of opposition figures. A few ministers of the technocratic governments of Paul Biyoghé Mba and Raymond Ndong Sima are assumed to be independent, since there is no evidence of them belonging to any parties, and they come from civil positions.

Gambia, The

1966-1994: The People's Progressive Party (PPP) is the sole governing party during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975; *Political Handbook of the World* 1980; *Political Handbook of the World* 1984-5; *Political Handbook of the World* 1990). All governing elite are therefore assumed to be PPP affiliated.

1995-1996: A military coup led by Yahyah Jameh overthrows Dawda Kairaba Jawara (*Political Handbook of the World* 1994-5). During this period all political activity was declared illegal. All members of the provisional government are therefore coded as independents.

1997-: The Alliance of Patriotic Reiorientation and Construction (APRC) created by Yahyah Jameh won the 1996 election and remained dominant in the government throughout the rest of the period under observation (*Political Handbook of the World* 1994-5; *Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6; *Political Handbook of the World* 2010; *Political Handbook of the World* 2014). Although the National Convention Party (NCP) - the main opposition party led by former Vice President and PPP official Sherif Mustapha Dibba - was legalised in 2001, the highest position achieved by Dibba is President to the Assembly (PHW 2005/6). This position,

however, was swiftly revoked following speculation that he intended to overthrow the government (*Political Handbook of the World* 2008). The data source which forms the bases of this dataset does not even list Dibba as a member of the cabinet. The NCP did not field any candidates for the 2007 election and its supporters were urged to support Yahyah Jameh (*Political Handbook of the World* 2008). All cabinet members are therefore coded as APRC.

Ghana

1966-1969: After the February 1966 coup, the National Liberation Council (NLC) which governed the country consisted of military officials and anti-Nkrumah (the leader of the deposed Convention People's Party) political and legal experts who were charged with making constitutional reforms in the country (Berry 1995: 203). Furthermore, the NLC "banned all political activity" (Berry 1995, 232) including the formation of new political parties. All cabinet members are therefore coded as independent during this period.

1972-1979: Political parties were formally banned after the 1972 military coup (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independents during this period.

1982-1992: Political parties were formally banned after the 1982 military coup (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independents during this period.

Greece

1967-1974: Existing parties were dissolved during the military dictatorship (Lyrintzis 1984). All elites during this period are therefore coded as independents.

Grenada

1974-1978 - All members of the elite are assumed to be affiliated with the Grenada United Labor Party (GULP) aside from the attorney general and governor (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 367).

1979-83 The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) was proclaimed on 13 March 1979 after the New Jewel Movement overthrew the government of Grenada in a revolution (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 367). All ministers are assumed to be affiliated with the New Jewel Movement (NJM) in this period.

1984 In October 25 1983, a U.S.-led invasion of the island overthrew the coup leaders and returned power to the governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon. In December Scoon appointed Nicholas Braithwaite, a former Commonwealth official, to head

a governing council until an election could be held, and constitutional government was restored (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 367). The elite which comprise this governing council are all assumed to be independent.

Guatemala

Guatemala is a problematic country to code political parties for. Until the 1995 transition to democracy, the military played a central role in executive politics through various tactics such as curbing important policy competencies from civilian rulers (most prominently the ministry of defence) and denying left-wing political parties the ability to contest elections.[25] From 1982 to 1985, the military went as far as to ban all political parties outright (Schirmer 1998, 129). After this period, a more indirect form of rule was reverted to before the electoral victory of the National Advancement Party (PAN) in 1995. However, transition to democracy appears to have not resulted in the formation of autonomous political parties per se. Instead, parties continue to be used as vehicles to advance the personal needs and ambitions of the leaders themselves (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). As one scholar notes, this limited institutionalization of parties is virtually "without parallel" in Latin America (Sánchez 2008, 124). We thus follow the following protocol for each period.

1966-1981: We manually code party affiliations for the president and vice president using *Wikipedia* and assume that defense ministers are independent. All other elites are coded as 'unknowns'.

1982-1985: We assume all elites are independent given the ban on political parties.

1986-1995: The same coding protocol found in 1966-1981 is used in this period.

1996-: We use a similar protocol as in 1966-1981 and 1986-1995 except we do not assume that defence ministers are independent as the military exert less influence during this period. Where data for other elites are available[26] we code a wider selection of elite.

Guinea

1966-1983: The African Democratic Rally (RDA) monopolized political power during this period (*Africa South of the Sahara.* 1985; *Political Handbook of the World* 1975). All cabinet members are therefore coded as belonging to the RDA.

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[25]See the 'Autocratic Regimes Code Book' that accompanies (2014) for a more detailed description of this state of affairs.

[26]We could find two such cases namely the *Political Handbook of the World* (1998) and *South Central America and the Carribean* (2012)

1984-1993: Political party activity was prohibited during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1984-5; *Political Handbook of the World* 1993). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independents.

1994-2008: The Party of Unity and Progress (PUP) monopolized political power during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1995-6; *Political Handbook of the World* 2008). All cabinet members are therefore coded as belonging to PUP.

2009-2010: The military took power in a coup in December 2008 and suspended all party activity (*Political Handbook of the World* 2010). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independent during this period.

Guinea-Bissau

1966-1998: The African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) monopolized political power during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975; *Political Handbook of the World* 1995-6). All cabinet members are therefore coded as belonging to PAIGC.

Guyana

1966-1992: The People's National Congress (PNC) monopolized government power throughout this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1992). All cabinet members are therefore coded as PNC affiliated.

1992-2014: The People's Progressive Party (PPP) is identified as the sole governing party throughout this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993; *Political Handbook of the World* 2015). All cabinet members are therefore coded as PPP affiliated.

Haiti

1966-1985: The regime is a one-party autocracy. The Political Handbook (2005-6) reports that "In 1963 a regime-supportive National Unity Party (Parti de l'Unité Nationale—PUN) was organized with an exclusive mandate to engage in electoral activity." Therefore for this period, every cabinet member is coded as PUN (note that the party actually changed names in 1985 to become the National Progressist Party - PNP).

1985-1994: Following unrest in 1985, General Namphy seizes power in February 1986, and rules as head of a five-member National Council of Government. The regime remains a largely military regime with intermittent coups and episodes of violence, and no political parties until 1994. The 1988 elections were boycotted

by the vast majority of opposition movements (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded as independent.

1995: General Cedras resigns his command on October 10, 1994, and a new, transitional government is appointed with parliamentary approval. Every cabinet member for this period is coded as independent.

Honduras

1973-1981: The government during the military dictatorship partly consists of military members and civilian members of government, who in some cases are affiliated with a party. We have by default coded military members and other members of government as independent, when we are not able to find party information. We have relied on information from Wikileaks.

Hungary

1966-1989: All governing elite are coded as belonging to the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSZMP) - the only legal party in this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993).

Indonesia

1978-1998: All governing elite are coded as affiliated to the Party of the Functional Groups (Golkar) since President Suharto in the Third Development Cabinet until the 7th development cabinet mandatorily seated everyone as members of the advisory council of the Golkar party (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998).

Iran

1964 - 1975: The Iran Novin Party (INP) - royalist political party - ruled the country throughout this time. All elite are therefore coded as INP affiliated.

1975 - 1979: The Rastakhiz Party (RP), founded by the Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, was the only legal party in Iran according to *Wikipedia*. All elite are therefore coded as RP affiliated.

1979 - 1987: Leaders affiliated with the Islamic Republican Party dominated the electoral landscape in Iran after the fall of the Shah until its dismissal in 1987 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 432).

Iraq

1966-1969: Everyone coded as affilated with the Iraqi Arab Socialist Union (IIA). The IIA was the only officially allowed party in the period, and the party of the government. However, in practice it may not have had much influence, and it can therefore be discussed whether government members in fact were independent (*Political Handbook of the World* 1976).

1969-2002: Everyone coded as belonging to the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party – Iraq Region, National Progressive Front (HAB). Iraq was a one-party state in this period. Although other parties technically were allowed in 1991, none formed (*Political Handbook of the World* 1973; *Political Handbook of the World* 2000-2).

2003: Empty year, where there was no government in Iraq.

2004-2016: Iraqi politicians in this period belong to both a party and a coalition. We have coded the party based on data in The Historical Dictionary of Iraq (Dougherty 2019). In some instances we cannot specify the party, but only the coalition, which the person belongs to. These are marked with *.

Jordan

1966-2016: Jordan is an independent constitutional monarchy. Parties were allowed in 1991 only, in exchange for recognition of the legitimacy of the monarchy - legislation fully approved in June 1922 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2013). Only a very small number of ministers have party affiliation; although this can be difficult to identify. According to an expert on Jordanian politics, important cabinet positions including Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance etc. will always be independent. On the other hand, the more technical portfolios (social issues for example) are likely to be affiliated with a party. The expert's overall opinion is that, in some cases, even if there is party affiliation, it matters very little. Thus, the majority of them are coded as independent.

Kazakhstan

1992: All elite are coded as independent. The Communist Party of Kazakhstan was dissolved in 1991, and no parties were formed before 1993 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993).

1993-1998: Parties played a minor role in the politics of Kazakhstan in this period and most appointments relied on informal connections (Isaacs 2013). Therefore, it is difficult to find any information on party affiliation for most members of government. We can confirm that some officials belong to the People's Union of

Kazakhstan Unity (PUP), while none belong to other parties. As a result, most officials are coded as unknown.

1999-2006: All cabinet officials are coded as belonging to Fatherland (Otan). This period is characterized by a large degree of personalization and party membership is not essential. Thus, it is difficult to find evidence of party membership for most members of government. We can with a high degree of confidence conclude that no members of government belongs to other parties. There are examples of members of government switching to other parties while being in office, and these were removed from office such as Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan. Furthermore, we have looked up leaders of other parties and can conclude none of them held government positions. However, we cannot rule out that some members of government were independent. Central Bank governors and diplomats are coded as unknown if we cannot confirm they are members of Otan.

2007-2016: All cabinet officials are coded as Nur Otan Democratic People's Party (NO). NO is the presidential party has been dominated politics, gaining more than 80 percent of the seats in the Mahiliz in the period. Other parties exist, but we find no evidence that any are represented in government. We have looked up main figures of other parties to ensure that they are not represented in government. We can find evidence that around half of the government members are members of NO, while there is no evidence of the contrary for the other half. Given that NO has up to 1 million members and "chiefly any person who holds a position in the government is obliged to become a member of the party" (Isaacs 2013), we assume that all members of government to some degree are affiliated with NO.

Kenya

1966-2003: All cabinet members are considered part of the Kenyan African National Union (KANU) as the party dominates the government during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975; *Political Handbook of the World* 1995-6).

2003-: Several multi-party coalitions exist after the KANU are defeated in the 2002 elections headed by the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC, 2003-2007) the Party of National Unity (PNU, 2008-2012) and the Jubilee Party (JP, 2013-) (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6; *Political Handbook of the World* 2009; *Political Handbook of the World* 2016-7). Individuals with no recognised party affiliation are coded as independent during this period.

Kuwait

1966-2016: Parties are not legal in Kuwait during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independents.

Kyrgyzstan

1992-2004: In this period party affiliation did not have a significant impact on leadership, and it is rarely mentioned in biographies on leading members of the cabinet. Thus parties did exist, but they played little to no role (*Political Handbook of the World* 2018-9). We have found no evidence of party membership amongst members of cabinet, although we cannot completely rule out that a few cabinet members may be affiliated with a party. We have therefore coded everyone as independent in this period.

2005-2016: Party affiliation is extremely volatile in this period, and some politicians are members of several parties. Furthermore, there is little information. We have coded Kyrgyzstan to the best of our ability for these year, but there are many unknowns. If a person is a member of multiple parties, we have used the most prolific party.

Laos

1966-1973: All members of government are coded as belonging to the Royal Lao Government (RLG). We are unable to split the members into the neutralist and conservative group.

1974-1975: Members are coded as either RLG or LPRP. We reply upon US government documents leaked to Wikileaks to divide the members of government into these two groups. The documents are are available via *Wikileaks*.

1976-2016: All members are coded as belonging to LPRP. LPRP is the only legal party in Laos (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

Lesotho

1966-1985: The Basotho National Party (BNP) dominated the executive during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975; *Political Handbook of the World* 1984-5). All cabinet members are therefore coded as belonging to the BNP.

1986-1992: After Leabua Jonathan was overthrown in a coup, the military regime banned all political party activity (*Political Handbook of the World* 1990). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independent.

1993-1997: The Basotho Congress Party (BCP) dominated the executive during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993; *Political Handbook of the World* 1995-6). The 1993 elections saw the BCP win all 65 seats available in the lower house (*Political Handbook of the World* 1994-5, 508). All cabinet members are therefore coded as belonging to the BCP.

1998-2011: The Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LeCofoDe) dominated the executive during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2007). All cabinet members are therefore coded as belonging to the LeCofoDe.

Liberia

1966-1979: The True Wig (TW) party dominated the government in this period and was "the only meaningful political party in . . . Liberia" during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975, 202).

1980-1985: After Samuel Doe gains power, "political party activity was suspended" (*Political Handbook of the World* 1984-5, 306). Samuel Doe repeals the party ban in July 1984, three political parties were made legal namely Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) and two others. All members of the cabinet are therefore coded as independents.

1986-1990: The NDPL is the only political party with access to cabinet-level positions after the highly flawed 1985 elections. All elites in this period are therefore coded as belonging to the NDPL.

1991-1993: After Doe is overthrown an interim government of national unity led by Amos Sawyer was established. No information exists in the *Political Handbook of the World* (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993) on party affiliation except for Sawyer, who was a member of the Liberian People's Party (LPP). All other elites during this period are therefore coded as independents.

1994-1997: Several parties are identified in the *Political Handbook of the World* (*Political Handbook of the World* 1994-5) after Amos Sawyer steps down from power. Those without party-affiliation are coded as independents.

1997-2003: The National Patriotic Party (NPP) led by Charles Taylor won the lion's share of the presidential and parliamentary elections. All elites in this period are therefore assumed to be members of the NPP.

2004-: Several parties are identified (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6; *Political Handbook of the World* 2016-7) during this period. Those without any affiliation are coded as independents.

Libya

1966-1969: Under the monarchy, all political parties were banned (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 551). Thus, everyone is coded as independent.

1970-2011: During the rule of Gadaffi there was only one political party, the Arab Socialist Union of Libya (ASU). However, there was no public reference to it after 1975 and it was for all practical purposes dissolved. We can therefore either code ministers as belonging to ASU or as independent. We follow the *The Autocratic Ruling Parties Dataset* in this case and code everyone as independent (Miller 2020).

2012: All members of the National Transitional Council are coded as independent.

2013-2014: We have managed to classify around half of the ministers serving during the government of Ali Zaydan, including all ministers from the Justice and Construction Party (JCP). However, despite extensive searches in both Arabic and English, we cannot classify the remaining half. These are coded as unknown.

2015-2016: Data is missing due to the ongoing civil war. We have information on a few members of the internationally recognized government. These are all independent.

Madagascar

1966-1972: All cabinet members are assumed to belong to the Social Democratic Party of Madagascar and the Comoros (PSD) during this period.

1973-1974: After the overthrow of Philibert Tsirana through a revolutionary uprising, the cabinet was composed largely of military and some civilian elites with no clear party affiliation (Gow 1997). All cabinet members are coded as independents.

1975-1992: The Association for the Rebirth of Madagascar (AREMA) dominated various cabinets under the leadership of Didier Ratsiraka. All cabinet members are therefore coded as AREMA affiliated during this period.

1993-1996: AREMA affiliates still had power early on in this period as the new cabinet had yet to be announced by Albert Zafy in August 1993 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993) despite the transition to democracy having occurred. All elite that held cabinet positions from 1975 to 1992 are therefore coded as AREMA with the exception of those identified in the *Political Handbook of the World* (1994-5). All other cabinet members save for four[27] who did not meet this condition were coded as belonging to the Living Forces Rasalama (HVR) - a coalition formed of several anti-Ratsiraka political parties (*Political Handbook of the World* 1995-6).

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[27]Evariste Marson of the Rally for Socialism and Democracy (RPSD), Charles Ranavela and Guy Willy Razanamasy of the Confederation of Civil Societies for Development (CSCD) and Herizo Razafimahaleo of Leader.

1997-2002: Cabinet members identified as affiliated with HVR or other non-AREMA parties in the previous period are assumed to still be affiliated with this coalition during this period. Otherwise, all cabinet members are assumed to be AREMA affiliated during this period.

2003-2008: The cabinet formed by Marc Ravalomanana contained members of previous AREMA in the interests of national reconciliation (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). All members of cabinet that are identified in previous AREMA governments (1975-1992, 1997-2002) are therefore coded as AREMA affiliated while all others are coded as affiliated with I Love Madagascar (TIM).

2009-2013: The Young Malagasies Determined (YMD) are identified as the sole governing party during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2010; *Political Handbook of the World* 2014). All cabinet members are therefore assumed to be YMD affiliated during this period.

Malawi

1966-1993: The Malawi Congress Party (MWC) is identified as the sole governing party throughout this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975; *Political Handbook of the World* 1993). We therefore code all individuals as members of the MWC during this period.

2012-2013: This period is coded using the *Political Handbook of the World* (2013). All cabinet members without party affiliation identified in the PHW are coded as independents.

Maldives

1966-2005: There were no political parties in the Maldives during this period. All cabinet members are coded as independents (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6).

2006-2008: In June 2005, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom requested that the People's Majlis pass a reform which allowed for political parties to be registered. Gayoom's Maldivian People's Party (DRP) monopolized political power during this period. All cabinet members are therefore coded as DRP members.

Mali

1966-1968: The regime is a one-party autocracy headed by Modibo Keita of the Sudanese Union – African Democratic Rally (USRDA). Every cabinet member is therefore coded as USRDA.

1969-1975: Following a coup d'État by Moussa Traore and Yoro Diakite backed by a Military Committee of National Liberation (CMLN), the regime becomes an autocracy with no parties until 1975 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded as independent.

1976-1990: The regime is one-party autocracy under the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDPM). Every cabinet member for this period is therefore coded as UDPM.

1991: A coup d'État led by the military, resulted in the ousting of Traoré. This is a transition year, the country is ruled by a council made of military and technocrats (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 585). Every cabinet member for this year is therefore coded as independent.

1992-2011: The regime is a mixed democracy. Cabinet members in that period are therefore coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

2012-2013: A military coup took place in March 2012, followed by installation of a transitional government pending presidential and legislative elections in 2013. The *Political Handbook of the World* (2014) notes that a "permanent government [was] inaugurated in September 2013 following presidential elections". The transition governments include a number of military officials, who are said to retain de facto authority and "influence" (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014). Therefore, every cabinet member for 2013 is coded as independent, unless they are affiliated to a given political party in the previous government.

2011-2016: The regime is a mixed democracy. Cabinet members in that period are therefore coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

Mauritania

1966-1977: All governing elite are coded as affiliated with the Mauritanian People's Party (PPM). During this period Mauritania was a one-party state under the PPM, which was assigned legal supremacy over all governmental organs (*Political Handbook of the World* 2011).

1977-1991: All governing elite are coded as independent. During this period, partisan activity was not permitted apart from in some municipal elections in 1986-1990.

1992-2005: The Democratic [and Social] Republican Party for Renewal (PRDR) was formed as a tool for Ould Taya in the multiparty elections in January 1992. During this period other parties were allowed to exist, although Mauritania still

was strongly authoritarian. There is evidence of members of other parties taking minor portfolios in the cabinet. These have been coded, and we have done extensive searches of leaders of other parties. The remaining members of cabinet have by default been coded as belonging to the (almost) all dominating PRDR.

2006: The government of Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubacar consisted mostly of independent technocrats, and we have therefore coded these as independents unless we could find evidence of party affiliation (Pazzanita 2008).

2008-2009: All governing elite are coded as being affiliated with the National Pact for Democracy and Development (PNDD). The party was seen as supporting Abdallahi's move to consolidate government authority in the executive and legislative branches. The PNDD was reported to have held a majority of seats in parliament and all of the cabinet posts under Abdallahi's tenure as president (*Political Handbook of the World* 2018-9).

2009-2016: During the government of Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz the cabinet is dominated by members of Union for the Republic (UPR), but with minor posts given to members of supporting parties (*Political Handbook of the World* 2018-9). We have used oversights of members to code those belonging to UPR and looked up everyone else. Those without information are coded as unknown. The president is coded as independent since the president cannot be a member of a party. We rely partly on *Wikileaks* for identifying party affiliation.

Mongolia

1966-1993: All governing elite are coded as belonging to the Mongolian People's [Revolutionary] Party (MAN), which was the only legal party and governed Mongolia as a one-party state. While opposition parties were legalized in 1990, none were assigned government portfolios before 1993 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1994-5).

Mozambique

1975-2016: All governing elite are coded as belonging to the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRELIMO). Until 1990 was a one-party state in which the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) was constitutionally empowered to guide the operations of government at all levels. Other parties were allowed after 1990 (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014). We have checked the governments after 1990 and there is no evidence of other parties taking part in governing.

Myanmar

1966-1988: All governing elite are coded as members of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP). In this period, Myanmar is a one-party state and BSPP monopolized the government (*Political Handbook of the World* 1984-5; *Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

1989-2010: Everyone coded as independent. In this period Myanmar was governed by a military junta and parties took no part in governing (Miller 2020; *Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

Nepal

1966-1990: Political formations were banned by royal decree in 1960, and not allowed again before 1990, thus everyone is coded as independent (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). Unofficial political groups did exist and took part in governing, but we have not coded these given they were not real parties.

Nicaragua

1966-1979: During most of the Somoza era, the Nationalist Liberal Party (PLN), enjoyed a monopoly of power (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Before 1963 the conservatives were given various government positions, but they fell out with PLN and withdrew from the government in 1963 (NACLA 1978). Thus, we have coded all members of government as belonging to PLN.

1979-1981: After the Sandinistas took power they initially appointed a government with representatives from FSLN, opposition parties and independents (*Political Handbook of the World* 2012). These are coded using biographical information. FSLN was split into three different factions, but remained one party, and we have therefore not coded the factions.

1982-1989: In March 1982 the Sandinistas declared an official State of Emergency, and the FSLN established hegemony over the government (Department of State 1986). We have looked up every person and can confirm that this is the case.

1990: The members of Violeta Chamorro's first government were typically businessmen and technocrats with few links to traditional Nicaraguan politics (*New York Times* 1990). Thus, they are coded as independents when we unable to find any party affiliation.

1991-2006: During this period Nicaragua was governed by various alliances of parties, who frequently appoint technocrats to cabinet posts. Information is very sparse, and we have coded the party whenever possible.

Niger

1966-1973: The regime is a one-party autocracy, the Nigerian Progressive Party (PPN) allied with the African Democratic Rally (RDA) is the only party in government (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 676). Every cabinet member for these years is coded as PPNRDA.

1974-1983: There are no political parties during these years, the regime is headed by a military council (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 676). Every minister is coded as independent.

1988: 1988 is a transition year, as the National Movement for a Developing Society (MNSD) was created in August 1988, but elections were not held until December 1989 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 676). Consequently, every cabinet member is coded as independent in 1988.

1989-1992: The regime is a one-party autocracy under the National Movement for the Development of Society (MNSDN). Hence every cabinet member is coded as MNSDN, unless they are recorded as member of another party in another year. For instance, Mohamed Bazoum is a member of the Nigerien Party for Democracy and Socialism (PNDS) in all years while Souley Abdoulaye is a member of Democratic and Social Convention (CDS) in all years.

1996-1998: The regime is a one-party autocracy. While one of the Prime Ministers during this period (namely Ibrahim Assane Mayaki) is independent, the only party in government is a coalition of the Rally for Democracy and Progress and the National Union of Independents for Democratic Renewal (RDPJUNIRD). Hence every cabinet member is coded as RDPJUNIRD, unless they are recorded as member of another party in another year (in which case, treated on a case-by-case basis e.g. Mohamed Bazoum is a member of the Nigerien Party for Democracy and Socialism (PNDS) in all years). For these years, we also rely on transition Prime Minister Adji's autobiography (see list of references), which gives the affiliation of transition ministers. The three ministers who are reported to belong to small, non-mainstream parties are coded as members of the RDP coalition.

1999: 1999 is a transition year with the assassination of Mainassara in April. The *Political Handbook of the World* (*Political Handbook of the World* 2015) states that: "In 1999, the CRN named an interim government that included Wanké as the head of government, Mayaki in a diminished prime ministerial role, and a number of [Front for the Restoration and Defense of Democracy] FRDD ministers". The FRDD is not a party but an electoral coalition made up of the National Movement for the Development of Society (MNSDN), Democratic and Social Convention (CDS) and the Nigerien Party for Democracy and Socialism (PNDS) in opposition

to the ruling RDP. In the 1999 legislative elections, the *Political Handbook of the World* (*Political Handbook of the World* 2015) reports that the CDS and MNSDN still form an alliance, but that the PNDS allies with the RDP and the Nigerien Alliance for Democracy and Progress (ANDP). Hence when cabinet members are reported as affiliated to a specific party of the governmental coalition in another year, we code them as members of that party e.g. the CDS with Mahamane Ousmane (former president) and Aichatou Foumakoye (Min. of Social Development); as well as the MNSDN with e.g. Aichatou Mindaoudou (Min. of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in 1999). In that year, if a minister is military or has a military position, then coded as independent. If a cabinet member has no record of affiliation to the FRDD nor to a party in another year, then they are coded as independent.

2010: A coup took place in February 2010 following contested elections in October 2009. A transitional government is nominated in February, and reshuffled in October of that same year, before elections take place in January 2011. It is rather unclear what exactly happens in 2010 with regard to governmental party composition. In July 2010, Djibo is Prime Minister of a government of 20 members, "primarily technocrats, as well as five military officers" according to the *Political Handbook of the World* (*Political Handbook of the World* 2015). We therefore code every cabinet member in 2010 as independent, except if they were already in the previous government with a given party affiliation, in which case they keep their previous party affiliation in 2010.

2016: the PNSD won the presidential and legislative elections, but with contestation: the leader of the opposition party MNSD, Amadou, was imprisoned, and "opposition parties boycotted the second round". Still, ministers from the MNSD and MODENFA are in the newly formed government (*Political Handbook of the World* 2018-9). For this year, we code cabinet members on an individual basis, allowing for members to be affiliated of an opposition party (MODENFA, MNSD) or a party not officially in the governmental coalition (e.g. Ibrahim Yacouba, from the Patriotic Movement for the Republic (PMR), Hassane Baraze Moussa from the ANDP, Amadou Aissata from the PPNRDA). Ministers that are not affiliated to any party in this nor another year are coded as independent.

Nigeria

1966-1979: After the 1966 coup, the military formally banned all political parties. This ban remained in force until October 1978 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1980). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independent during this period.
1983-1993: After the 1983 coup, the Supreme Military Council banned all political

parties. Although temporarily lifting the ban in May 1989, the SMC reversed its decision (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993, 614-5). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independent during this period.

1994-1999: After Sani Abacha took power in the November 1993 coup, he banned all party activity (*Political Handbook of the World* 1994-5, 650-1) (PHW 1994/5: 650-1). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independent during this period.

2000-: Cabinet members are manually searched using Wikipedia and other related resources. All members with biographies that do not mention affiliation to a specific party at the time of their tenure are coded as independent.

North Korea

1966-2018: Everyone coded as belonging to Democratic Front for the Reunification of Korea (DFRF). There are multiple parties in North Korea, who collectively form DFRF, but it is not possible to distinguish between them and code the different party belongings. Supposedly, most if not all government members in North Korea belongs to Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

North Vietnam

1966-1975: Everyone coded as belonging to the Communist Party of Vietnam (DCVN). North Vietnam was a one party state. All members of government have been looked up, and none belonged to other parties than DCVN.

Oman

1966-2016: There are no political parties in Oman (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014). Consequently, all governing elite are coded as independents.

Pakistan

In periods of military government, all members are coded as independent namely 1966 to 1971, 1977 to 1988 and 2000 to 2002. In all periods, martial law is declared, military governors replace civilian officials and normal political life is suspended.

Panama

1969-1983: The military junta suspends normal political processes during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). All governing elite are therefore assumed to be independent

Paraguay

1966-1988: During the rule of Stroessner all members of the armed forces and government employees were required to be members of the Colorado Party (AN-RPC).[28] Thus, it seems reasonable to assume that all members of the government were members of ANRPC.

1989-2016: The government became less political after 1989, and has been comprised of both independents and party members (Bruneau 1991). It is likely that most of the politicians are affiliated with the ANRPC, but we are unable to find proof and reliably code a large portion of the members of government in this period. We therefore code these elite as unknown.

Poland

1966-1989: Poland was in this period governed by the "Front of National Unity", which included the Communist Party (Polish United Workers' Party - PZPR) and two nominally non-Communist parties, the United Peasants Alliance and the Democratic Alliance (*Political Handbook of the World* 1976; *Political Handbook of the World* 1993). We have tried to split the ministers into these three groups; although all of them belong to the governing system of the Front of National Unity.

Philippines

1973-1977: Martial law was declared in the Philippines in September 1972 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 732) where all political activity was suspended. Although martial law remains in place until 1981, balloting for an interim assembly in April 1977 marks the end of this period where a mixture of elites affiliated with the New Society Movement (KBL) or with no affiliation assumed executive competencies (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 732). All governing elites are therefore coded as independents in this period.

Portugal

1966-1973: All governing elite are coded as belonging to the National Union (UN). which was the only legal party in the period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1974).

Republic of the Congo (Congo-Brazzaville)

1966-1968: A one-party regime under the National Movement of the Revolution (MNR) is in place, with no other party allowed to function (*Political Handbook of*

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[28]See Chapter 1 in Lambert and Nickson (2016)

the World 1998, 219). All cabinet members are therefore coded as MNR affiliated for those years.

1969: Every cabinet member is coded as independent.

1970-1990: A one-party regime under Congolese Party of Labour (PCT) is in power with no other party allowed to function (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 219). All cabinet members are therefore coded as PCT affiliated for those years.

1991-1992: This periods marks the transition to a multiparty-system, authorized on January 1st, 1991. Nonetheless, the regime remains a one-party autocracy until the new Constitution is approved by referendum on March 15, 1992. The country is headed by a transition government with Goma (PCT) as Prime Minister, replaced by Milongo (Union for the Defense of the Republic - UDR) in August 1991. The transition government included PCT and members of the opposition coalition FDC (Forces de Changement, opposition) among its cabinet members (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). The FDC, however, are not a party and are therefore not recorded in PartyFacts. Each cabinet member is coded on an individual basis for the years 1991-1992. Transition cabinet members with no record of party affiliation to the PCT nor to an opposition party are coded as independent.

1998-2002: A new government made up of a coalition of PCT and the United Democratic Forces (FDU) cabinet members is in place (note: the FDU was named FDP exceptionally only in the year 1998 - hence we keep the denomination FDU for this year as well). We rely on the *Political Handbook of the World* (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998) to code party affiliations for the year 1998. Cabinet members listed as FDP are coded FDU, and members listed as PCT-FDP are coded as PCT - barred any individual exception. Cabinet members from non-mainstream parties are coded on an individual basis: in case they have no affiliation in the *Political Handbook of the World* nor elsewhere in any other year, they are coded as independent.

Romania

1966-1989: Governing elites are coded as belonging to the Romanian Communist Party (PCR), which was the only legally permitted party in the country (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6).

Rwanda

1966-1972: Everyone coded as belonging to Parmehutu (P), which was the only legal party during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6).

1973-1974: P was banned after the coup in 1973. Thus, there was no legal parties, and Habyarimana installed a civilian-military government largely consisting of young technocrats (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6).

1975-1991: In this period Rwanda was governed as a one party state under the National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development (MRNDD) (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Everyone is therefore coded as belonging to MRNDD.

Qatar

1971-2016: "The constitution promulgated on June 8, 2004 . . . does not provide for the formation of political parties" (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6).

Sao Tome and Principe

1975-1990: The Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (ML-STPPSD) monopolizes political power during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1980; *Political Handbook of the World* 1990). All cabinet members are coded as belonging to MLSTPPSD.

1991-1994: The Party of Democratic Convergence (PCD) is the only political party that holds cabinet appointments during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993). All cabinet members are coded as belonging to PCD.

Saudi Arabia

1966-2018: Everyone coded as independent. No parties exist (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

Senegal

1966-1976: The regime is a one-party autocracy, the only legal political party is Senghor's Senegalese Progressive Union (PSU) according to the Political Handbook. Consequently, every cabinet member for that period is coded as PSUPS.

1976-1990: Three parties are allowed in 1976, "the ideology of each being prescribed by law" (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6), and extended to more in 1981. Nonetheless, coalitions are prohibited, so that the opposition "did not present a serious threat to the ruling Socialist Party" (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Hence the regime is still a one-party autocracy in practice, and all ministers are from the PSUPS.

1991-1999: The regime is a multiparty autocracy as a number of opposition leaders enter the government in 1991 under the presidency of Diouf - although several from the Senegalese Democratic Party (SDP) are reported to have resigned in 1992 as the claimed to have been marginalized by the PSUPS. Cabinet members in that period are therefore coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

2000-2016: The regime is a mixed democracy. Cabinet members in that period are therefore coded according to their individual party affiliations wherever possible, independent when there is sufficient evidence, and unknown otherwise.

Sierra Leone

1966-1966: The Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) dominated the government during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 814). All cabinet members are therefore coded as SLPP during this period.

1967-1968: A military ruling council was established which monopolized government portfolios. All cabinet members are therefore coded as independents.

1969-1991: The All People's Congress (APC) was accorded monopoly status during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 814) and thus monopolized government positions. All cabinet members are therefore coded as APC during this period.

1992-1995: All political parties were suspended and an interim government was installed to oversee the country's transition to democracy (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independents.

Somalia

1966-1969: The Somali Youth League (SYL) was Somalia's principle political party and "formed the republic's initial governments" during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 833). We therefore code all cabinet members as SYL affiliated. We are unaware of any publicly available data that enables us to identify elites from other political parties.

1970-1975: A military coup takes place in 1969 which sees, in its wake, the installation of a military junta and the banning of all political parties (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). All governing elite are therefore coded as independent during this period.

1976-1990: The Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP) was the country's only legal party during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1990, 573). All cabinet members are therefore coded as RSP.

1991-2012: During this period, Somalia did not have a functioning government. There were approximately 17 attempts to create a unified government and political power is vested in, to quote the CIA's assessment, "various political and regional factions as well as local warlords in the south and in two 'republics' in the north" (Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members July 2012, p. 89.). We are unaware of any publicly available data that enables us to distinguish these different factions. As a result, we code everyone during this period as unknown.

South Vietnam

1966-1967: All members of government are coded as independent during the military junta.

1968-1974: All members of government coded as belonging to National Social Democratic Front (NSDF). This was the party of Nguyen Van Thieu, and was the dominating party in South Vietnam. There is no evidence of members of the government belonging to other parties; although there may have been members of the government, who are formally independent.

South Yemen

1968-1977: All governing elite are coded as members of the National Liberation Front (NLF). The NFL was the dominating party in this period, while there were also other parties such as the Popular Vanguard Party and Popular Democratic Union. We have looked up all government members in this period, but could not confirm that any of them belonged to another party than NFL. Thus, every member of the government is coded as NFL.

1978-1989: All governing elite are coded as members of the Yemeni Socialist Party (HIY). HIY was the only legal party after 1978 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1984-5).

Sudan

1969-1984: All parties other than the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) were banned (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975). All cabinet members are therefore assumed to be members of the SSU.

1989-2000: After the coup in 1989, the military "formally banned all political parties" (*Political Handbook of the World* 1990, 610). All cabinet members are coded as independent during this period.

2001-2002: This ban remained in force until between June 1998 when a new constitution allowed the formation of political "associations", March 2000 when

political parties opposed to the regime were officially allowed to form and August 2002 when Umar Hasan Ahmad Al Bashir called for the ban on parties to be lifted (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). In January 1999, the National Congress Party (NCP) was officially registered. This party emerged as a result of a split between Umar Hasan Ahmad Al Bashir and Hasan Abdallah Al Turabi, the latter of which formed the Popular National Congress (PNC). The PNC, however, was short-lived as Turabi was arrested twice in 2001 and 2004, after which, the registrar of political parties suspended the party (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). During this period, all cabinet members are thererfore assumed to be affiliated with the NCP.

2002-: The NCP shared power with the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and several other political parties during this period. All identified cabinet ministers without party affiliation are coded as independents. All non-identified cabinet ministers are assumed to be NCP.

Swaziland

1969-2016: Everyone coded as independent. Political parties remained banned (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

Syria

1966-1971: Everyone is coded as belonging to The Baath Party (Baath), which controlled all legislative and executive powers of the state (*Political Handbook of the World* 1968; *Political Handbook of the World* 1981).

1972-2016: Everyone coded as belonging to the National Progressive Front (NPF). THe NPF is a political alliance of parties in Syria that supports the government and accepts the leading role in society of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party. Only parties that are participating in the NPF are legally permitted to operate in Syria (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). The NPF is heavily dominated by Baathist, but other parties partake in governing. It is, however, not possible to find reliable sources, which would enable us to distinguish between Baathists and non-Baathist.

Tajikistan

For most of the first decade after independence, political parties did not play a significant role in governance (*Political Handbook of the World* 2016-7). The party membership of individual politicians are therefore rarely noted in their biographies. We have made the following decisions when coding Tajikistan:

1992: In the year after independence the cabinet consisted of a handful of people from the communist party. However, a decree banned all TCP/TSP activities on September 22nd 1991 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1993). It was since allowed again, but it is uncertain whether the members of government rejoined the party. Thus, we assume that all members of cabinet were independent in this year.

1993-1994: Everyone is coded as independent. The People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan (PDPT) was formed in December 1994, and therefore didn't exist in this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). Other parties existed and most if not all were in opposition to the government. Therefore, they did not have any representatives in government. We have looked up all members of the cabinets and could not find any proof of any belonging to a party. Furthermore, we have looked up leaders of other parties to ensure they are not represented in government.

1995-1997: Everyone is coded as independent. Rahmonov and his cabinet ministers did not use official party attribution in this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998). We have searched for leaders of the main parties in this period in the government, and have not found any represented in government.

1998-: During this period members of the United Tajik Opposition UTO were integrated into the government. We have coded these using the Historical Dictionary of Tajikistan (Abdullaev 2018). However, it has not been possible to code members of UTO into its subgroups. The non-UTO members have all been coded as belonging to the governing party, PDPT. Rahmon joined PDPT in 1998, and the party subsequently increased its membership and held the vast majority of seats in both the lower and upper house. Due to the party's absolute dominance and mass membership it is reasonable to assume that all government officials (apart for those belonging to UTO) are affiliated with the PDPT.

Tanzania

1966-1976: Two parties dominate the government, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and the Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) - the latter being the dominant party in Zanzibar. Wikipedia searches and the Historical Dictionary of Tanzania (Ofcansky 1997) were consulted for information on party affiliation. Ambassadors, legal officials, central bank governors and UN representatives are assumed to be independent.

1977-: TANU and ASP merge into the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM). The CCM dominate the government for the rest of the period of observation. All elites are therefore assumed to be members of this party (*Political Handbook of the World* 1980; *Political Handbook of the World* 2016-7).

Thailand

1966-1973: The military dissolved all political parties during this period (*Far East and Australasia* 1974). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independent.

1974: Sanya Dharmasakti was appointed by royal command and led an interim government which was responsible for drafting the 1974 constitution, leading the way towards democratic rule. All cabinet members are therefore coded as independent during this period.

1977-1979: During this period, a 23 member Revolutionary Council monopolizes executive power in Thailand after a military coup removes the civilian government (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 909). All cabinet members are coded as independent.

1991-1992: A military coup on February 1991 installs a junta named the National Peacekeeping Council (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 909). All cabinet members are coded as independent.

2007-2008: The military installed a Council for Democratic Reform comprised of military officials and unaffiliated civilians which monopolized executive power (Geddes et al. 2014). All cabinet members are coded as independent.

2014-: The military overthrew the democratically elected government and installed a National Council for Peace and Order which monopolized executive power during this period. All cabinet members are thus members of this council (*Political Handbook of the World* 2016-7) and consequently coded as independent.

Togo

1966: The regime is a one-party autocracy under the control of the Togolese Party of Progress (PTP). Hence, every cabinet member is coded as PTP.

1967-1969: There are no political parties in these years, the country is ruled by a combination of military and unaffiliated civilian elite (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 914). Every cabinet member for those years is therefore coded as independent.

1968-1993: The regime is a one-party autocracy the control of the the Rally of the Togolese People (RPT) (*Political Handbook of the World* 1998, 914). Hence, every cabinet member is coded as RPT.

1994-1996: The regime is a multiple-party autocracy, with a coalition of RPT and UTD (Togolese Union for Democracy) ministers. It is rather hard to know which minister is from which party in those two years - in cases where there is reasonable doubt, a cabinet member is therefore coded as independent.

1997-2003: The regime is a one-party autocracy, with the RPT in power. Every

cabinet member for this period is coded as member of the RPT - unless they are known to be independent.

2004: 2004 is the year of the transition to a multi-party system, which was "marred with violence" according to the Political Handbook of the World (*Political Handbook of the World* 2005-6). The regime remains a one-party state ruled by the RPT in this year, hence every cabinet member is coded as member of the RPT - unless they are known to be independent.

2005-2016: The regime is a multi-party autocracy. Note that the RPT was dissolved in 2012 and gave rise to a new party, UNIR. From 2013, cabinet members from the RPT are therefore coded as UNIR - even when they not recorded as such in the *Political Handbook of the World*, which keeps using the acronym RPT until 2015, because RPT is no longer a (coalition) party.

Tunisia

1966-2010: Everyone coded as belonging to Neo Destour / New Constitutional Liberal Party / Socialist Destourian Party / Democratic Constitutional Rally (NDPS-DRCD). Tunisia was a one party state until 1981. In 1981, other parties were allowed, but they did not take part in governing (*Political Handbook of the World* 2018-9).

2011: Everyone coded as independent in the Transitional Government. The interim government consisted of independent ministers (*Political Handbook of the World* 2012). We have checked the biographies of main members of cabinet to ensure this is correct.

2014: Everyone in the technocratic interim government of Mehdi Jomaa is coded as independent (*Political Handbook of the World* 2015).

Turkmenistan

1992-2016: All ministers coded as belonging to DPT. DPT controls the parliament and Turkmenistan functions as a one party state (*Political Handbook of the World* 2015). We have conducted manual searches of members of government, and have not found any members *not* belonging to DPT.

Ukraine

1992: All governing elite are coded as independent during this period. The government consisted of technocrats and former members of the now banned UCP (*Political Handbook of the World* 2013).

United Arab Emirates

1972-2016: All governing elites are coded as independent. "There are no political parties in the UAE" (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

USSR

1966-1991: All governing elites are coded as coded as belonging to Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The CPSU was the sole governing party of the Soviet Union until 1990 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1981).

Vietnam

1976-2016: All governing elites are coded as being a member of the DCVN (Communist Party of Vietnam). It is the only legal party in Vietnam and has monopolized government since reunification (*Political Handbook of the World* 2014).

Uganda

1966-1970: The Uganda People's Congress (UPC) dominates the legislature and, in 1969, Milton Obote banned all opposition parties, establishing a *de jure* one-party state. All governing elite are therefore coded as UPC affiliated.

1971-1978: Under Idi Amin, all political parties were suspended (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975). All cabinet members are therefore coded as independents.

1979: After Idi Amin is overthrown, the Ugandan National Liberation Front (UNLF) was organized by exile groups which became "the only recognized political group under the post-Amin regime" (*Political Handbook of the World* 1980). All cabinet members are therefore coded as UNLF.

1980-1985: The Uganda People's Congress (UPC) led by Apollo Milton Obote established executive dominance after the 1980 elections and the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) ceased to function as its leader Yoweri Museveni "went into armed revolt against the Obote regime" (*Political Handbook of the World* 1984-5, 524). All cabinet members are therefore coded as UPC.

2005-: The NRM becomes the dominant party in government for the rest of the period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2016-7).

Uzbekistan

1992-2003: All cabinet members are coded as belonging to People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (OXDP). Although the 1992 constitution enshrined a commit-

ment to multiparty democracy, Uzbekistan remained effectively a one-party state under the PDP (*Political Handbook of the World* 2018-9). Other parties nominally existed, and we have searched for leaders of other parties in government, and haven't found any.

2003-2016: In November 2003 Karimov created Uzbekistan Liberal Democratic Party (OLDP), and he has since been a member of this party. However, other members of government remains affiliated with the OXDP or other parties. In practice, all existing parties are pro-government parties (*Political Handbook of the World* 2007). We have looked up every single member of government in this period, and while we are able to find biographical information on the majority, party affiliation are usually not recorded. Likewise, there is no information in dictionaries and handbooks. Thus, we are unable to code the party affiliation for the vast majority of Uzbekistan's government officials. These are coded as unknown. We can confidently say that no opposition officials are taking part in governing.

Venezuela

In general, Venezuela has a lot of independent politicians represented in cabinet, and due to limited information, we are often unable to know whether a person is independent or representing a party. While we have done extensive searches for every single person, there are still many unknowns for Venezuela. The exception is the last half of Chavez government period and during Maduro's government, where almost everyone has clear ties to the United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV).

1993: Everyone in Ramón J. Velásquez's "government of independents" are coded as independent (El Tiempo 1993). The exception is Antonio Ledezma, who is Governor of the Federal District and from AD.

Yemen

1966-1982: It is difficult to know with precision which political party one given minister belongs to. Furthermore, although multiple parties do exist and, in some cases, we do know which party the minister belongs to, it is the case the political scene was dominated by one group only. A more accurate reflection of the de facto situation would be to code everyone between 1966 and 1982 as independent.

1982: The General People's Congress (GPC) is formed by Ali Abdullah Saleh and rules as dominant party until 1990 when a multiparty system is constitutionally enforced.

1990-2012: It is possible to identify political affiliations in some cases, bearing in mind, however, that although officially some of the ministers belong to a party

other than the GPC, they are still loyal to Saleh and his leadership. Less prestigious ministerial positions will be held by ministers of other parties such as the Yemeni Congregation for Reform (Islah) or Joint Meeting Parties (JMP).

2013-: Executive politics become more complicated during the civil war. The opinion of Safa al-Saeedi, an expert on the matter, is that the party affiliation of these ministers is not a reflection of what the political landscape actually is. Therefore, these could be coded as unknown.

Yugoslavia

1966-1989: All cabinet members are assumed to be members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (SKJ) as it was the only legal party during this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 1990).

Zambia

1966-1991: The United National Independence Party (UNIP) won two landslide elections in 1964 and 1968 in the country. The UNIP legally banned all opposition parties on December 1972 (*Political Handbook of the World* 1975, 407), which remained in effect throughout this period despite increasing demand from political reformers (*Political Handbook of the World* 1990, 747). All cabinet members are therefore coded as belonging to the UNIP during this period.

1992-2011: Kenneth Kaunda, the leader of UNIP, bowed to increased pressure and agreed to terminate the monopoly on political power held by his party. The opposition Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) then won a landslide victory in presidential and legislative elections. The MDD held onto power for the rest of this period (*Political Handbook of the World* 2010). All cabinet members are therefore coded as belonging to the MMD during this period.

2012-: The Patriotic Front (PF) is identified as the sole governing party after their victory in the 2011 elections (*Political Handbook of the World* 2016-7). All cabinet members are therefore coded as belonging to the PF during this period.

H   Classifying titles

We have categorized the names for positions into 42 distinct types of portfolios and 23 different classifications. The list of portfolios is based on the typology found in Krook and O'Brien (2012) with several additions to cover the wider temporal coverage of this dataset. We discuss coding of positions and classifications in turn.

Portfolio Types

This process was conducted in three steps. First, text analysis was used to find key identifying words. In many countries, ministers have more than one policy competency that traverse a given portfolio. To account for these ranges in competency, we have included up to four different portfolios to be associated with each and every minister. In cases where a minister has policy competencies in less than four portfolios, which constitutes the vast majority of cases, these extra columns will be left blank. In cases where a minister has policy competencies that traverse more than four portfolios, we prioritize the most prestigious portfolios in alphabetical order.

Second, we create a list of unique portfolios for each country, merge the results of the analysis from step one by matching portfolio names and conduct thorough manual cleaning. While most of the portfolios are correctly classified, mistakes are nevertheless present and can take one of three forms. First, portfolios that contain identifying words may be assigned the wrong portfolio. Examples include 'Civil Security' which is a portfolio that usually relates to disaster management and not to 'Defense, Military & National Security' per se and 'Physical Culture' which usually relates to 'Sports' and not 'Culture'. Second, portfolios may be idiosyncratically titled in each country which will not have been picked up by the text analysis. An example of this is 'Chancellor of the Exchequer' who is equivalent to finance ministers in other countries. Third, general cross-cutting portfolios such as 'Industry & Commerce' which are intended for ministers with general competencies in both areas may be incorrectly classified as such in cases as 'Minister of Agricultural Industry' which would be assigned 'Agriculture, Food, Fisheries & Livestock' and 'Industry & Commerce' when it should only be assigned 'Agriculture, Food, Fisheries & Livestock'. We correct these errors during this step.

Third, we identify prestige using a three-fold typology supplied by Krook and O'Brien (2012). We adapt this list in order to take into account the wider temporal reach of our data set. Table H1 presents a list of portfolios and their associated prestige ratings.

Title Classifications

We have assigned 23 different classifications of the titles found in the raw data. The classifications were chosen in order to, at once, adequately simplify and represent the sheer organizational diversity found within different varieties of democracy and autocracy. While many classifications will be self-explanatory, we would like draw the reader's attention to specific coding decisions made in regard to leaders and their deputies, minister, members of juntas, monarchies and regional elites.

While many countries assign standard classifications for leaders and their deputies (e.g. President or Deputy Prime Minister), some countries and regimes tend to assign idiosyncratic classifications for their leaders such as Chancellor, Premier, Secretary General or Chairman. For these cases, we use the 'Chief of State' for the leaders and 'Deputy Chief of State' for leaders and their deputies. For all deputy leader classifications (a.k.a. Deputy Prime Minister, Vice President and Deputy Chief of State) we include second, third, fourth etc. deputies.

Ministers can either be of full rank or junior. We obviously identify which is which in a majority of cases by looking at whether the words 'deputy' or 'junior' are used. For Ministers/Secretaries of State, we ascertain whether or not they have full rank by looking at (a) the order in which they are listed in the raw data; (b) the stability of their portfolios throughout the period of observation and; (c) colonial history (e.g. many former French colonies will accord Ministers of State ministers of full-ministerial rank).

For military- or civilian-led juntas, we include 'Member (Ruling Group)' which is used to classify individuals who are named members of a Military Council or Politburo respectively. We have also included 'Governor (Military)' to classify military elites who have *named* governing competencies based on their titles alone.

For monarchies, we include a classification for Princes, Kings, Queens and Princesses called 'Member (Royal Family)'. It should be noted, however, that we only include these classifications based on titles alone and not on a comprehensive analysis of familial affiliations for all cabinet members. This is beyond the scope of our data just now but we hope to add this information in future iterations.

Finally, for decentralised political systems, we have included a classification for regional governors called 'Governor (Regional)' as and when they are included in the raw data. While we are confident that our dataset represents a relatively complete picture of executive politics at the *central* level we cannot make similar assumptions regarding equivalent politics at the *regional* level. Users are therefore encouraged to draw upon country-based expertise to determine whether or not these individuals should be included. Table H2 presents a complete list of title classifications.

Table H1: List of Portfolios

Portfolio	Prestige
Defense, Military & National Security	High
Foreign Relations	High
Government, Interior & Home Affairs	High
Finance, Budget & Treasury	High
Agriculture, Food, Fisheries & Livestock	Medium
Audit, Oversight & Internal Affairs	Medium
Civil Service	Medium
Communications & Information	Medium
Construction & Public Works	Medium
Correctional Services & Police	Medium
Culture & Heritage	Medium
Education, Training & Skills	Medium
Energy	Medium
Enterprises, Companies & Business	Medium
Environment	Medium
Executive & Legislative Relations	Medium
Foreign Economic Relations	Medium
General Economic Affairs	Medium
Health & Social Welfare	Medium
Housing	Medium
Industry & Commerce	Medium
Justice & Legal Affairs	Medium
Labor, Employment & Social Security	Medium
Local Government	Medium
Planning & Development	Medium
Political Reform	Medium
Properties & Buildings	Medium
Religion	Medium
Regional	Medium
Tax, Revenue & Fiscal Policy	Medium
Transport	Medium
Ageing & Elderly	Low
Children & Family	Low
Immigration & Emigration	Low
Minorities	Low
Science, Technology & Research	Low
Sports	Low
Tourism	Low
Veterans	Low
Without Portfolio	Low
Women	Low
Youth	Low

Table H2: List of Classifications

Classification
Advisor
Ambassador to the United States
Assistant Advisor
Attorney General, Chief Justice or Legal Official
Chief of Staff
Chief of State
Deputy Chief of State
Deputy Director of Government Agency
Deputy Prime Minister
Director of Government Agency
Government Spokesperson
Governor (Central Bank)
Governor (General)
Governor (Military)
Governor (Regional)
Member, Royal Family
Member, Ruling Group
Minister (Full Rank)
Minister (Junior)
President
Prime Minister
Representative to the United Nations
Vice President

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