Codebook:
Leader Survival Data
The post-1789 Version of Political Leaders through Time ("PLT")

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TERRITORY VARIABLES

In this section, we introduce the set of variables that describe each *territory* – its name (and alternate names), numeric code, GIS polygon, type (local unit, regional unit, country, colony, empire, confederation, dynastic conglomerate, stateless, tribe/chiefdom), relationship to other territories (if it is part of a superordinate entity), and region (Europe, Africa,…). Before beginning, several general clarifications are in order.

  All sorts of territories are contained in the PLT. Evidently, we are more concerned with larger, more enduring, and more powerful units. But there was no point in establishing a lower threshold for inclusion, as this would be difficult to define and to enforce.

  Instead, we differentiate among different types of territories with the *Territory type* variable (below). These territorial designations evidently overlap: cities lie within regions, regions lie within countries, and so forth. However, territories of the same type should be discrete (non-overlapping). For example, a latitude/longitude point ought to lie within one and only one country at a particular point in time.

  A basic principle is that political entities with different territorial jurisdictions (or effective control) receive different territorial ID codes. Jurisdictions may overlap, or they may be layered (as cities lie within regions and regions lie within countries), but they are nonetheless unique. We do not assign the same ID to differently sized territories. This means that in situations of civil war, camps controlling different territory must receive separate territory IDs, if they are coded at all. For example, if the US Confederacy is coded it must have a unique ID, separate from the United States.

  We recognize that there are plenty of disputed territories and poorly mapped territories, especially as one moves backward in time. Our project does not attempt to sort out these controversies; we simply follow conventional wisdom among historians.

  Within/without relationships are established with GIS polygons (for sizeable entities) and points (for small entities). Of course, we do not have comprehensive GIS codes for every territory. But we do have them for large entities and we hope to add to our collection so that coverage is comprehensive at some point in the future.

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

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

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

3. Territory name, first alternate

Variable tag: territorynamefirstalternate

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

    [text]

4. Territory name, second alternate

Variable tag: territorynamesecondalternate

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

    [text]

5. Territory code, continuous

Variable tag: v4exter_id **???**

Question: What is the continuous code of this territory?

Clarification: This primary territorial ID code emphasizes continuity. This is consistent with country units as defined by V-Dem (Coppedge et al. 2022), a protocol that we follow for the modern era.

More specifically, wherever there is a fair degree of territorial continuity, or where at least the capital or core of the territory remains the same, the territory retains the same code. The Ottoman Empire and Turkey, for example, receive the same primary code.

In cases where a state is vanquished, occupied, or collapsed for a relatively short period of time – e.g., some European states during the Napoleonic wars and the great wars of the twentieth century – we assume continuity as long as statehood is restored after the disruption.

In cases where multiple states are absorbed by a dominant state, we assign the same code to both units. For example, Prussia receives the same code as Germany.

In cases where multiple units are brought together peacefully into a larger unit and where there is a dominant previous unit that forms the core of the new state, we assign the same code to the previously dominant unit. For example, New South Wales receives the same code as Australia.

Likewise, where a state fragments into several states we assign the same code to a successor state if it is the dominant unit of the previous agglomeration. For example, Serbia receives the same code as Yugoslavia.

In cases where there is an interruption of state control, perhaps due to the dissolution of the state or foreign takeover, after which a state is reestablished over the same (or similar) territory, we assign the same code to both units if the interruption is less than 50 years.

However, where there are fundamental changes in governance and territory, we introduce separate territory codes. For example, we do not assume continuity between the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires, or Islamic Andalusia and Spain. Likewise, if there are a multitude states, none of which appears to be dominant or is in some way a continuation of the predecessor or successor state, we assign a new code. Colonies of New England each receive their own code, separate from the code assigned to the United States, for example.

    [numeric]

6. Territory type

Variable tag: territorytype

Question: What type of territory is this?

Clarification: Classify the territory into one of the following categories. Note that this field captures de facto status, and that a unit's classification may change over time. Note also that the same proper noun may refer to different units. E.g., "Britain (country)" and "Britain (empire)."

We recognize that these are not airtight categories and that there are borderline cases that are not easy to classify. However, some sort of ontology is required in order to sort the data in a preliminary fashion. Additional classifications may be added at a later date, or by end-users. We

may also wish to retain the classifications provided by GeaCron and EurAtlas as separate variables…

0. City/county (aka village, town, municipality, bishopric): A small, nonsovereign territory that serves as an administrative unit, is centered on an urban area (e.g.,, city or county seat), and does not constitute a region. (Eventually, we may want to distinguish cities and counties. But for now, this should be sufficient.)

1. Region (aka province, Type 1 admin unit): A first-order administrative unit within a country or colony.

2. Country (aka Type 2 admin unit): Sovereign unit whose component units are administered in a fairly uniform fashion and are not regarded as subordinate or inferior to the metropole. Leaders are not imposed or controlled by foreign entities and the polity is free to conduct foreign policy (within the scope of freely contracted agreements).

3. Colony (aka protectorate, dependency, aka Type 3 admin unit): Partially sovereign and partially incorporated into a larger unit (empire) that it did not (generally) freely join and (generally) cannot freely exit. A colony is not incorporated on an equal basis with other units within a larger entity. Leaders may be appointed by the metropole or chosen internally but subject to approval (de jure or de facto) of metropole. The metropole controls foreign policy. Does not include tributary states if they are essentially self-governing.

4. Empire: Sovereign polity, some of whose components are forcibly integrated and treated as different and subordinate to the metropole. Composed of colonies and perhaps also a country (the metropole).

5. Confederation: Composite unit composed of multiple countries who voluntarily join, and may exit freely. E.g., Holy Roman Empire, British Commonwealth, European Union.

6. Dynastic Conglomerate: An aggregate unit composed of multiple countries (type 2) that coordinate and compete on the basis of shared dynastic affiliation. E.g., Kiev-Rus, Mongols, Poland, Lithuania. Often a result of partible inheritance.

7. Stateless: No state form of political organization exists, or no evidence of such has been found.

8. Tribe/Chiefdom: A polity that is not subject to another entity (not a colony or dependency) but does not have a state-like form of organization and may not have a stable territory.

9. Misc: A residual category covering entities not falling into any of the previous categories, e.g., trading outposts, companies, castles.

7. Superordinate polity

Variable tag: superordinatepolity

Question: If this territory is a part of a larger polity, what is that larger polity?

Clarification: This larger polity need not contain the smaller polity through all historical eras. Often, contemporary superordinate polities are sufficient. For example, Mexico may be listed as the superordinate polity for Mexico even in periods prior to the founding of Mexico.

[text]

Note: This is important primarily for subnational units and colonies.

8. Region

Variable tag: region_id

Question: What region of the world does this territory belong to?

Clarification: If a territory stretches across more than one region, code the location of its core/capital.

0: Pacific: Hawaii, Tuvalu, et al.

1: Central/North Asia: Russia, Mongolia, the "stans"

2: East Asia

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

LEADER VARIABLES

This set of variables describes each leader, or in some cases an interregnum between leaders. A leader is defined loosely as someone who occupies a position at or near the apex of political power in a territory.

Separate observations (rows) for the same leader are required if that person's status changes along one of these dimensions: (a) Office type, (b) Office typology, or (c) Spell (dates of entry and exit). If a leader occupies the same office sequentially it is understood as the same spell and hence does not require a new observation.

1. Name (1)
Variable tag: name1
Question: What is the leader's name?
Clarification: Use the most common appellation.
[text]

2. Name (2)
Variable tag: name2
Question: What is the leader's name?
Clarification: Use an alternate appellation, if there is one.
[text]

3. Name (3)
Variable tag: name3
Question: What is the leader's name?
Clarification: Use an alternate appellation, if there is one.
[text]

4. Notes (Worldstatesmen)
Variable tag: notesworldstatesmen
Question: What explanatory notes does Worldstatesmen offer?
[text]

5. Leader code (TBA)
Variable tag: leadercode
Question: What is the numeric code for this leader?
Clarification: Assigning codes that uniquely identify individual leaders is work in progress, and will be implemented in future iterations of the data.
[numeric]

6. Interregnum

Variable tag: interregnum

Question: Is this an interregnum?

Clarification: Interregnum refers to a period in between officeholders, when no one occupies an office.

       0: No

       1: Yes (interregnum)

If 1, code only…

- Entry date
- Exit date
- Office title
- Office typology (based on the previous leader, prior to the interregnum)
- Office type (based on the previous leader, prior to the interregnum)

Note: If we don't code interregnums, we cannot distinguish between (a) missing information (a leader whose name is unknown or unrecorded), (b) a position that is temporarily abolished, and (c) a true interregnum.

7. Residency

Variable tag: residency

Question: Where does this ruler usually reside?

Clarification: This larger polity need not contain the smaller polity through all historical eras. Often, contemporary superordinate polities are sufficient. For example, Mexico may be listed as the superordinate polity for Mexico even in periods prior to the founding of Mexico.

       [text]

8. Entry date (day)

Variable tag: entrydateday

Question: On what day did the leader/interregnum begin?

Clarification: If day of month is known, enter number from 1-31. If not, leave blank.

       [numeric]

Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

9. Entry date (month)

Variable tag: entrydatemonth

Question: In what month did the leader/interregnum begin?

Clarification: If month is known, enter number from 1-12. If not, leave blank.

       [numeric]

Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

10. Entry date (year)

Variable tag: entrydateyear

Question: In what year did the leader/interregnum begin?

Clarification: If year is known, enter it. If not, leave blank.

       [numeric]

Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

Note: For sources that only show years in the Islamic calendar convert to the Gregorian calendar. Each year in the Islamic calendar generally falls across two years in the Gregorian calendar, choose the one where the Islamic year encompasses the 30th of June e.g. The year 935 (Islamic) should be converted to 1529 not 1528 as it does not contain 30th June 1528 but does contain 30th June 1529.

11. Entry date (year) (uncertainty)

Variable tag: entrydateyearuncertainty

Question: Is the answer to the previous question – Entry date (year) – highly uncertain?

      0: No (default)

      1: Yes

      2: Estimate (e.g., middle year within a range), avoiding overlapping tenures

Note: If there are multiple sources without a commanding source – code uncertain. If multiple sources that disagree on the year, but agree on the duration of the tenure, pick a source and code certain.

12. Exit date (day)

Variable tag: exitdateday

Question: On what day did the leader/interregnum end?

Clarification: If day of month is known, enter number from 1-31. If not, leave blank.

      [numeric]

Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

13. Exit date (month)

Variable tag: exitdatemonth

Question: In what month did the leader/interregnum end?

Clarification: If month is known, enter number from 1-12. If not, leave blank.

      [numeric]

Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

14. Exit date (year)

Variable tag: exitdateyear

Question: In what year did the leader/interregnum end?

Clarification: If year is known, enter it. If not, leave blank.

      [numeric]

Principal source(s): Worldstatesmen.

Note: For sources that only show years in the Islamic calendar convert to the Gregorian calendar. Each year in the Islamic calendar generally falls across two years in the Gregorian calendar, choose the one where the Islamic year encompasses the 30th of June e.g. The year 935 (Islamic) should be converted to 1529 not 1528 as it does not contain 30th June 1528 but does contain 30th June 1529.

15. Exit date (year) (uncertainty)

Variable tag: exitdateyearuncertainty

Question: Is the answer to the previous question – Exit date (year) – highly uncertain?

      0: No (default)

      1: Yes

      2: Estimate (e.g., middle year within a range), avoiding overlapping tenures

Note: If there are multiple sources without a commanding source – code uncertain. If multiple sources that disagree on the year, but agree on the duration of the tenure, pick a source and code certain.

16. Spell

Variable tag: spell

Question: If this leader occupies an office on multiple occasions, with interruptions, what is the current spell?

Clarification: This refers to discontinuous spells – when someone serves in between or there is an interregnum.

[numeric]
Sources: Worldstatesmen.

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

18. Office typology
Variable tag: officetypology
Question: What type of office is this?
Clarification: This typology is based on the (a) selection and (b) function of leaders rather than titles, though titles are often a good clue to the latter.

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

19. Office typology (uncertainty)
Variable tag: officetypologyuncertainty
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
    0: No (default)
    1: Yes

20. Office type
Variable tag: officetype
Question: What type of office is this?
Clarification: Consider the office as it is usually employed (not the particular strengths/weaknesses of particular leaders). We are primarily concerned with influence over policy decisions, e.g.,

fiscal policy and foreign policy. If influence differs across policy areas, the de facto leader is identified by considering decisions over foreign policy. If influence differs across geographical areas of the polity, we consider as the leader the person that is most influential in parts of the country that make up about half, or more, of the population. If no single person is the most influential in such an area of the country, we consider as the leader the person that is the most influential in the capital of the polity.

0: The only Head of State in the polity, who also functions as the de facto leader of the polity

1: The only Head of State in the polity, but who does not function as the de facto leader of the polity

2: One of several Heads of State in the polity, who also functions as the de facto leader of the polity

3: One of several Heads of State in the polity, but who does not function as the de facto leader of the polity

4: The person is not a Head of State, but still functions as the de facto leader of the polity, i.e., Head of Government

5: The person is not a Head of State, but still functions as one of several de facto leaders of the polity, e.g. one of several Heads of Government

6: One of several Heads of State in the polity, but still functions as one of several de facto leaders of the polity, i.e. Joint monarchs

7: The only Head of State in the polity, who also functions as one of several de facto leaders of the polity, i.e. one of several Heads of Government

8: The person is not a Head of State and does not function as the de facto leader of the polity (e.g., chief advisor, chief of staff)

Instructions: If Office type is coded 0-7, please code all the following questions in the codebook. If Leader type is coded 8, please code only name, title, year of birth, year of death and female for this individual.

Note: Regents should be coded as Head of Government.

21. Office type (uncertainty)
Variable tag: officetypeuncertainty
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?

0: No (default)

1: Yes

22. Relationship to previous leaders
Variable tag: relationshiptopreviousleader
Question: Is the leader related to previous holders of this office?
Clarification: "Related" refers to family relationships of marriage, blood, or adoption. Please follow dynastic rules as set forth in the country you are coding.

0: Unrelated to any previous holder of this office (the default option, if there is no evidence of 1 or 2 or for founders of a new polity)

1: Related to the preceding holder of this office

2: Related to a holder of this office prior to the preceding officeholder (assumed if a member of the same dynasty)

3: Adopted son/daughter or son/daughter in law (not related by blood).

Note: This question seems more tractable than LEADID from Archigos. Option 2 allows us to distinguish new dynasties from restorations.

23. Relationship to previous leaders (uncertainty)
Variable tag: relationshiptopreviousleaderunce
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?

0: No (default)
1: Yes

24. Relationship to immediate predecessor

Variable tag: relationshiptoimmediatepredec

Question: What is the leader's relationship to the previous holder of this office?

Clarification: "Related" refers to family relationships of marriage or blood, not adopted sons/daughters.

0: Unrelated to the previous holder of this office (the only option if 1 is not selected for "relationship to previous leaders(s)".
1: Son or daughter
2: Brother or sister
3: Other (indicate relationship in next question)

Instructions: If there has been at least two regents in the office sequentially, i.e. immediate predecessor is also a regent, please refer to the last effective/established/non-regent leader as immediate predecessor. In case of a regency during war campaign, infancy or illness of an elderly leader, predecessor refers to the leader of concurrent spell, who is still alive and in office but cannot perform his/her duties effectively.

25. Relationship to immediate predecessor (text)

Variable tag: relationshiptoimmediate_text

Question: What is the leader's relationship to the previous holder of this office?

Clarification: Answer only if the answer to the previous question is Other.

[text]

26. Dynasty

Variable tag: dynasty

Question: What is the name of the dynasty or house that the leader belongs to?

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

[text]

Sources: Worldstatesmen.

27. Dynasty code

Variable tag: dynastycode

Question: What is the code of the dynasty or house that the leader belongs to?

Clarifications: Construct a code from (a) the territory code and (b) the dynasty, separated by underscore.

[text]

Sources: Worldstatesmen.

28. Territory of origin

Variable tag: territoryoforigin

Question: What is the leader's territory of origin?

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

[territory code]

29. Territory of origin (uncertainty)
Variable tag: countryoforiginuncertainty
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
> 0: No (default)
> 1: Yes

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

Sources: Worldstatesmen.

31. Partisan (uncertainty)
Variable tag: partisanuncertainty
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
> 0: No (default)
> 1: Yes

32. Party name
Variable tag: partyname
Question: What party or faction is the leader affiliated with (if any)?
> [text]

Sources: Worldstatesmen.

33. Party name (uncertainty)
Variable tag: partynameuncertainty
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
> 0: No (default)
> 1: Yes

34. Birth year
Variable tag: birthyear
Question: In what year was the leader born?
> [date – year only]

Sources: Worldstatesmen.

Note: For sources that only show years in the Islamic calendar convert to the Gregorian calendar. Each year in the Islamic calendar generally falls across two years in the Gregorian calendar, choose the one where the Islamic year encompasses the 30th of June e.g. The year 935 (Islamic) should be converted to 1529 not 1528 as it does not contain 30th June 1528 but does contain 30th June 1529.

35. Birth year (uncertainty)
Variable tag: birthyearuncertainty
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
> 0: No (default)

1: Yes

36. Death year
Variable tag: deathyear
Question: In what year did leader die?
[date – year only]
Sources: Worldstatesmen.

Note: For sources that only show years in the Islamic calendar convert to the Gregorian calendar. Each year in the Islamic calendar generally falls across two years in the Gregorian calendar, choose the one where the Islamic year encompasses the 30th of June e.g. The year 935 (Islamic) should be converted to 1529 not 1528 as it does not contain 30th June 1528 but does contain 30th June 1529.

37. Death year (uncertainty)
Variable tag: deathyearuncertainty
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

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

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

40. Appointment in practice (uncertainty)
Variable tag: appointmentinpracticeuncerta
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
      0: No (default)
      1: Yes

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

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

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

44. Selection by legislature in practice (uncertainty)
Variable tag: selectionbylegislatureuncertain

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

45. Exit
Variable tag: exit
Question: How did the leader leave office?
Clarification: Code by numerical (Archigos) code *and*, where applicable, letter code (so, 1a, 2b, 5c, etc). If information for the letter code is not available, leave blank and only use the numerical code.

   (Instructions from the Archigos codebook) Removal from office is coded as "Regular" when the leader is removed in accordance with explicit rules or established conventions of his or her particular country. Examples of "Regular" removal include voluntary retirement, term limits and defeat in elections. Removal from office is coded as "Irregular" when the leader was removed in contravention of explicit rules and established conventions. Most "Irregular" removals from office are done by domestic forces. "Irregular" removal from office is overwhelmingly the result of the threat or use of force as exemplified in coups, (popular) revolts and assassinations.

   Note that assassinations are coded as removal by irregular means. Assassinations may or may not have a clear political motivation, and we prefer to make no judgments about the "real" intention behind assassinations.

   "Foreign" removal should only include cases where a foreign state directly removes a leader, for example through invasion or kidnapping. In particular, cases where someone is seen as orchestrating a removal of a leader through a coup carried out by domestic forces (for example, Allende or Mossadeq) are not coded as foreign removal, but exit=="Irregular".

     1: By regular procedures
       a. Abdicated/retired (voluntarily, but NOT due to ill health)
       b. Other regular exit (e.g., term limits or defeat in election)
       c. Transition to another office type/typology (by regular procedures)
     2: Death by natural causes
       a. Died (of disease or accident) on campaign in civil war
       b. Died (of disease or accident) on campaign in foreign war
       c. Died of other natural causes
     3: Retired due to ill health
     4: Suicide
     5: By irregular procedures
       a. Deposed by domestic actors
       b. Assassinated or forced suicide
       c. Died in battle in civil war
       d. Died in battle in foreign war
       e. Transition to another office type/typology (by irregular procedures)
     6. Through deposition by a foreign state
     7. Unknown
     8. Still in office

Note: If separate observations (rows) for the same leader are required due to the change of (a) Office type and/or (b) Office typology, 1b - "other regular exit" option applies for the exit from the first spell.

46. Exit (uncertainty)
Variable tag: exituncertainty
Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
      0: No (default)

1: Yes