

Julian L. Garritzmann, Leonce Röth, and Hanna Kleider:

Policy-making in Multi-Level Systems:

Ideology, Authority, and Education

Comparative Political Studies

Online Appendix III: Regional Level Governments Database

Regional Level Governments Database

Regional governments are rarely studied in a comparative way and therefore we provide information on our government conceptualization with a short description of subnational governments. In the easiest case regional governments reign without any powerful checks and balances and we can perceive them as the primary and solely locus of power. However, in some countries regional political systems resemble presidential systems and the concept of divided governments is of importance. Government ideology measures are constructed by using the relative seat share of regional cabinet parties as a weight for their ideological position on the state-market dimension (see Röth 2017 for the measurement of the state-market dimensions). We additionally use alternative ideology scales such as the RILE (Laver and Budge 1992) or a country-specific procedure developed by Franzmann and Kaiser (2006).

Australia

States and Self-Governing Territories, n=7	Nuts-Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia	-	Formally the Governor is head of the executive and governors are appointed by the Queen (only in the States). However, in practice they only act on the advice of State Premiers and Chief Ministers (in the case of Australian Capital Territory). Premiers are appointed by governors if they command a simple majority of the votes in the State legislature. The Chief Minister is appointed by the administrator.	Executive Council	Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly as well as a Legislative Council (Upper House). Unicameral exceptions: Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, Queensland. Legislative Assemblies of ACT and Northern Territory lack the full power of a state legislature. For example, legislation passed by the Assembly can still be overridden by Australian Commonwealth legislation under the Territories Self-Government Legislation Amendment (Disallowance and Amendment of Laws) Act 2011 (see also section 'reforms').	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed by Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

Belgium

Communities, n=3	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Flemish Community, French Community, German-Speaking Community	German-Speaking Community = Nuts III; others not classified	The Governor is Appointed by a majority of the Community Parliament.	Government	Parliament (Flemish speaking parliamentarians from the Flemish regional parliament as well as from Brussels are automatically part of the parliament of the Flemish Language Community. The same holds true for French speaking representatives of the Walloon regional parliament.	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed by Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

Italy

Regions, n=20	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Autonomous Regions: Sardinia, Sicily, Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, Aosta Valley, Friuli-Venezia Giulia. Regions with ordinary status: Abruzzo, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Molise, Piedmont, Tuscany, Umbria, Veneto	Nuts II	Governor (Presidente della Giunta Regionale) or President (Presidente della Regione) The governor is directly elected. Exceptions are Aosta Valley and Trentino-Alto, where he/she is chosen by the regional council. The head of the executive was elected by majority of the Regional Council until 1999. Since 1999 head of regional governments are directly elected.	Regional government (Giunta Regionale)	Regional council (Consiglio Regionale), Sicilian Regional Assembly in Sicily (Assemblea Regionale Siciliana) or Council of the Valley in Valle D'Aosta (Consiglio della Valle).	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

Japan

Prefectures (Todōfuken), n=47	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Aichi, Akita, Aomori,, Chiba,, Ehime, Fukui, Fukuoka, Fukushima, Gifu, Gunma, Hiroshima,, Hokkaido, Hyōgo, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, Iwate, Kagawa, Kagoshima, Kanagawa, Kōchi, Kumamoto, Kyoto, Mie, Miyagi, Miyazaki, Nagano, Nagasaki, Nara, Niigata, Ōita, Okayama, Okinawa, Osaka, Saga, Saitama, Shiga, Shimane, Shizuoka	-	Governor (Chiji, directly elected).	government	Assembly (Gikai)	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed by Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

Spain

Autonomous communities and two autonomous cities, n=19	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, Balearic Islands, Basque Country, Canary Islands, Cantabria, Castile and León, Castile–La Mancha, Catalonia, Community of Madrid, Extremadura, Galicia, La Rioja, Navarra, Murcia, Valencian Community, Ceuta, Melilla	Nuts II	President (usually appointed by an absolute majority of the plenary session in the parliament and approved by the King).	Government Council. It has different names in the communities. Generalitat (in Valencia and Catalonia), Junta General (Asturias), Xunta (in Galicia) Government or Junta (other communities)	Parliament	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed by Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

Switzerland

Cantons, =26	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Aargau, Appenzell, Ausserrhoden, Appenzell, Innerrhoden, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Landschaft, Bern, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Graubünden, Jura, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Nidwalden, Obwalden, Schaffhausen, Schwyz, Solothurn, St., Gallen, Thurgau, Ticino, Uri, Valais, Vaud, Zug, Zürich	Nuts III	President of the Executive Council (Regierungsrat). However, principles of collegiality and rotation assign the President a role as a primus inter pares.	Direct election of the Executive Council (Regierungsrat). The Executive council uses the principle of collegiality with rotating positions.	Grand Council, Cantonal Council, Landrat or Parliament	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

United Kingdom

Countries, =4	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales	The countries are not part of the Nuts	First Minister (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland), Secretary of State for education (England, led by MP's with the partisan affiliation of the UK governing party). Approved by the regional parliament.	Cabinet Minister (Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). England has no formal government and we selected the department for education as an equivalent body.	Parliament; National Assembly of Wales	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

Austria

States (Bundesländer), n=9	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Styria, Tyrol, Carinthia, Salzburg, Vorarlberg, Burgenland	Nuts II	Governor (Landeshauptmann, Landeshauptfrau). Appointed by the State Council (Landtag).	State Government (Landesregierung)	State Council (Landtag)	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

Norway

Counties (Fylker), n=19	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Østfold, Akershus, Oslo, Hedmark, Oppland, Buskerud, Vestfold, Telemark, Aust-Agder, Vest-Agder, Rogaland, Hordaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Møre og Romsdal, Sør-Trøndelag, Nord-Trøndelag, Nordland, Troms, Finnmark, Svalbard	Nuts III	County Mayor (Fylkesordfører). The Mayor is appointed by the County Council (Fylkesting). There is also County Governor (Fylkesmannen) appointed by the King in the national cabinet meeting and serves as a supervisor (prefect). Governors have no influence on education.	County Council (Fylkesting)	County Council (Fylkesting)	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed by Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

Denmark

Counties (Amter) until 2006, n=16; Regions, n=5 plus Greenland and Faroer Islands	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
<p><i>Counties:</i> Copenhagen Municipality, Frederiksberg Municipality, Copenhagen, Frederiksborg, Roskilde, West Zealand, Storstrøm, Funen, South Jutland, Vejle, Ringkjøbing, Viborg, North Jutland, Aarhus, Bornholm.</p> <p><i>Regions:</i> Hovedstaden, Midtjylland, Nordjylland, Sjælland, Syddanmark</p>	Regions (Nuts II), Amter (Nuts III)	<p><i>Counties:</i> County Mayor (<i>Amtsborgmester</i>) appointed by the County Council.</p> <p><i>Regions:</i> Regional Council Chairman (<i>Regionsrådsformand</i>) elected by the Regional Council.</p> <p>Faroe Islands and Greenland have a Prime Minister appointed by a majority of the Parliament. Both have an additional High Commissioner, appointed by the Queen.</p>	<p><i>Counties:</i> County Council</p> <p><i>Regions:</i> Executive Committee (Forretningsudvalget).</p> <p>Faroe Islands and Greenland have a government.</p>	<p>County Council (<i>Amtsrådet</i>), Regional Council (<i>Regionsråd</i>).</p> <p>Parliament: Faroe Islands (<i>Løgting</i>) and Greenland (<i>Inatsisartut</i>).</p>	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed by Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

Sweden

Regions (Län), n=21	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Stockholm, Uppsala, Södermanland, Östergötland, Jönköping, Kronoberg, Kalmar, Gotland, Blekinge, Skåne, Halland, Västra Götaland, Värmland, Örebro, Västmanland, Dalarna, Gävleborg, Västernorrland, Jämtland, Västerbotten, Norrbotten	Nuts III, Nuts II is used for eight so called Riksomraden (national areas without competencies).	Governor (Landshövding) appointed by the national government. Usually, governors can be associated to specific parties on the national level.	County Administrative Board (Länsstyrelsen)	County Council (Landsting).	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed by Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

USA

States, n=50	Nuts- Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming	-	Governor. The Governor is directly elected.	Usually plural executives with different organizational forms across the states.	Lower House (legislature, general assembly, legislative assembly or general court) as well as upper house (senate) (Nebraska is an exemption, having no lower house)	The governors position is measured by ideal points for the party in the senate or the lower house (see Shor & McCarty (2011)).	1990-2010

Canada

Provinces, n=10; Territories, n=3

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador, Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nunavut	-	Premier, usually the head of the party with the most seats in the Legislative Assembly. The Lieutenant Governor or the Commissioner is the representative of the Federal Government without considerable powers.	Government	Legislative Assembly, House of Assembly (in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and Labrador), National Assembly (in Quebec)	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010
--	---	--	------------	---	--	-----------

Germany

States (Bundesländer), n=16	Nuts-Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Baden-Württemberg, Bayern, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thüringen	Nuts I	Minister-President (Ministerpräsident). Appointed the State Diet or Senate.	Cabinet	State Diet (Landtag), Senate (Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg)	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

France

Regions (Regions; excluding Guyane, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion)
n=22

Regions (Regions; excluding Guyane, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion) n=22	Nuts-Classification	Head of Executive	Executive	Elected Legislative Body	Ideology	Time Span
Alsace, Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Centre, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse, Franche-Comte, Haute-Normandie, Ile De France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Lorraine, Midi-Pyrenees, Nord-Pas-De-Calais, Pays De La Loire, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes, Provence-Alpes-Cote D'Azur, Rhone-Alpes	Nuts II	President elected by the regional council.	Cabinet	Council Régional	CMP (closest national match; Volkens et al.). Transformed Röth (2017; 2018).	1990-2010

References

- Röth, L. (2017, June). Equivalence presupposes validity. Toward comparable party positions on the market dimension. In EPSA Conference (pp. 22-24).
- Röth, L. (2018). Political parties and the market. Towards a Comparable Assessment of Market Liberalism (Doctoral dissertation, Universität zu Köln).
- Shor, B., & McCarty, N. (2011). The ideological mapping of American legislatures. *American Political Science Review*, 530-551.