# Appendix A: Data Collection

Constructing a global database with comparable information on leaders presented substantial challenges. In this section, we discuss the coverage we were able to attain at several levels: *time, countries*, *leaders*, and *responses*. Further information – as well as the data itself – is available on the GLP web site.

Coding for the GLP began in June 2010 and finished in June 2013 (details of the coding procedure are discussed below). We therefore have a snapshot of a country’s elite at the time the survey was completed, as noted on each country page on the GLP website. (In the event that elections took place during the period of coding, coders were advised to consider only the pre-election government.) Naturally, there are concerns about making comparisons across countries at somewhat different points in time. However, the time-window is relatively brief, and fundamental changes in a country’s political elite rarely materialize over such a short stretch of time. Under the circumstances, it is reasonable to regard cross-country comparisons in this first round of the GLP as cross-sectional in nature.

In a second round of data collection, currently underway, we re-survey the same countries (along with several additional countries); this will provide the basis for a two-period panel analysis. Going forward, we hope to iterate the survey at regular intervals, providing a much longer panel that allows for through-time analysis as well as providing a more balanced picture of each country’s elite.

## Sample

The GLP aims to include all sovereign nations with over one-half million inhabitants.[[1]](#footnote-1) Unfortunately, it is impossible to include some countries because information on the characteristics of their leaders below the very top level is not obtainable. Countries are included in the present study if at least half of all members of parliament (MPs) are identifiable by name and at least some background information is available for them. Applying this criterion, we arrive at a sample of 145 countries, as listed in Table A1. This is a substantial sample, though somewhat biased since the excluded countries are disproportionately poor and small. (A larger sample of 162 countries, with less complete data, is available on the GLP web site.) Within this sample of 145 countries, seventeen countries are afflicted by especially high missing-ness (more than 50% of the potential data is missing), as indicated in Table A1. These countries are also disproportionately small and impoverished, as one might expect.

### *Table A1:* Countries in the GLP Sample

 **Africa**

1. Benin
2. Burkina Faso
3. [Burundi](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/102908)
4. [Cameroon](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/34948)
5. [Cape Verde](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/64916)
6. CAR
7. [Congo (DRC)](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/76387)
8. Congo (Rep)
9. Cote d’Ivoire
10. Djibouti
11. Ethiopia
12. Gabon
13. Gambia
14. Ghana
15. Guinea
16. Guinea-Bissau
17. Kenya
18. Lesotho
19. Liberia\*
20. Madagascar
21. Malawi
22. [Mali](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/mali)
23. Mauritius
24. [Mozambique](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/73172)\*
25. Namibia
26. Niger
27. Rwanda
28. [Senegal](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/73702)
29. Sierra Leone
30. Somaliland
31. South Africa
32. South Sudan
33. Sudan\*
34. [Tanzania](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/tanzania-united-republic)
35. Togo
36. [Uganda](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/uganda)\*
37. Zambia

**Americas**

1. [Argentina](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/argentina)
2. [Bolivia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/68870)
3. [Brazil](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/43678)
4. [Canada](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/89440)
5. [Chile](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/39910)
6. [Colombia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/colombia)
7. Costa Rica
8. Cuba
9. Dom. Rep.
10. [Ecuador](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/ecuador)
11. [El Salvador](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/66025)
12. [Guatemala](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/64617)
13. [Guyana](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/99742)
14. Haiti\*
15. [Honduras](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/honduras)
16. Jamaica
17. [Mexico](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/mexico)
18. [Nicaragua](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/64625)
19. Panama
20. Paraguay
21. [Peru](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/27514)
22. [United States](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/united-states-america)
23. [Uruguay](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/64929)
24. Trinidad
25. [Venezuela](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/64725)

 **Asia**

1. [Afghanistan](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/afghanistan)\*
2. [Armenia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/armenia)
3. Australia
4. [Azerbaijan](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/azerbaijan)\*
5. Cambodia
6. [China](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/china-peoples-republic)
7. [Georgia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/georgia)
8. India
9. [Indonesia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/indonesia)
10. [Japan](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/japan)
11. Kazakhstan
12. [Kyrgyzstan](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/kyrgyzstan)
13. Korea, South
14. [Malaysia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/27461)
15. Mongolia
16. New Zealand
17. Pakistan
18. [Philippines](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/28632)
19. [Russian Fed](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/russian-federation)
20. [Singapore](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/80854)
21. Solomon Is
22. Tajikistan
23. [Thailand](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/27474)
24. Turkmenistan
25. Timor-Leste
26. Uzbekistan
27. Vietnam

**Europe**

1. Albania
2. [Austria](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/68288)
3. [Belarus](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/belarus)\*
4. [Belgium](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/29787)
5. [Bosnia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/bosnia-and-herzegovina)
6. [Bulgaria](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/bulgaria)
7. [Croatia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/croatia)
8. [Czech Rep](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/68452)
9. [Denmark](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/71618)
10. [Estonia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/71357)
11. [Finland](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/99528)
12. [France](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/69010)
13. [Germany](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/27578)
14. [Greece](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/greece)
15. [Hungary](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/hungary)
16. [Iceland](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/iceland)
17. [Ireland](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/72863)
18. [Italy](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/italy)
19. [Kosovo](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/64639)
20. [Latvia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/latvia)
21. [Lithuania](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/lithuania)
22. [Luxembourg](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/69565)
23. [Macedonia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/macedonia-former-yugoslav-republic)
24. Malta
25. [Moldova](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/moldova-republic)
26. [Montenegro](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/montenegro)
27. [Netherlands](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/netherlands)
28. Norway
29. [Poland](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/24268)
30. [Portugal](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/portugal)
31. [Romania](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/romania)
32. [Serbia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/serbia)
33. Slovakia
34. Slovenia
35. Spain
36. [Sweden](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/sweden)
37. [Switzerland](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/75341)
38. [Ukraine](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/ukraine)
39. [UK](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/29751)

**MENA**

1. [Algeria](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/45653)
2. Bahrain
3. [Cyprus (Turk](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/71418))
4. Egypt
5. [Iran](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/iran-islamic-republic)
6. [Israel](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/24175)
7. Jordan
8. Lebanon
9. Morocco
10. Oman
11. [Palestine](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/palestinian-territory-occupied)
12. Qatar
13. [Saudi Arabia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/91753)\*
14. [Tunisia](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/69287)
15. [Turkey](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/turkey)
16. UAE
17. [Yemen](http://globalleadershipproject.org/node/25931)

\*20-50% of the data is missing. Sixteen additional countries are included the GLP database but not in the sample employed for the present study (by reason of missing data): Angola, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cyprus, Iraq, Libya, [Mauritania](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/mauritania), Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, North Korea, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, Sri Lanka, Syria, [Taiwan](http://globalleadershipproject.org/content/china-republic-taiwan), Zimbabwe.

Within the sample of 145 countries we are able to identify the existence of 40,022 leaders, which we refer to as our sampling frame. Of these, we are able to identify (by name) 38,085 leaders, an average of 262 per country. This is the full individual-level sample.

However, we do not have a complete set of characteristics for all of these leaders, as shown in Table A2. That is to say, some of our questions to coders (discussed below) went unanswered – presumably because the data was unobtainable. It should be noted that in addition to the usual problem of obtaining factual data on political leaders, patterns of missing-ness may arise when a characteristic touches upon subjects that are deemed sensitive in a country (e.g., marital status, religion, or ethnicity).

### *Table A2:* Completeness

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sample** | **Sampling****Frame** |
| **Countries** | 145 | 145 |
| **Pooled observations** |  |  |
| Leaders (*N*) | 38085 | 40,022 |
| Potential responses (*N*) | 1,180,635  | 1,240,682 |
| Actual responses (*N*) | 838,501 |  |
| Actual/Potential responses (*%)* | 71% | 68% |
| **By question** |  |  |
| 1. Name [text] \* | 100% | 95% |
| 2. Year of birth \* | 77 | 73 |
| 3. Place of birth [text] | 78 | 74 |
| 4. Born abroad (Y/N) \* | 77 | 74 |
| 5. Sex \* | 97 | 93 |
| 6. Marital status \* | 60 | 57 |
| 7. Number of children | 34 | 32 |
| 8. Native language [text] \* | 87 | 83 |
| 9. Additional languages spoken [text] \* | 20 | 19 |
| 10. Current religion and sect [text] | 56 | 53 |
| 11. Religion of family [text] | 58 | 56 |
| 12. Ethnocultural group [text] | 91 | 86 |
| 13. Criteria used to determine ethnocultural identity | 71 | 68 |
| 14. Office type \* | 100 | 95 |
| 15. Year service in current position began \* | 91 | 87 |
| 16. Apex of power \* | 96 | 91 |
| 17. Next 10 most powerful \* | 96 | 91 |
| 18. Linked to a prominent family/clan name [text] | 100 | 95 |
| 19. Prior occupation \* | 82 | 78 |
| 20. Political background (area of experience) \* | 59 | 56 |
| 21. Location of political base [text] | 40 | 38 |
| 22. Party affiliation [text] | 88 | 83 |
| 23. Position in party [text] | 41 | 39 |
| 24. Member or ally of ruling party/coalition | 35 | 33 |
| 25. Partisan/nonpartisan (Y/N)  | 95 | 90 |
| 26. Education (highest level completed) \* | 78 | 74 |
| 27. Colleges/universities attended [text] | 57 | 54 |
| 28. Location (city/country) of colleges/universities | 57 | 54 |
| 29. Undergraduate degree (discipline) \* | 66 | 63 |
| 30. Educated in west (Y/N) \* | 57 | 54 |
| 31. Educated abroad (Y/N) \* | 57 | 54 |
| *Mean (%)* | *71* | *68* |

*Sample* = leaders whose names are entered in the GLP database. *Sampling frame* = all leaders whose existence we are aware of among the studied countries. \* Missing values imputed in Appendix C.

If all questions for all leaders in the chosen 145 countries were completed, the dataset would possess roughly 1.2 million data points. Because of missing data, the current dataset includes 838,501 data points. This means that, overall, about 32% of the data is missing. Even within the 145 sampled countries the pattern of missing-ness is evidently non-random. In particular, the GLP is more likely to contain information about leaders who are prominent and those who have more impressive credentials.

Missing countries, and missing persons, is an issue to contend with in any analysis based on data from the GLP. In particular, users should be aware that the dataset is biased toward larger countries, developed countries, and (within those countries) leaders holding positions of greater authority. Nonetheless, the GLP sample is a good deal broader than other individual-level datasets, as reviewed above. And it is biased in ways that, for good or for ill, replicate biases in other crossnational datasets – which also tend to under-represent smaller and poorer countries, and less powerful elites within countries.

One approach to the problem of missing-ness is to impute missing data. While it is not possible to include missing countries (countries for which no or very little individual-level data is available) we can impute missing values for most of the individual-level variables for the 145 countries and 40022 leaders that constitute our full sample. (The one variable that does not allow for imputation is ethnocultural group, which involves myriad categories specific to each country.) Note that the variables of concern are mostly nominal. To approximate what a complete data set would look like, we employ the Amelia II program developed by Honaker et al. (2011). This program converts each nominal variable into a series of binary variables, imputes missing data, and then uses the imputed values to calculate a probability for each category. Data in the final imputed dataset represents draws from a discrete distribution based on those probabilities. To see whether results reported in this paper are affected by missing values for the leaders represented in the 145 countries of our sample, Appendix C replicates the main data tables (Tables 2-6) using these imputed datasets. This exercise does not obviate the problem of missing-ness since it depends upon various assumptions congenital to the imputation process (as discussed by Honaker et al. 2011), is limited to the descriptive statistics we have chosen to display in the paper, and does nothing to overcome the problem of missing countries. Nonetheless, it is reassuring to note that results from the imputed sample (see Tables C1-5) are very similar to those reported in the text.

## Questionnaire

Data contained in the GLP is gathered primarily from a lengthy questionnaire answered by country experts (discussed in more detail below). The topics of many questions are reflected in Table A2, while the full set of questions and possible responses is contained in Appendix B. Responses are in English, though fields for alternate names in local languages are included for some items.

Questions were chosen for inclusion based on their potential relevance to problems of governance and data availability. For each leader, we code age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, religion, native language, additional languages spoken, place of birth, previous job experience, previous political experience, highest level of education attainment, universities attended, principal course of study, party affiliation, current position, and tenure of service.

Several other questions (not reflected in Table A2) inquire about country-level characteristics such as population, the names of political parties, the names of salient ethnocultural groups, the electoral system, salaries of MPs, and so forth. These country-level characteristics are coded either by experts or by consultation of primary and secondary sources.

 Most of the individual-level questions are coded on the basis of publicly available information, often contained on government web sites or CVs. This information is usually available in the country’s official language, or perhaps in several languages (if a web site is translated). All coders are fluent in the official language of the country they are coding.

A few questions (such as who are the most powerful individuals in a country, discussed below) require coders to exercise judgment. For these questions, we can anticipate some degree of disagreement among scholars. However, most of the questions on the questionnaire are factual in nature. Where there is uncertainty about the nature of a leader’s characteristics, it is more likely to be a matter of uncertain knowledge (where was *X*’s birthplace?) rather than larger conceptual issues.

To indicate uncertainty (of whatever sort), coders may check a box labeled “uncertain” or another box labeled “assumed” (indicating that the answer to this question is inferred rather than based directly on source material). They are also offered an open-ended *Notes* field in which they can comment on any aspect of a question, such as problems pertaining to coding, special sources (published or unpublished) used to code that question, or any additional persons consulted.

## Coding

Recruiting country experts is a challenge, particularly for small countries in the developing world. To identify potential coders, we began by contacting senior political scientists – area specialists with extensive networks among scholars of that region. We asked these scholars to recommend persons with country-specific knowledge who might be interested in the project. We then contacted them, informed them of the project, and – if they seemed appropriate for the job and willing to commit the requisite time – secured their appointment.

Country experts chosen for this project are generally serving as academics, graduate students, or professionals involved in some aspect of politics (such as the civil service or an NGO). Since the questions of interest to this project are mostly factual – and the non-factual questions do not have a pronounced partisan or ideological slant – it was deemed sufficient to recruit only one coder per country.[[2]](#footnote-2) Coders were remunerated according to the number of leaders and the ease of data access in that country. (Most coders were paid about $500 for their – very considerable – efforts.)

The time required to complete a GLP questionnaire depends on the number of leaders in a country – in turn, largely a product of the size of the legislature. China’s legislature, with more than 3000 members, tops the list, while Qatar’s, with 35 members, is the smallest in our sample. On average, coders reported spending about 50 hours on their work, which may have spread across several weeks or months. Most of the coding was conducted on the interactive GLP web site.[[3]](#footnote-3) A few coders preferred to work on hard copies of the questionnaire, which were then transcribed to the database.

 All coders have the option of retaining anonymity. However, most preferred to be publically identified with their work, and thus appear (along with contact information) on the GLP web site. This enhances the transparency and credibility of the GLP database and also allows end-users the option of contacting those involved in the coding to resolve ambiguities or pursue new angles.

## Classifying Leaders

The notion of a “leader” or “elite” (terms used interchangeably) can be defined in many ways (Blondel 1987; Dogan 2003; Higley & Pakulski 2007; Putnam 1976). GLP recognizes ten categories: (1) the apex, (2) the next ten, (3) the executive, (4) cabinet members, (5) executive staff, (6) party leaders, (7) assembly leaders, (8) supreme court justices, (9) members of parliament (MPs)[[4]](#footnote-4), and (10) unelected persons. Most of these categories are defined in formal terms (statutory or constitutional). A few are informal, resting on the judgment of coders.

The *apex* of a polity consists of the one or two persons who are judged to possess the greatest overall political influence in a country. Their power might be formal or informal. They may be the executive(s), holders of the most powerful offices, or unelected persons (e.g., a media patron, religious leader, military leader). Coders are asked to decide whether a single person occupies the apex or whether two people of virtually equal power share this position of influence (as in China and in many semi-presidential systems).

The *next ten* elites (“+10”) in a polity consist of the most powerful persons, after those at the apex. Similar considerations apply (for example, their power may be formal or informal).

The GLP then recognizes a series of more or less formal positions that are often correlated with real political influence (though, obviously, to varying degrees in different countries), and which may overlap with the apex and the top ten. These include: *the executive*, *cabinet members*, *executive staff*, *party leaders*, *assembly leaders*, *supreme court justices* (understood as the top court, often a constitutional court), and members of parliament, (*MPs*, with or without leadership positions).

A residual category of *other unelected persons* encompasses figures such as monarchs, religious leaders, military leaders, junta leaders, CEOs of important companies, and NGO leaders. They are unelected leaders who exert influence over a range of policy issues (not just a specialized issue-area) and are not easily categorized in one of the other categories. The breadth of influence is important here. For example, a central bank may be influential and perhaps even dominant in setting monetary policy, but does not typically influence the formation of policy in other areas (except by spillover). By contrast, a monarch, religious leader, or military leader may intervene in diverse areas of policy. It is this sort of unelected leader that concerns us.

The distribution of leaders across these offices within the GLP dataset is portrayed in Table A3. Note that there can be overlap between the various categories because of one leader holding multiple positions—an MP can also be a cabinet minister, a part of the apex, and/or a party leader, for example. The first three columns of Table A3 indicate, respectively, the number of officeholders of each type in the database, the percent of officeholders in the database that those officeholders make up, and the number of countries for which there is data on that kind of officeholder. The rest of the columns display important summary values across these countries: the mean, median, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum.

### *Table A3:* Leaders Classified by Office

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | LEADERS | COUNTRIES |
| OFFICES | *N* | *%* | *N* | *Mean* | *Median* | *SD* | *Min-Max* |
| ***Most powerful*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  **Apex (1-2)** | 210 | 0.5 | 145 |  |  |  |  |
|  **Next 10 (“+10”)** | 1220 | 3 | 143 |  |  |  |  |
| ***Executive branch*** |   |   |   |   |  |   |   |
|  **Executive** | 224 | 0.5 | 145 | 1.5 | 1 | 0.8 | 1-8 |
|  **Cabinet** | 3664 | 8.8 | 145 | 25 | 22 | 14 | 2-86 |
|  **Staff** | 759 | 1.8 | 105 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 1-54 |
| ***Legislature*** |   |   |  |   |  |   |   |
|  **Party leaders** | 1249 | 3 | 130 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 1-74 |
|  **Assembly leaders** | 1915 | 4.6 | 143 | 13 | 6 | 18 | 1-103 |
|  **All MPs** | 31269 | 75.2 | 145 | 216 | 139 | 276 | 23-2989 |
| ***Court*** | 1032 | 2.5 | 136 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 1-37 |
| ***Other unelected*** | 1483 | 3.6 | 122 | 12 | 5 | 21 | 1-150 |

*SD*=standard deviation. Numbers rounded to nearest integer or tenth.

Data for the executive extends across 145 countries (the full sample). Most countries have one or two persons carrying out executive functions, though one country (Switzerland) has a collegial executive. Cabinets vary in size from 2 (Ecuador) to 86 (India), with an average of 25. Data for executive staff is relatively scarce, extending to only 105 countries. Across those countries, the GLP contains background information on anywhere from 1 to 54 staffers, with an average of 7.

Party leaders in the legislature are tracked for 130 countries. Among these countries, coders were able to identify a range of 1 (8 countries) to 74 (India) leaders, with a mean of 10. Assembly leaders show a similarly wide spread – from 1 (20 countries) to 103 (Mexico), with a mean of 13. Information about rank-and-file MPs is available for the entire sample. The number of MPs coded per country ranges from 23 (Trinidad and Tobago) to 2989 (China), with a mean of 216.

Data for members of the supreme court (or constitutional court) is available for most of the sample, but not for all justices. Here, we find a range extending from 1 (for 34 countries) to 37 (Austria), with a mean of 8.

Note that informal categories such as executive staff and “other unelected” are subject to the judgments of country experts. Likewise, the designation of a party leader or assembly leader may be open to interpretation and may be defined differently in different contexts. If in the judgment of the country expert an individual is sufficiently influential, his/her name is included in one of these categories, and relevant background information added to the database. One should bear in mind that these categories are not strictly defined.

Overall, the GLP sample chosen for analysis in this study contains information for 38,085 leaders and 41,595 offices (because of leaders holding multiple offices) in 145 countries, with a mean of 262 leaders and 286 offices per country. The smallest group of leaders in the dataset (*N*=41) is registered by Trinidad, the largest (*N*=3118) by China. Cuba follows in second place with 686. Since many of these leaders reside in the legislature (75.2%), the size of a country’s legislature largely determines the size of that country’s elite delegation as represented in the GLP.[[5]](#footnote-5)

# *Appendix B:* Questionnaire

For most of the following questions (except the most obvious), three additional fields are available:

1. *Uncertain.* If checked, this means that the coder is uncertain about the answer to this question. Default: unchecked. Evidently, certainty will be greater for some questions (e.g., sex) than for others (e.g., political power). However, in checking the Uncertainty box we are asking for an estimate relative to other answers to *that particular question*. Thus, if a coder is more uncertain about one person’s level of power, relative to other persons’ political power, the coder should register this uncertainty by checking the appropriate box.
2. *Assumed.* If checked, the answer to the question is inferred, rather than based on source material. Default: unchecked.
3. *Notes*. An open-ended field that offers space (lots of space) for coders to comment on any aspect of a question. This includes problems pertaining to the coding. Here, the coder can explain why s/he checked the *Uncertain* box. S/he can also describe special sources (published or unpublished) used to code that question and any additional persons consulted. If someone other than the principal coder enters data for an entry, or changes that entry, this should be noted here.

A few coding categories are adopted from the SEDEPE codebook (<http://sedepe.net/?page_id=169>), as designated below.

A number of the questions require the coder to define a category, e.g., family/clan, a region, religion, or ethnic/racial/cultural group. In these instances, the coder is instructed to use whatever categories are common in the country, making sure that the terminology is consistent through the questionnaire.

 Likewise, where party groupings are indistinct, the coder must make a judgment about which party groupings are real and which are artificial. For example, it is traditional to code the German CDU and CSU as the same party. Likewise, some independents in the US Senate are perhaps better coded as members of one of the major parties. This is left to the coder’s discretion.

**Country-Level Questions**

**I. Election Dates**

1. Date of most recent presidential election (if any): (day/month/year)
2. Date of most recent national legislative election (if any): (day/month/year)
3. **Ethnocultural Identity**
4. List all salient ethnocultural (cultural, ethnic, religious, linguistic) groups. Salient means politically, socially, or culturally significant – regardless of size. For each group:
5. What is the total population (raw number)?
6. What is the size of that group as a share of total population in the country (%)?
7. Is the group defined by ethnicity? Y/N
8. Is the group defined by language? Y/N
9. Is the group defined by religion? Y/N
10. Which description best characterizes the location of this ethnic group within the country? Are most members of this group…
11. Living in one area?
12. If yes, where?
13. Living together but in different places?
14. Living diffusely across country?
15. Rank the foregoing ethnocultural (cultural, ethnic, religious, linguistic) groups according to their relative economic status (the mean economic status of all members of each group).
16. **Legislature**

All questions pertaining to assemblies or legislatures in the following survey are assumed to refer to the body listed below.

1. If unicameral, list the name of the legislature.
2. If bicameral, list the name of the more powerful house or (if equal in power) the lower house.
3. If no legislature (in the usual sense), list the preeminent unelected consultative body.
4. **Parties**
5. List all political parties with seats in the national legislature (most powerful house, if bicameral; both houses if symmetrical in power)
6. For each party, list the ethnocultural group or groups that it is identified with (i.e., its social base), if any.
7. **Other**
8. Does the country have a mixed electoral system? Y/N
9. What is the annual salary of an MP?

**Individual-Level Questions**

**I. Types of Leaders**

1. *Executive* – the person or persons who administers the executive branch agencies (the person to whom agency chiefs report). Typically, this is a president or prime minister. Note that in some polities this person takes orders or pays obeisance to an unelected official, e.g., a monarch, military ruler, or religious figure. In designating the executive you are not making any claims about the executive’s de facto authority but merely his/her de jure authority. Occasionally, the executive is truly collegial, as in Switzerland. However, in most parliamentary systems there is a single “prime” minister or chancellor who is primus inter pares, and who should therefore be designated as the executive.
2. *Cabinet/Ministers* – ministers, including ministers without portfolio. For each, answer the following question…

What is his/her *policy area*? (If the minister is in charge of more than one policy area please list each of these policy areas.)

a) First

b) Second (if more than one)

c) Third (if more than two)

OPTIONS [SEDEPE]:

* 1. PM or equivalent
	2. Vice or deputy PM
	3. Without portfolio
	4. Finance/Treasury/Budget
	5. Economy
	6. Justice
	7. Foreign affairs
	8. Defence
	9. Interior
	10. Agriculture
	11. Fisheries, sea
	12. Industry
	13. Commerce
	14. Social affairs
	15. Health
	16. Labour, employment
	17. Family, youth
	18. Transport
	19. Construction, housing, urbanization
	20. Environment
	21. Research, technology
	22. Culture
	23. Foreign trade
	24. Posts, telecommunications
	25. Sports
	26. Foreign aid
	27. Civil service
	28. Public works
	29. Energy
	30. Planning, land management
	31. Regional affairs
	32. War veterans, refugees and repatriation
	33. Relations with parliament
	34. Education
	35. Information
	36. Leisure, tourism
	37. Consumer affairs
	38. Food
	39. Women (gender–equal opportunities?)
	40. European affairs
	41. Other

99 Not known

1. *Executive staff* – important members of the executive who serve in an advisory capacity but are not presidents, cabinet members, ministers, or MPs.

For each, designate their principal policy area:

1. General (non-specific)
2. Economy/finance/budget
3. Other domestic
4. Foreign/defense
5. *Party leaders* – leaders of parties seated in the assembly (they may or may not hold a seat in the assembly or some official position in government).
6. *Assembly leaders –* includes all those with official party and legislative positions (e.g., the speaker, caucus leaders, whips, committee chairs, but not subcommittee chairs).
7. *Assembly backbenchers –* all those in the assembly not designated as leaders (above).
8. *Supreme court* – members of the top court or constitutional court (that which has jurisdiction over constitutional issues).
9. *Other unelected bodies* – unelected persons (e.g., a monarch, religious leader, military leader or junta) who exert influence over a range of policy issues (not just a specialized issue-area). The breadth of influence is important here. For example, a central bank may be influential (perhaps even dominant) in setting monetary policy, but it does not typically influence the formation of policy in other areas (except by spillover). By contrast, a monarch, religious leader, or military leader may reach into diverse areas of policy. In this respect, and to the extent that they are able to influence these other policy areas, they are rightly considered as key political leaders within a polity.

**II. Questions applied to each leader listed above**

1. Official position (English)?
2. Official position (local language)?
3. Year in which service in current position began (the date on which the person assumed office, not the date of election or appointment)?
4. For countries with a mixed electoral system, which system was s/he elected under? (a) PR or (b) FPP
5. Is the person at the apex of power in the country? This refers to the 1 or 2 most powerful people in a country. Note that sometimes there is a single most powerful person (e.g., president). At other times, there are two people of roughly equal power (e.g., a president and prime minister). Y/N
6. Is the person among the next 10 most powerful people in the country? (Does not include those at the apex.) Y/N
7. Non-political occupation (prior or concurrent with current political post)? [SEDEPE]
8. No previous occupation (including unemployed)
9. Self-employed: professional (accountant, architect, lawyer, medical doctor etc.)
10. Self-employed: small businessman
11. Self-employed: farmer, fisherman
12. Employed: professional (accountant, architect, lawyer, medical doctor etc.)
13. Employed: middle management (department head, technician etc.)
14. Employed: top management / director / CEO
15. Employed: other white-collar worker
16. Employed: blue-collar worker
17. Education: school teacher
18. Education: university professor
19. Full-time politician (paid by party organisation, parliament, government; think tanks; living of politics)
20. Full-time interest group official (trade union)
21. Full-time interest group official (employers’ association)
22. International organization top management
23. International organization other
24. Unemployed
25. Military Officer
26. Media (Pundit, journalist, columnist, etc…)
27. Landlord
28. Other
29. Political experience?
30. National trade union
31. National employers organization
32. National other interest group
33. Supra-national trade union
34. Supra-national employers organization
35. Supra-national other interest group
36. Governmental international organization
37. NGO
38. Local government
39. Municipal position
40. Party organization/administration
41. Party youth branch
42. Political movement
43. Political Advisor
44. Previous MP
45. Previous Minister
46. None
47. Highest level of education completed?
48. Primary
49. Secondary
50. Higher education non university
51. University / college
52. Post-graduate (anything except Ph.D. degree)
53. Ph.D.
54. List all post-secondary colleges/universities attended?
55. Locations (city/country) of college/university?
56. Principal course of study for undergraduate degree? [SEDEPE]
57. Agronomy
58. Economics/Business/Management
59. Engineering
60. Mathematics/Computer science
61. Biology/Chemistry/Physics
62. Humanities
63. Social sciences
64. Law
65. Medicine
66. Military
67. Other
68. Course of study for highest degree (if different than undergraduate degree)?

[as above]

1. Year of birth? (day/month/year)
2. Sex? (M/F)
3. Party affiliation? (English)
4. Party affiliation? (local language)
5. Position in party, if significant? (English)
6. Position in party, if significant? (local language)
7. Coalition affiliation (if different from the previous)?
8. Member of, or closely allied to, the current ruling party or coalition? (Y/N)
9. Nonpartisan? (Y/N). This may be inferred if partisanship is very difficult to obtain. What we are Interested in is a person’s *official* partisanship; if s/he chooses to keep this secret, s/he should be classified as nonpartisan.
10. Linked by birth or marriage to a prominent family or clan? (Y/N).
11. If yes, what is the family or clan name?
12. Place of birth (i.e., location in which family was residing when person was born)?
13. Born abroad? (Y/N)
14. Marital status? (Married/Single/Divorced)
15. Place of long-term affiliation or current political base?
16. Native language?
17. Additional languages spoken?
18. Religion of family (at birth)? (Options include “none” and “none apparent.”)
19. Current religion and sect? (Options include “none”, “atheist” and “agnostic.”)
20. Ethnocultural affiliation?
21. Criteria used to determine ethnocultural identity?
22. Birth place
23. Skin color
24. Language
25. Name
26. Family background
27. Religion
28. Education
29. Self-proclamation/Official Statement
30. Interaction with "in-group" members
31. Participation in group- related activity
32. Secondary Sources
33. Political discourse
34. Political Base
35. Political Party membership
36. Other

# *Appendix C:* Imputed Data

The statistics presented in the following tables replicate the statistics in the tables found in the body of the paper using imputed datasets, as described in the paper. However, the items are arranged differently across the tables.

### Table C1:

**General Attributes of World Leaders (imputed dataset)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Category* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_SAMPLE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OFFICE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_WEALTH\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ REGION\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_ REGIME\_ |
| *Sub-category* |  |  |  |  |  | *Apex* | *+10* | *Cab* | *Court* | *Parl* | *Rich* | *Poor* | *Africa* | *Amer* | *Asia* | *Europe* | *MENA* | *Demo* | *Auto* |
| *Statistic* | *Leaders* | *Countries* | *M* | *SD* | *Range* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* |
| **1. Age (years)** | 40022 | 145 | 54 | 3 | 44/63 | 59 | 58 | 55 | 61 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 56 | 54 | 55 |
| **2. Male (%)** | 40022 | 145 | 81 | 9 | 53/99 | 89 | 89 | 82 | 81 | 80 | 75 | 82 | 80 | 79 | 83 | 76 | 90 | 80 | 84 |
| **3. Married (%)** | 40022 | 145 | 86 | 7 | 65/100 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 88 | 85 | 85 | 87 | 87 | 80 | 90 | 85 | 91 | 86 | 89 |
| **4. Languages (*N*)** | 40022 | 145 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1/4.4 | 2.1 | 2 | 2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| **5. Educ attainment** | 40022 | 145 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 3.4/4.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| **6. Educ abroad (%)** | 40022 | 145 | 25 | 16 | .8/77 | 38 | 34 | 34 | 29 | 21 | 14 | 28 | 32 | 19 | 24 | 16 | 38 | 23 | 31 |
| **7. Educ in west (%)** | 40022 | 145 | 47 |  28 | 4/99 | 57 |  54 | 53 | 50 | 46 | 70 | 41 | 42 | 27 | 32 | 80 | 33 | 50 | 36 |
| **8. Tenure (years)** | 40022 | 145 | 5.5 | 2 | 2/11 | 7 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 7 | 5.4 | 6 | 5.4 | 5 | 5.5 | 6 | 5.6 | 6 | 5.4 | 6 |
| *Full sample* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  *Countries* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *136* | *145* | *33* | *112* | *38* | *24* | *26* | *41* | *16* | *113* | *32* |
|  *Leaders* | *40022* | *306* | *1517* | *3358* | *1028* | *31406* | *10787* | *29235* | *8616* | *5713* | *10360* | *11029* | *4304* | *28534* | *11488* |

All data (except for the first column, *Leaders*) is pooled at the country level prior to calculating statistics. *N*=number. *M*=mean. *SD*=standard deviation. *Range*=minimum/maximum. *Apex*=most powerful one or two positions. *+10*=next ten most powerful. *Cab*=cabinet. *Court*=supreme or constitutional court. *Parl*=lower house of parliament. *Amer*=Americas. *MENA*=Middle East and North Africa. Numbers are rounded to the nearest integer except for Languages and Educational attainment. This table replicates Table 5 using an imputed dataset, as described in the text.

### Table C2:

**Languages Spoken by World Leaders (imputed dataset)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Category* | \_\_\_\_SAMPLE\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_OFFICE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  WEALTH\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ REGION\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_ \_REGIME\_\_ |
| *Sub-category* |  |  |  | *Apex* | *+10* | *Cab* | *Court* | *Parl* | *Rich* | *Poor* | *Africa* | *Amer* | *Asia* | *Europe* | *MENA* | *Demo* | *Auto* |
| *Statistic* | *Leaders* | *M* | *SD* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* |
| **1. English** | 10782 | 35 | 36 | 55 | 47 | 47 | 33 | 31 | 45 | 32 | 34 | 28 | 38 | 39 | 29 | 37 | 26 |
| **2. French** | 6951 | 20 | 33 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 46 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 21 | 18 | 27 |
| **3. Spanish** | 5676 | 16 | 33 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 73 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 5 |
| **4. Arabic**  | 4595 | 13 | 30 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 84 | 6 | 35 |
| **5. Russian** | 3816 | 12 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 15 |
| **6. German** | 2401 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  2 | 17 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| **7. Portuguese** | 1852 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| **8. Chinese** | 3840 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0.7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0.9 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| **9. Other** | 27333 | 75 | 38 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 72 | 75 | 78 | 77 | 85 | 82 | 24 | 80 | 55 |
| *Full sample* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  *Countries* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *136* | *145* | *33* | *112* | *38* | *24* | *26* | *41* | *16* | *113* | *32* |
|  *Leaders* | *40022* | *306* | *1517* | *3358* | *1028* | *31406* | *10787* | *29235* | *8616* | *5713* | *10360* | *11029* | *4304* | *28534* | *11488* |

All data (except for the first column, *Leaders*) is pooled at the country level prior to calculating statistics. *M*=mean. *SD*=standard deviation. *Range*=minimum/maximum. *Apex*=most powerful one or two positions. *+10*=next ten most powerful. *Cab*=cabinet. *Court*=supreme or constitutional court. *Parl*=lower house of parliament. *Amer*=Americas. *MENA*=Middle East and North Africa. Numbers rounded to nearest integer except where *N*<1. This table replicates Table 6 using an imputed dataset, as described in the text.

### Table C3:

**Disciplinary Background of World Leaders (imputed dataset)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Category* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_SAMPLE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OFFICE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  WEALTH\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ REGION\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_ REGIME\_\_ |
| *Sub-category* |  |  |  |  | *Apex* | *+10* | *Cab* | *Court* | *Parl* | *Rich* | *Poor* | *Africa* | *Amer* | *Asia* | *Europe* | *MENA* | *Demo* | *Auto* |
| *Statistic* | *Leaders* | *M* | *SD* | *Range* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* |
| **1. Agronomy** | 1641 | 4 | 3 | 0/12 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0.2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **2. Engineering** | 4053 | 10 | 5 | 1/33 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 11 |
| **3. Math/CS** | 885 | 2 | 1 | 0/7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| **4. Bio/Chem/Physics** | 1591 | 4 | 2 | 0/10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0.6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| **5. Medicine** | 2859 | 7 | 3 | 1/20 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 0.6 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 |
| **6. Econ/Bus/Manag** | 5439 | 14 | 7 | 8.0/46 | 28 | 19 | 22 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 13 |
| **7. Social Sciences** | 4680 | 12 | 6 | 0/26 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 14 |  11 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| **8. Law** | 7493 | 20 | 8 | 5/48 | 19 | 23 | 18 | 85 | 17 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 28 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 21 | 16 |
| **9. Humanities** | 3988 | 10 | 5 | 0.8/24 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 7 |  11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| **10. Military** | 1291 | 3 | 2 | 0/9 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 0.8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| **11. Other** | 6102 | 14 | 7 | 2/45 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 15 |
| *Full sample* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  *Countries* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *136* | *145* | *33* | *112* | *38* | *24* | *26* | *41* | *16* | *113* | *32* |
|  *Leaders* | *40022* | *306* | *1517* | *3358* | *1028* | *31406* | *10787* | *29235* | *8616* | *5713* | *10360* | *11029* |  *4304* | *28534* | *11488* |

All data (except for the first column, *Leaders*) is pooled at the country level prior to calculating statistics. *M*=mean. *SD*=standard deviation. *Range*=minimum/maximum. *Apex*=most powerful one or two positions. *+10*=next ten most powerful. *Cab*=cabinet. *Court*=supreme or constitutional court. *Parl*=lower house of parliament. *Amer*=Americas. *MENA*=Middle East and North Africa. Numbers rounded to nearest integer except when *N*<1. This table replicates Table 7 using an imputed dataset, as described in the text.

### Table C4:

**Occupational Background of World Leaders (imputed dataset)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Category* | \_\_\_\_\_\_SAMPLE\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ OFFICE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_WEALTH\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_REGION\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_ REGIME\_ |
| *Sub-category* |  |  |  |  | *Apex* | *+10* | *Cab* | *Court* | *Parl* | *Rich* | *Poor* | *Africa* | *Amer* | *Asia* | *Europe* | *MENA* | *Demo* | *Auto* |
| *Statistic* | *Leaders* | *M* | *SD* | *Range* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* |
| **1. White collar**  | 17712 | 49 | 21 | 1/94 | 34 | 43 | 46 | 64 | 49 | 55 | 47 | 39 | 60 | 49 | 54 | 44 | 52 | 41 |
| **2. Blue collar**  | 1254 | 3 | 4 | 0/30 | 0.7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |  3 | 4 |
| **3. Education** | 4593 | 12 | 6 | 0/31 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 14 |
| **4. Media** | 1404 | 2 | 2 | 0/6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0.9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| **5. Military** | 657 | 3 | 3 | 0/14 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| **6. None or politics** | 11036 | 24 | 20 | 2/98 | 36 | 30 | 29 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 29 | 18 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 26 |
| **7. Other** | 3266 | 7 | 6 | 0/41 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| *Full sample* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  *Countries* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *136* | *145* | *33* | *112* | *38* | *24* | *26* | *41* | *16* | *113* | *32* |
|  *Leaders* | *40022* | *306* | *1517* | *3358* | *1028* | *31406* | *10787* | *29235* | *8616* | *5713* | *10360* | *11029* |  *4304* | *28534* | *11488* |

All data (except for the first column, *Leaders*) is pooled at the country level prior to calculating statistics. *M*=mean. *SD*=standard deviation. *Range*=minimum/maximum. *Apex*=most powerful one or two positions. *+10*=next ten most powerful. *Cab*=cabinet. *Court*=supreme or constitutional court. *Parl*=lower house of parliament. *Amer*=Americas. *MENA*=Middle East and North Africa. Numbers rounded to nearest integer except when *N*<1. This table replicates Table 8 using an imputed dataset, as described in the text.

### Table C5:

**Political Experience of World Leaders (imputed dataset)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Category* | \_\_\_\_\_\_SAMPLE\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_OFFICE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_WEALTH\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_REGION\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_REGIME\_ |
| *Sub-category* |  |  |  |  | *Apex* | *+10* | *Cab* | *Court* | *Parl* | *Rich* | *Poor* | *Africa* | *Amer* | *Asia* | *Europe* | *MENA* | *Demo* | *Auto* |
| *Statistic* | *Leaders* | *M* | *SD* | *Range* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* | *M* |
| **1. None** | 4039 | 10 | 8 | 0/51 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 12 |
| **2. Trade union** | 1049 | 3 | 2 | 0/12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| **3. Employers org** | 745 | 2 | 2 | 0/22 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| **4. Interest group** | 1534 | 4 | 4 | 0/26 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| **5. NGO/INGO** | 3969 | 11 | 11 | 0/69 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 10 |
| **6. Local govt** | 8151 | 19 | 11 | 0.6/61 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 17 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 19 | 18 |
| **7. MP/minister** | 8867 | 22 | 13 | 0/67 | 29 | 25 | 27 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 16 | 23 | 21 | 26 | 21 |  24 |
| **8. Partisan** | 11668 | 30 | 21 | 3/97 | 43 | 40 | 34 | 10 | 30 | 36 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 40 | 23 | 32 | 24 |
| *Full sample* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  *Countries* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *145* | *136* | *145* | *33* | *112* | *38* | *24* | *26* | *41* | *16* | *113* | *32* |
|  *Leaders* | *40022* | *306* | *1517* | *3358* | *1028* | *31406* | *10787* | *29235* | *8616* | *5713* | *10360* | *11029* |  *4304* | *28534* | *11488* |

All data (except for the first column, *Leaders*) is pooled at the country level prior to calculating statistics. *M*=mean. *SD*=standard deviation. *Range*=minimum/maximum. *Apex*=most powerful one or two positions. *+10*=next ten most powerful. *Cab*=cabinet. *Court*=supreme or constitutional court. *Parl*=lower house of parliament. *Amer*=Americas. *MENA*=Middle East and North Africa. Numbers rounded to nearest integer. This table replicates Table 9 using an imputed dataset, as described in the text.

1. Cape Verde and Malta are also included, though they fall slightly under the threshold. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. We plan to construct limited tests of inter-coder reliability in the future by enlisting multiple experts to code several speculative questions of this nature for the same country. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. All coding is contained in a consolidated database constructed with Drupal, a popular open-source Content Management Software (CMS), with MySQL as its database engine. This system provides the user-interface for coders to enter data and for end-users to view them on the website and download data if preferred. Data queries may be structured in various ways and may be restricted to particular countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. MPs signify lower house MPs in all countries except for Chile, where the upper house MPs are coded. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Extant work (e.g., Stigler 1976) suggests that population size explains much of the variance in the size of legislatures. When the membership of the legislature (logged) is regressed against population (logged), approximately 40% of the variance is explained. Larger countries tend to have larger legislatures, and hence a larger class of leaders as calculated by the GLP, though this is by no means the only factor at work. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)