The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2013 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institutional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects "Die Handlungsspielräume des Nationalstaates" and "Critical junctures. An international comparison" directed by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 36 democratic OECD and/or EU-member countries for the period of 1960 to 2013. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods.\(^1\) The data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time-series analyses.

The present data set combines and replaces the earlier versions “Comparative Political Data Set I” (data for 23 OECD countries from 1960 onwards) and the “Comparative Political Data Set III” (data for 36 OECD and/or EU member states from 1990 onwards). A variable has been added to identify former CPDS I countries.

For additional detailed information on the composition of government in the 36 countries, please consult the “Supplement to the Comparative Political Data Set – Government Composition 1960-2013”, available on the CPDS website.

The Comparative Political Data Set contains some additional demographic, socio- and economic variables. However, these variables are not the major concern of the project and are thus limited in scope. For more in-depth sources of these data, see the online databases of the OECD, Eurostat or AMECO.

When using data from this data set, please quote both the data set and, where appropriate, the original source. Please quote this data set as:


Last updated: 2015-08-04

\(^1\) Political data are not collected for non-democratic periods and thus missing for Greece during the period 1968-1973; for Portugal until 1975; Spain until 1976; Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia until 1989; Poland until 1990; Estonia and Lithuania until 1991; Latvia and Slovenia until 1992; and missing for Croatia until 1999. Political data collection in Malta starts in 1966 after its independence in 1964.
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VARIABLE LIST

1. General variables

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>Year of observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>Country names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countrys</td>
<td>Country code numbers: 1 Australia, 2 Austria, 3 Belgium, 4 Bulgaria, 5 Canada, 6 Croatia, 7 Cyprus (Greek part), 8 Czech Republic, 9 Denmark, 10 Estonia, 11 Finland, 12 France, 13 Germany, 14 Greece, 15 Hungary, 16 Iceland, 17 Ireland, 18 Italy, 19 Japan, 20 Latvia, 21 Lithuania, 22 Luxembourg, 23 Malta, 24 Netherlands, 25 New Zealand, 26 Norway, 27 Poland, 28 Portugal, 29 Romania, 30 Slovakia, 31 Slovenia, 32 Spain, 33 Sweden, 34 Switzerland, 35 United Kingdom, 36 USA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>iso</td>
<td>International Standard for country codes: ISO 3166-1 code (ALPHA-3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso3n</td>
<td>International Standard for country codes: ISO 3166-1 numeric code (numeric-3).</td>
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<tr>
<td>cpds1</td>
<td>Dummy variable with value 1 for former “Comparative Political Data Set I” countries, covering 23 OECD countries starting in 1960.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poco</td>
<td>Dummy variable with value 1 for post-communist countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>Dummy variable with value 1 for member states of the European Union (since year of accession).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emu</td>
<td>Dummy variable with value 1 for member states of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) of the European Union (since year of accession).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

1. For former communist countries, as well as for Greece, Portugal and Spain, political data were gathered starting with the first free elections. For Cyprus, data begin in 1990. For Malta, political data were gathered starting with the first election after its independence.

2. Germany: Data up to the end of 1990 are for the Federal Republic of Germany before reunification only (West Germany); unless otherwise indicated, data cover all of Germany from 1991 onwards.
2. Governments

Note:
For detailed information on government data (party composition, reshuffles, duration, reason for termination and the type of government) please consult the “Supplement to the Comparative Political Data Set – Government Composition” available on the Comparative Political Data Set website.

gov_right1 Government composition: cabinet posts of right-wing parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations primarily based on Schmidt and Beyer (1992); from 1991 on from the political data published in the European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues). For details see Appendix 1, for the classification of parties into “left”, “centre” or “right” parties see Appendix 2.

gov_cent1 Government composition: cabinet posts of centre parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable ‘gov_right1’.

gov_left1 Government composition: cabinet posts of social democratic and other left parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable ‘gov_right1’.

Notes:
1. Due to independents in government or non-partisan/technocratic governments, the calculations of ‘gov_right1’, ‘gov_cent1’ and ‘gov_left1’ do not always add up to 100 percent.
2. In countries where the democratic transition started later than in 1960, the calculations of government composition in the first year do not start on the 1st January. Instead, calculations start with the investiture date of the first democratic government. Thus the variables can still add up to 100 percent.

gov_party Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index): (1) hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties (gov_left1=0), (2) dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties (0<gov_left1<=33.33), (3) balance of power between left and right (33.33<gov_left1<66.67), (4) dominance of social-democratic and other left parties (66.67<=gov_left1<100), (5) hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties (gov_left=100).
Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94 and Italy 2012 (full technocratic governments).
Source: Own calculations according to Schmidt (1992).

Notes:
1. Where the sum of ‘gov_left’, ‘gov_cent’ and ‘gov_right’ is not equal to 100 percent due to independents, the boundaries for the three groups were recalculated for the codes (2), (3) and (4) by taking the sum of the given entries as 100 percent. For example, Portugal 2005:
gov_right + gov_cent + gov_left = 61.12.
The total of 61.12 percent is the basis for the calculation of the new boundaries. 61.12/3 = 20.37 is in this case the new boundary for the lower third, replacing 33.3 percent. 20.37*2 = 40.75 would be the new boundary for the upper third, replacing
66.6 percent. As gov_left = 42.64, which is a higher value than the boundary for the upper third (=40.75), a (4) was entered.

gov_new New ideological composition of cabinet: (0) no change, (1) change: if cabinet ideological composition (gov_party) changed from last to present year. 
Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94 and Italy 2012 (full technocratic governments). 
Source: Own calculations based on the variable ‘gov_party’.

gov_gap ‘Ideological gap’ between new and old cabinets. The gap is calculated as the difference of the index value (gov_party) between the incoming and the outgoing governments. For an example, see the note below. 
Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94, Italy 2012 (full technocratic governments) and first years of countries with democratic transition later than 1960. 
Source: Own calculations based on the variable ‘gov_party’.

Note: 
1. How to calculate ‘gov_gap’ (an example): The cabinet in Australia in 1996 is coded (2) for the variable ‘gov_party’ (dominance of right- and centre parties). As in 1995, the government of Australia had a hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties, coded (5) for the variable ‘gov_party’, the value for ‘gov_gap’ in 1996 would thus be (-3), calculated as the difference in the ideologies of the outgoing (2) and the incoming governments (5).

gov_chan Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons, (d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (e) lack of parliamentary support, (f) intervention by the head of state, or (g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties) (Woldendorp/Keman/Budge 2000: 16-17)]. 
Missing: None. 

gov_right2 Government composition: relative power position of right-wing parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year. 
Missing: None. 
Source: See variable ‘gov_right1’.

gov_cent2 Government composition: relative power position of centre parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year. 
Missing: None. 
Source: See variable ‘gov_right1’.

gov_left2 Government composition: relative power position of social democratic and other left parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in
percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year. 

Missing: None.  
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

Notes:  
1. Changes in the composition of the parliament are not entered until there has been a change in government.  
2. For some calculations the total weight does not amount to 100 percent due to non-partisan/technocratic governments in office.

gov_right3 Government support: parliamentary seat share of right-wing parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.  
Missing: None.  
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

gov_cent3 Government support: parliamentary seat share of centre parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.  
Missing: None.  
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

gov_left3 Government support: parliamentary seat share of social democratic and other left parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.  
Missing: None.  
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

Note:  
1. Changes in the composition of the parliament are not entered until there has been a change in government.

gov_sup Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.  
Missing: none.  
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

gov_type Type of government based on the following classification:  
(1) Single-party majority government:  
One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority [>50.0%].  
(2) Minimal winning coalition:  
All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0%].  
(3) Surplus coalition:  
Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0%].  
(4) Single-party minority government:  
The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [≤50.0%].  
(5) Multi-party minority government:  
The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [≤50.0%].  
(6) Caretaker government:  
Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
(7) Technocratic government:

*Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.*

**Period covered:** 1960-2013.

**Missing:** None.


**Notes:**
1. The indicator refers to the type of government that was in office for the longest period each year.
2. Caretaker governments are governments which should simply maintain the status quo (Golder 2010: 4). Mostly the ministers of such governments, including the prime minister, belong to a specific party. However, in a few cases the governments consist of nonpartisan technocratic ministers. We still code these governments as caretaker governments as long as their mandate does not exceed the remit "to mind the shop".
3. Based on McDonnell and Valbruzzi (2014: 11), we define a technocratic government as a government which is led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo. In a few cases, only the minority of ministers are technocrats. However, as long as the first and third criterion (technocratic prime minister and mandate to change the status quo) are fulfilled, we still code these governments as technocratic. Following McDonnell and Valbruzzi (2014: 4) we classify a prime minister as a being a technocrat if „at the time of his/her appointment to government, he/she: (1) has never held public office under the banner of a political party; (2) is not a formal member of any party; (3) is said to possess recognized non-party political expertise which is directly relevant to the role occupied in government“ (McDonnel and Valbruzzi 2014: 4-5).
4. If a single party’s seat share is exactly 50%, we code the government as a single party minority government. If two governmental parties possess combined 50% of the seat share we code the government as a multi party minority government. If the government consists of three parties where the two biggest ones hold 50% of the seat share we code the government as a minimal winning coalition one.
5. Sister parties count as one party for the classification of the type of government (for example the CDU and CSU in Germany).
6. We classify the governments of Cyprus and the United States continuously as single party majority governments due to the countries’ presidential system.

### 3. Elections

**elect**

Date of election of national parliament (lower house). (If there were two elections in a year, the date of the second is given).

**Period covered:** 1960-2013.

**Missing:** None.

**Source:** European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues); Mackie & Rose (1991); Bugajski (2002); Keesing’s Archive; Parliaments and governments database (http://www.parlgov.org/explore); Parline database (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlineresearch.asp).

**Note:**
1. For former communist countries the entries generally start with the year when the first free elections were held. An exception is the inclusion of the 1990 Slovenian elections.
Although at the time of these elections, Slovenia was still part of the Yugoslav federation, the significance of the decisions taken by the Parliament formed after these elections has led some authors to consider them “founding elections” (e.g. Klingemann et al. 2000). The elections of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia 1990 and 1992 are included as well since the Czech and the Slovakian parts of the Federation voted separately for their own candidates. The 1992 elections produced the Parliaments which ruled after the two countries peacefully separated on 1st January 1993.

2. Greece 2012: From the two elections in 2012 (06. May and 17. June), only the results of the second one on 17. June are entered.

vturn Voter turnout in election.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable ‘elect’.

social1 Share of votes of the party classified as ‘social1’.

social2 Share of votes of the party classified as ‘social2’.

Missing: None.
Source: See variable ‘elect’. Parties are classified based on Lane, McKay and Newton (1997). For details about the classification and the period covered for each country, see the Appendix 3.

As a general rule, we include data on votes and seats for a party if it reached at least 2% of the vote share in an election. If it did not reach that threshold, data for this party was not entered for this election (neither on votes nor on seats); rather it received a zero (see Appendix 3).

List of party family labels:
social1-social8, leftsoc1-leftsoc5, comm1-comm4, postcom1, agrarian1-agrarian3, conserv1-conserv6, relig1-relig7, liberal1-liberal8, protest1-protest5, green1-green3, ethnic1-ethnic4, right1-right5, regio1, femin1, monarch1, person1, pension1-pension2, nonlbl1-nonlbl2, allia1-allia3, others.

Notes:
1. For Italy (1993-2005), Germany, Lithuania and New Zealand (since 1994), the share of votes represents the share of votes received on party lists (proportional part of the electoral system). For the parallel system of Japan, the percentage of votes represents the mean of votes in single-seats districts and in proportional representation constituencies.
2. Slovenia 1996-2006: The National Assembly also includes two seats (one seat each) reserved for the Italian and Hungarian minorities (ethnic1 and ethnic2) that are only elected by members of those minorities.
3. ‘others’ and ‘sothers’ are residual categories. They cover the difference of entries on votes or seats of the sum of all other categories compared to 100 percent.
4. In bicameral systems, data is taken for the lower house.

ssocial1 Share of seats in parliament for the party classified as ‘social1’.

ssocial2 Share of seats in parliament for the party classified as ‘social2’.

Missing: None.
Source: See variable ‘elect’. Parties are classified based on Lane, McKay and Newton (1997). For details about the classification and the period covered for each country, see the Appendix 3.

As a general rule, we include data on votes and seats for a party if it reached at least 2% of the vote share in an election. If it did not reach that
List of party family labels:
ssocial1-ssocial8, sleftsoc1-sleftsoc5, scomm1-scomm4, spostcom1, sagrarian1-sagrarian3, sconserv1-sconserv6, srelig1-srelig7, sliberal1-sliberal8, sprotest1-sprotest5, sgreen1-sgreen3, sethnic1-sethnic4, sright1-sright5, sfemin1, smonarch1, sperson1, spension1-spension2, snonlbl1-snonlbl2, salia1-salia3, sothers.

Note:
1. In bicameral systems, data is taken for the lower house.

womenpar Percentage of women in parliaments. Entries refer to the composition of the parliament at the end of the corresponding year.
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (1995, 1997); Inter-Parliamentary Union Homepage (http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif-arc.htm)
(Downloaded: 2015-06-01).

Note:
1. In bicameral systems, data is taken for the lower house.
2. Croatia 2003: Data corresponds to the month of November.

4. Party system

Note:
1. For the calculation of party system indicators, the vote and seat shares of independents and very small parties grouped under the category 'others' were neglected. The construction of the indices is such that independents and very small parties tend to be ignored, because parties are weighted by their vote/seat shares (see also Lijphart 2012: 73, footnote 7).

rae_ele Index of electoral fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968):

$$ rae_{\text{ele}} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} v_i^2, $$

where $v_i$ is the share of votes for party $i$ and $m$ the number of parties (without the category 'others'). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).
Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations.

rae_leg Index of legislative fractionalization of the party system according to the formula proposed by Rae (1968):

$$ rae_{\text{leg}} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} s_i^2, $$

where $s_i$ is the share of seats for party $i$ and $m$ the number of parties (without the category 'sothers'). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).
Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations.
**Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013**

**effpar_ele** Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula \[N_2\] proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979). The effective number of parties uses the same information as the Rae-Index and is calculated from this index as follows: \[ effpar_{ele} = 1 / (1 - rae_{ele}) \]

Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations.

**effpar_leg** Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula \[N_2\] proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979). The effective number of parties uses the same information as the Rae-Index and is calculated from this index as follows: \[ effpar_{leg} = 1 / (1 - rae_{leg}) \]

Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations.

**dis_abso** Index of absolute disproportionality. For example, a score of 1 means that on the seats level there is, on average, one (effective) party less than on the votes level. 'Absolute' refers to the calculation of the differences between the effective number of parties in elections and parliaments without taking the fractionalization of the party system into account. The more fractionalized a party system, the greater the likelihood – ceteris paribus – of high values of dis_abso.

The index is calculated as follows:
\[ dis_{abso} = effpar_{ele} - effpar_{leg} \]

Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations.

**dis_rel** Index of relative disproportionality. This index is weighted by the total number of parties on the votes level. It is calculated as follows:
\[ dis_{rel} = (effpar_{ele} - effpar_{leg}) / effpar_{ele} \]

Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations.

**dis_gall** Index of disproportionality according to the formula [least squares] proposed by Gallagher (1991). Calculated as follows:
\[ dis_{gall} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (v_i - s_i)^2} \]

where \[ v_i \] is the share of votes for party \( i \), \( s_i \) is the share of seats for party \( i \) and \( m \) the number of parties

Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations.
5. Institutions

The variables 'lfirst' to 'lbank' come from Lijphart (2012: 305-309). They concern two dimensions of consensus democracies. The value for the period 1945-2010 is entered in 1960; the value for the period 1981-2010 is entered in 1981. For definition of the variables, see Lijphart (2012). The index of central bank independence ('lbank') covers only the periods 1945-1994 and 1981-1994. The first years analyzed vary by country (for further information see Lijphart 2012: 49).

(lfirst) First (executives-parties) dimension
(lsec) Second (federal-unitary) dimension
(lef) Effective number of parliamentary parties
(lmin) Minimal winning one-party cabinets (%)
(lexe) Index of executive dominance
(lids) Index of disproportionality (%)
(lint) Index of interest group pluralism
(lfed) Index of federalism
(lbic) Index of bicameralism
(lirid) Index of constitutional rigidity
(ljud) Index of judicial review
(lbank) Index of central bank independence

Missing: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.

(lfirstp) Lijphart’s first dimension. Time-variant proxy variable (for details see Appendix 5).
Source: Own calculations.
Period covered: See variable ‘lfirstp’.

(lfirstpi) Lijphart’s first dimension. Proxy variable institutions (for details see Appendix 5).
Source: Own calculations.
Period covered: See variable ‘lfirstp’.

(lfirstpb) Lijphart’s first dimension. Proxy variable behavior (see Appendix 5).
Source: Own calculations.
Period covered: See variable ‘lfirstp’.

(instcons) Index of institutional constraints of central state government according to Schmidt (1996); Minimum value=0; Maximum value=6; Range of data: 0 to 5, with high values indicating powerful constraints and low values indicating that the central government has a great deal of room for maneuverability.
Description: additive index composed of 6 dummy variables (‘1’ = constraints, ‘0’=else): (1) EU membership =1, (2) degree of centralisation of state structure
Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

(federalism =1), (3) difficulty of amending constitutions (very difficult =1) (4) strong bicameralism =1 (5) central bank autonomy =1 (6) frequent referenda =1.


Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1960-2013</td>
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**structur**

Augmented index of constitutional structures based on Huber/Ragin/Stephens (1993: 728); we turned the time-invariant variable into a time-variant variable by adjusting for institutional changes, e.g. the Belgian shift to federalism in 1993. Countries not covered by Huber et al. (1993) were classified according to Huber et al. using information from national sources or comparative analyses such as Schmidt (1996). Description: Additive index composed of five indicators: (1) federalism (0=absence, 1=weak, 2=strong), (2) parliamentary government =0, versus presidential or other =1, (3) proportional representation =0, modified proportional representation=1, majoritarian=2, (4) bicameralism (0=no second chamber or second chamber with very weak powers, 1=medium strength bicameralism, 2=strong bicameralism), (5) frequent referenda =1.


**Missing:** None.

**Source:** Own calculations based on Huber/Ragin/Stephens (1993).

**fed**

Federalism. Coded: 0 = no; 1 = weak; 2 = strong.


**Missing:** None.

**Source:** Huber et al. (2004); national sources and constitutions.

**Note:**

1. Spain is classified as a strong federal state, although formally it is a unitarian one.

**pres**

Executive-legislative relations according to Lijphart (2012: 108ff.). Coded: 0 = parliamentary system; 1 = semi-presidential dominated by parliament; 2 = hybrid system; 3 = semi-presidential dominated by president; 4 = presidential system.


**Missing:** None.

**Source:** Lijphart (2012); Huber et al. (2004); Ismayr (2003, 2006, 2010); national sources and constitutions; EJPR Political Data Yearbook (various issues).

**Note:**

1. In addition to a parliamentary prime minister, a semi-presidential system (=1 or 3) also has a popularly elected president (Lijphart 2012: 109).
2. Changes are entered in the year of the first (parliamentary or presidential) elections under the new rules.
3. **France:** During cohabitation France is defined as a semi-presidential system dominated by parliament (=1), otherwise as a semi-presidential system dominated by president (=3).
4. **Switzerland**: Switzerland is the only system classified as hybrid, since the collegial executive elected by the legislative does not depend on legislative confidence.

**Electoral system**: single member districts or proportional representation. Coded 0 = single-member, simple plurality systems; 1 = modified proportional representation (parallel plurality PR-systems, majority-plurality/alternative vote); 2 = proportional representation (PR).

**Period covered**: 1960-2013.

**Missing**: None.

**Source**: Inter-Parliamentary Union; Ismayr (2003); Lijphart (2012); national sources and constitutions; EJPR Political Data Yearbook (various issues).

**Note**:
1. Changes are entered in the year of the first election under the new electoral rules.
2. Countries with generally proportional representation but majority vote in a few districts (e.g. in the Spanish Enclaves Ceuta and Melilla or in the Swiss “half-cantons”) are simply counted according to Lijphart (1999) as countries with proportional representation systems.
3. The difference between the mixed member proportional formula and the parallel plurality-PR system (semiproportional formula) is that in the parallel system no compensation exists for any disproportionality produced by the single-member district results.

**Index of bicameralism** according to Lijphart (2012). Coded 1 = unicameralism; 2 = weak bicameralism (asymmetrical and congruent chambers); 3 = medium strength bicameralism (asymmetrical and incongruent or symmetrical and congruent); 4 = strong bicameralism (symmetrical and incongruent).

**Period covered**: 1960-2013.

**Missing**: None.


**Notes**:
1. The term “incongruent” is used when the second chamber is elected by different methods and has the purpose of overrepresenting certain minorities. The term “symmetrical” refers to equal or moderately unequal constitutional powers and democratic legitimacy.
2. **Austria and Belgium**: In the Austrian Bundesrat and the Belgian Senate, the degree of overrepresentation is so slight that they can almost be regarded as proportionally apportioned chambers. Therefore, they should be classified as congruent with their first chamber (Lijphart 2012: 194).
3. **Belgium**: With the new federal Constitution of 1994, the lower house received more powers relative to the Senate (Art. 74 Cst.). Since the shared competences (Art. 77) are of fundamental importance for the federal state, Belgium is still considered as having medium-strength bicameralism.
4. **Iceland (until 1991) and Norway (until 2009)**: Both are coded as 1.5 (one-and-a-half chambers), because although the legislators are elected as one body, after elections they divide themselves into two chambers (Lijphart 2012: 189).
5. **UK**: The British case is coded as 2.5 (between medium-strength and weak bicameralism) because the upper house is a “relict of a predemocratic era” (Lijphart 2012: 201).

**Referendum**: Coded 0 = None or infrequent, 1 = frequent.

**Period covered**: 1960-2013.

**Missing**: None.

**Source**: Huber et al. (2004); and information from national sources and comparative analyses.
judrev  Judicial review (existence of an independent body which decides whether laws are
conform to the constitution). Coded 0 = no, 1 = yes.
Missing: None.
Source: Huber et al. (2004), Lijphart (2012), Ismayr (2003), constitutions and Euro-
pean Journal of Political Research, various issues.

Note:
1. While the a body of judicial review has existed in Poland since 1982, until the end of
the Small Constitution in 1996, it was subordinate to the parliament (Ziemer/Matthes
2006:236). Therefore, Poland was not considered to have an independent body under
the Small Constitution and gets a zero (0) until 1996.
2. Romania: The decision of the Constitutional Court can be overruled by the Parliament:
Article 145 [Procedure in Cases of Unconstitutionality], Constitution of Romania, 1991:
"(1) In cases of unconstitutionality, in accordance with Article 144 (a) and (b), the law
or orders shall be returned for reconsideration. If the law is passed again in the same
formulation by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members of each chamber, the
objection of unconstitutionality shall be overturn, and promulgation thereof shall be
binding."

6. Openness of the economy

kaopen  Index for the degree of openness in capital account transactions. The index in-
corporates a variable indicating the presence of multiple exchange rates, a sec-
ond variable indicating restrictions on current account transactions, a third vari-
able indicating restrictions on capital account transactions and a fourth variable in-
dicating the requirement of the surrender of export proceeds. The higher the value,
the more open a country is to cross-border capital transactions. The index is
normalized to a range between 0 (minimal openness) and 1 (maximal openness).
Source: Chinn and Ito (2006, 2008); http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito_website.htm
(Downloaded: 2015-06-30).
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Note:

openc  Openness of the economy, measured as total trade (sum of import and export) as
a percentage of GDP, in current prices.
Source: Feenstra, Robert C., Robert Inklaar and Marcel P. Timmer (2013), Penn
World Table Version 8.0, National Accounts data, http://www.rug.nl/research/ggdc/data/pwt/pwt-8.0 (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).
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7. Macroeconomic data

Notes on macroeconomic variables:
1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.
2. Data from previous releases of data sources (e.g. OECD Economic Outlook) used in case of missing values may be of limited comparability.

outlays Total outlays (disbursements) of general government as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 96", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat (GDP and main components) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).

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Notes:
1. Disbursements are transactions of providing financial resources. The two counterparties must record the transaction simultaneously.
2. Sweden: From 2000 on, the Church of Sweden has been separated from the state. In terms of national accounts, this causes a reclassification of the Church's activities from the public to the private sector. As a consequence, growth in private consumption in 2000 is higher than it would otherwise have been, while conversely, growth in public consumption is lower. (Source: OECD (2010), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 88", Sources and Methods).
5. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from OECD (2011), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 90" (Downloaded: 2014-03-21).

receipts Total receipts (revenue) of general government as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 96", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia,
Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat (Government revenue, expenditure and main aggregates) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).

Period covered:

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Notes:
1. **Australia 1960-88, Greece 1960-94 and Ireland 1960-89: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 88", (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).**
2. **Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from OECD (2011), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 90" (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).**
3. **Hungary 1991-94: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 87" (Downloaded: 2015-03-16).**
4. **Iceland 1970-79: Data is taken from OECD (2008), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 84" (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).**
5. **Lithuania 1995-2003: Data is taken from a previous release of Eurostat (Downloaded: 2014-03-25).**
6. **Poland 1995-2009: Data is taken from OECD (2013), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 94" (Downloaded: 2014-03-21).**
7. **Sweden: See variable ‘outlays’.**

**realdpgr** Growth of real GDP, percent change from previous year.

Source: OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 96", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable OVDG) (Downloaded: 2015-03-16).

Period covered:

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Notes:
1. **Real GDP refers to the volume of Gross Domestic Product, at constant market prices (variable “GDPV” in the OECD Economic Outlook databases).**
2. **Austria 1961-70, Denmark 1961-66, Estonia 1994/95, Slovakia 1993 and Switzerland 1961-65: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).**

**nomgdpg** Growth of nominal GDP, percent change from previous year.

Source: OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 96", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable UVGD) (Downloaded: 2015-03-16).
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Notes:

1. Nominal GDP refers to the value of Gross Domestic Product, at current market prices (variable “GDP” in the OECD Economic Outlook databases).

Inflation:
Growth of harmonised consumer price index (CPI), all items, percent change from previous year; used as a measure for inflation.

Source: OECD (2015), "Key short-term indicators", Main Economic Indicators (database) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable ZCPIH) (Downloaded: 2015-03-16).

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1. Denmark 1961-66: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 86" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
2. Estonia 1996/97: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).
3. Iceland 1968-75: Data is taken from OECD (2012), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 91" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
4. Ireland 1961-75: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 88" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
5. UK 1960-87: Estimated values.

Debt:
Gross general government debt (financial liabilities) as a percentage of GDP.

Source: OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 96", OECD Economic Outlook; Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat (Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).

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A Historical Public Debt Database

OEC

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013


Notes:
1. Please consider differences in operationalization between OECD and Eurostat (OECD uses the ESA95 standard, Eurostat ESA2010). Further, there may be breaks in series where older sources are used for some countries (see notes below).
4. Finland 1960-74: Data is taken from OECD (1999), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 65" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
5. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from OECD (2011), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 90" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
7. Iceland 1980-97: Data is taken from OECD (2008), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 84" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
9. Slovenia 1995-2013: Data is taken from Eurostat (see source above).

debt_hist  Gross general government debt (financial liabilities) as a percentage of GDP. The same data as in the variable "debt" is extrapolated using change rates from IMF historical data and, in a few cases, from Reinhart and Rogoff (2009).

Period covered:


Notes:
1. Where available, the data is identical to the variable "debt" (see exact sources above).
2. Where the variable "debt" was missing, change rates from the IMF historical data were used to extrapolate from the values of the variable "debt". In a few cases, the IMF data contained small gaps. Then, the change rates from the data from Reinhart and Rogoff (2009) were used to interpolate the gaps in the IMF data. The goal of this variable is to preserve the levels of the variable "debt" but maximize the number of observations available.
3. Please note that there are partially grave differences in operationalization between the sources used. E.g., the IMF often reported central government debt when general government debt data was not available. Therefore the researcher should be very careful to consider breaks in the time series.
Deficit

Annual deficit (overall balance / net lending of general government) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2015), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 97", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2015-07-01). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were calculated from Eurostat (Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data) (Downloaded: 2015-07-01).

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Notes:
2. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from OECD (2011), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 90" (Downloaded: 2015-07-02).
3. Iceland 1970-79: Data is taken from OECD (2008), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 84" (Downloaded: 2015-07-02).

Pbal

Annual deficit excluding net interest payments (primary balance of general government) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 96", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were calculated from Eurostat (Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).


Notes:
1. Australia 1960-88 and France 1963-77: Data is taken from OECD (2009), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 85" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
5. Iceland 1970-79: Data is taken from OECD (2008), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 84" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).

Capb

Cyclically adjusted annual deficit excluding net interest payments (cyclically adjusted primary balance of general government) as a percentage of potential GDP.

**Period covered:**
- AUS 1971-2013
- AUT 1970-2013
- BEL 1971-2013
- BGR --
- CAN 1970-2013
- HRV --
- CYP --
- CZE 1997-2013
- DNK 1973-2013
- EST 2001-2013
- FIN 1977-2013
- FRA 1978-2013
- DEU 1970-2013
- GRC 1976-2013
- HUN 1996-2013
- ISL 1980-2013
- IRL 1980-2013
- ITA 1970-2013
- JPN 1971-2013
- LVA --
- LTU --
- SVN 2000-2013
- MLT --
- ESP 1979-2013
- NLD 1971-2013
- NZL 1986-2013
- NOR 1980-2013
- POL 1996-2013
- PRT 1981-2013
- ROU --
- SVK
- SVN
- ESP
- SWE 1973-2013
- CHE 1990-2013
- GBR 1972-2013
- USA 1967-2013

**Notes:**

**interest**

Long-term interest rate on government bonds.

Source: OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 96", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable ILN) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).

**Period covered:**
- AUS 1970-2013
- AUT 1965-2013
- BEL 1960-2013
- BGR 2002-2013
- CAN 1960-2013
- HRV 2006-2013
- CYP 1997-2013
- CZE 2001-2013
- DNK 1960-2013
- EST 1998-2010
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- IRL 1971-2013
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- NLD 1960-2013
- NZL 1970-2013
- NOR 1962-2013
- POL 1999-2013
- PRT 1966-2013
- ROU 2006-2013
- SVK 1996-2013
- SVN 2002-2013
- ESP 1966-2013
- SWE 1960-2013
- CHE 1960-2013
- GBR 1960-2013
- USA 1960-2013

**Notes:**
1. Long-term (in most cases 10 year) government bonds are the instrument whose yield is used as the representative ‘interest rate’ for this area. Generally, the yield is calculated at the pre-tax level and before deductions for brokerage costs and commissions and is derived from the relationship between the present market value of the bond and that at maturity, also taking into account interest payments paid through to maturity (see OECD, Main Economic Indicators: Sources and Definitions).
4. Latvia (entire period): Data is taken from OECD (see source above).

**curac**

Current account balance as a percentage of GDP. The current account is a record of a country’s international transactions with the rest of the world.
8. Labour force data

Notes:
1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.
2. Data from previous releases of data sources used in case of missing values may be of limited comparability.

**ttl_labf**
Total labour force, in thousands.


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Notes:
3. Iceland 1963-2013: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).

**civ_labf**
Civilian labour force, in thousands.

Source: OECD (see variable 'ttl_labf').

Period covered:

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Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

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emp_civ  
Civilian employment, in thousands. 
Source: OECD (see variable ‘civ_labf’). 
Period covered: See variable ‘civ_labf’.

labfopar  
Total labour force as a percentage of population 15-64 (participation rate). 
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Notes:

empratio  
Civilian employment as percentage of population 15-64. 
Source: OECD (see variable ‘labfopar’). 
Period covered: See variable ‘civ_labf’.

Note:

emp_ag  
Civilian employment in agriculture, in thousands. 
Source: OECD (see variable ‘tl_labf’). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania are taken from AMECO (variable NET1). 
Period covered:

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## Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

### emp_ind
Civilian employment in industry, in thousands.

**Source:** See variable 'emp_ag' (AMECO variables NET2, NET4 and NETM).

**Period covered:** See variable 'emp_ag'.

**Note:**

### emp_serv
Civilian employment in services, in thousands.

**Source:** See variable 'emp_ag' (AMECO variable NET5).

**Period covered:** See variable 'emp_ag'.

**Note:**

### emp_un
Unemployed, in thousands.

**Source:** AMECO ([Variable NUTN](https://www.ilo.org/ilostat)) (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).

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### unemp
Unemployment rate, percentage of civilian labour force.

**Source:** AMECO ([Variable ZUTN](https://www.ilo.org/ilostat)) (Downloaded: 2015-03-20).

**Period covered:** See variable 'emp_un'.

### 9. Industrial disputes and trade unions

**Note concerning nld, wi, wdst and strike:**
For notes on variation in comparability and breaks in series, see ILOSTAT Database.

### nld
Number of industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts).


**Period covered:**

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Note:

\begin{tabular}{llll}
DNK & 1960-2013 & ITA & 1960-2009 \hline
POL & 1989-2013 & USA & 1960-2013
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Note:}
1. Ideally, the lost working days are set in relation to the dependent labour force (persons employed), so the labour force should be adjusted to unemployed and self-employed persons. Due to limited availability of data on civilian employment, we use the total labour force in the denominator, though. With a few exceptions for most recent years, data on total labour force is available for all countries and years. Using the available data on civilian employment, the correlation between the measure based on civilian employment and the measure based on total labour force is 0.99.

\begin{tabular}{llllllll}
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\textbf{Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013}

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\textbf{Note:}
**Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013**

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</table>

**Notes:**
1. Countries marked with an asterisk (*) contain additional missing values.
2. For detailed information about data sources and breaks in series, see Visser (2013).

Net union membership (gross minus independent workers, students, unemployed or retired members), in thousands.

**Source:** Visser (2013), Version 4.0 (variable ‘NUM’).

**Period covered:**

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**Notes:**
1. Countries marked with an asterisk (*) contain additional missing values.
2. For detailed information about data sources and breaks in series, see Visser (2013).

Net union membership as a proportion wage and salary earners in employment (union density).

**Source:** Visser (2013), Version 4.0 (variable ‘UD’).

**Period covered:**

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<th>Period</th>
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**Notes:**
1. Countries marked with an asterisk (*) contain additional missing values.
2. For detailed information about data sources and breaks in series, see Visser (2013).

Bargaining (or union) coverage, adjusted. Visser (2013: 23f.) defines it in the following way: "[E]mployees covered by collective (wage) bargaining agreements as a proportion of all wage and salary earners in employment with the right to bar-
gaining, expressed as percentage, adjusted for the possibility that some sectors or occupations are excluded from the right to bargain (removing such groups from the employment count before dividing the number of covered employees over the total number of dependent workers in employment).

Source: Visser (2013), Version 4.0 (variable ‘AdjCov’).

Period covered:

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Notes:
1. Countries marked with an asterisk (*) contain additional missing values.
2. For detailed information about data sources and breaks in series, see Visser (2013).

10. Public social expenditure and revenue data

Notes on socexp_t_pmp and onwards:
1. Please note that the Eurostat data for the countries not covered by the OECD does not include mandatory private expenditure. Furthermore, there may be differences in the classification of government functions between the two sources.
2. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.

sstran Social security transfers as a percentage of GDP. Social assistance grants and welfare benefits paid by general government (benefits for sickness, old-age, family allowances, etc.).


Period covered:

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Notes:
1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series and that the data of the different sources may be of limited comparability.
2. Until 1969 (all countries) and New Zealand 1970-82: Data is taken from OECD Historical Statistics, various years.
Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- Structure or composition of certain economic aggregates, Vol. 2002, release 01
  (Downloaded: 2006-08-21).
4. Japan 1985-93: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD National Accounts
  Statistics database (Downloaded: 2011-04-14).
5. Canada 1970-80, Estonia 1995-99 and Greece 1995-2005: Data is taken from a pre-
  vious release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded: 2013-
  08-08).
6. Austria 1976-94; Belgium 1985-94; Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and Switzerland
  Sweden 1993/94: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD National Ac-
  counts Statistics database (Downloaded: 2014-07-29).
7. Additional missing values (*): Greece, Portugal and Spain 1961-67; Iceland 1961-67,

socexp_t_pmp Total public and mandatory private social expenditure as a percentage of
  GDP.
Source: OECD (2013), "Social Expenditure: Aggregated data", OECD So-
  cial Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-25). Data for
  Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania (not cov-
  ered by the OECD) is taken from Eurostat (Social protection expenditure –
  Tables by functions) (Downloaded: 2015-06-25) and does not include manda-
  tory private expenditure.
Period covered:

|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|

Notes:
1. Please note that the Eurostat data for the countries not covered by the OECD
   does not include mandatory private expenditure. Furthermore, there may be dif-
   ferences in the classification of government functions between the two sources.
2. Norway 1981-84, 1986/87 and Slovenia before 1996: Classified as missing va-
   lues due to incomplete data.
3. Additional missing values (*): Austria 1981-84, 86-89; Norway 1981-84, 86/87.

socexp_c_pmp Public and mandatory private social expenditure in cash as a percentage of
  GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.

socexp_k_pmp Public and mandatory private social expenditure in kind as a percentage of
  GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.

oldage_pmp Total public and mandatory private expenditure on old age as a percentage of
  GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
survivor_pmp  Total public and mandatory private survivor benefits as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.

incapben_pmp Total incapacity-related benefits (public and mandatory private) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.

health_pmp  Total public and mandatory private expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.

family_pmp Total public and mandatory private expenditure for families as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.

almp_pmp  Total public and mandatory private expenditure on active labour market programmes as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered:

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Note:
1. For non-members of the OECD (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), Eurostat includes data on some components of active labour market programmes under the function “unemployment expenditure” (variable ‘unemp_pmp’). In order to avoid double inclusion of data on active labour market policies, these countries are coded get missing values. We provide more detailed data on active labour market policies from a different Eurostat source in the section “Labour market policy”, however.

unemp_pmp  Cash expenditure for unemployment benefits as a percentage of GDP (public and mandatory private).
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.

Note:
1. For non-members of the OECD (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), we used Eurostat data. However, these Eurostat data on unemployment benefits also include some components of active labour market...
programmes. For all other countries (covered by the OECD), data on active labour market programmes are included separately in the variable ‘alm_pmp’.

housing_pmp  Total public and mandatory private expenditure on housing as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’. Additional missing values: Belgium 1980-99; Czech Republic 1990-93.

othsocx_pmp  Public and mandatory private expenditure on other social policy areas as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.

11. Family policy

Notes on fallow_pmp and onwards:
1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.

fallow_pmp  Total public and mandatory private cash benefits for family allowances as a percentage of GDP.
Period covered:

AUT 1980-2011*  FIN 1980-2011  LVA --  ROU --

Notes:
1. Norway 1981-84, 1986/87: Classified as missing values due to incomplete data.

mpleave_pmp  Total public and mandatory private cash benefits for maternal and parental leave as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘fallow_pmp’.

othfam_c_pmp  Other public and mandatory private cash benefits as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘fallow_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘fallow_pmp’. Additional missing values: Belgium and Luxembourg 1980-89; Canada, Denmark and USA entirely; Switzerland 1980-2007.

childcare_pmp  Total public and mandatory private social expenditure for childcare and early educational services as a percentage of GDP (benefits in kind).
Source: See variable ‘fallow_pmp’.

homehelp_pmp Total public and mandatory private social expenditure for home-help and accommodation services to families with children as a percentage of GDP (benefits in kind).
Source: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.

othfam_k_pmp Other public and mandatory private benefits in kind as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.

12. Labour market policy

Notes on servadmi_pmp and onwards:
1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.
2. For more detailed definitions on the coverage and classification of labour market programmes, see the OECD classification.

servadmi_pmp Public and mandatory private employment services and administration as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2013), "Social Expenditure: Aggregated data", OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-25). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania is taken from Eurostat (Public expenditure on labour market policy (LMP) interventions) (Downloaded: 2015-07-03) and does not include mandatory private expenditure.
Period covered:

training_pmp Public and mandatory private expenditure on labour market training as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

jobrot_pmp Public and mandatory private expenditure on job rotation and job sharing as a percentage of GDP.
Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

incent_pmp
Public and mandatory private expenditure on employment incentives (recruitment and employment maintenance incentives) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional data: Italy 1990-97; Poland 1990/91. Additional missing values: Denmark 1980-93; Iceland entirely.

disabled_pmp
Public and mandatory private expenditure on supported employment and (vocational) rehabilitation of persons with a reduced working capacity as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

jobcrea_pmp
Public and private mandatory expenditure on direct job creation (usually in the public or non-profit sector) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional data: Italy 1990-97. Additional missing values: Cyprus and Iceland entirely.

startup_pmp
Public and mandatory private support of unemployed persons (or closely-related groups) starting enterprises or becoming self-employed as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

compen_pmp
Public and mandatory private unemployment compensation and severance pay (in cash) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

earretir_pmp
Public and private mandatory expenditure (in cash) on early retirement for labour market reasons as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional data: Belgium and Switzerland 1980-84; Austria 1980; Italy 1980-97; Slovenia 1996-2002;
### emprot_reg

Employment protection strictness provided through legislation and as a result of enforcement processes (scale of 0-6; higher values indicate stricter employment protection). This indicator measures the strictness of regulation of individual dismissal of employees on regular/indefinite contracts.

**Source:** OECD Indicators of Employment Protection. Annual time series data 1985-2013 (Downloaded: 2015-04-28).

**Period covered:**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
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</table>

**Notes:**

1. Specific requirements for collective dismissals are not included.

### emprot_temp

Employment protection strictness provided through legislation and as a result of enforcement processes (scale of 0-6; higher values indicate stricter employment protection). This indicator measures the strictness of regulation on the use of fixed-term and temporary work agency contracts.

**Source:** See variable 'emprot_reg'.

**Period covered:** See variable 'emprot_reg'.

### 13. Income inequality

**pre_gini**


**Period covered:** 1967-2010. Detailed record on data points covered:

- **Greece:** 1995, 2000 and 2004;
- **Switzerland:** 1982, 1992, 2000, 2002 and 2004;

In brackets: data only available for variable post_gini.
post_gini  
Period covered: See variable ‘pre_gini’. 
Source: See variable ‘pre_gini’. 

14. Demographic data 

**Note on demographic data:**
1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.

**pop**  
Total population, in thousands. 
Missing: Denmark, France, Greece, Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland: 2013. 

**pop15_64**  
Population 15-64, in thousands. 
Source: OECD and AMECO (variable NPAN) (see variable ‘pop’).

**pop65**  
Population over 65, in thousands. 
Missing: See variable ‘pop15_64’. 
Source: OECD and AMECO (variable NPON) (see variable ‘pop’).

**elderly**  
Population over 65, as a percentage of population. 
Missing: See variable ‘pop15_64’. 
Source: OECD and AMECO (variables NPDT and NPAN) (see variable ‘pop’).

**Note:**
1. Slovakia: Data for ‘pop65’ and ‘elderly’ are taken from AMECO (see source above).
Appendix

Appendix 1  Notes concerning the variables gov_right, gov_cent, gov_left

All entries were calculated on the basis of Schmidt and Beyer (1992), Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (1998), Ismayr (2003), Keesing’s Archive, European Journal of Political Research, Neue Zürcher Zeitung, People in Power (http://www.circa-uk.demon.co.uk/pip.html) and the Parline database (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp). The classification of parties was done according to Schmidt (1996). If there was no classification by Schmidt, we classified parties using the following assignments (see Appendix 2):

- ‘Left’ denotes social democratic parties and political parties to the left of social democrats
- ‘Right’ denotes liberal and conservative parties
- ‘Centre’ denotes centre parties, in particular Christian Democratic or Catholic parties.

According to Schmidt (1996: 160), centre parties favor a “moderate social amelioration in a location to the left of conservative or conservative-neoliberal parties.”

Appendix 2  Assignment of governing political parties to left, centre, right

Australia
- left  Australian Labour Party (ALP)
- centre  ----
- right  Liberal Party (LIB)
          Country National Party (CNT)

Austria
- left  Socialist Party (Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs, SPÖ)
- centre  People’s Party (Österreichische Volkspartei, ÖVP)
- right  Freedom Party (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs, FPÖ)

Belgium
- left  Social Progressive Alternative (Sociaal Progressief Alternatief, SP.a/SPİRİT) (until 2001: Flemish
        Socialist Party, in 2003 and 2007: electoral coalition with SPIRİT)
        Francophone Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS)
        AGALEV (Greens, francophone)
        ECOLO (Greens, flemish)
          Democrat Humanist Centre (Centre Démocrate Humaniste, CDH) (until 2002: Christian Social Party (PSC))
          Francophone Democratic Front (DFD)
          New Flemish Alliance (Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie, N-VA) (former: Flemish/People’s Union (VU))
          Democratic Union (DU)
          Wallon Rally (RW)
- right  Liberal Party (LP)
Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten, Open VLD) (former: Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV))
Reform Movement (Mouvement Réformateur, MR) (former: Francophone Liberal Reform Party (PRL))
Movement of Citizens for Change (Mouvement des citoyens pour le changement, MCC)

Bulgaria
- left Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialističeska Partija, BSP)
  Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalitsiya za Bulgaria, KB)
- centre Democratic Party (Demokraticheska partia, DP)
- right Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodite);
  Liberal Union (Liberalen Sauz) and Euroroma (Evroroma]
  National Movement Simeon II (Nacionalno Dvišenie Simeon Tvori, NDSV)
  Union of Democratic Forces (Sil Demokratic Sauz, SDS)
Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (Grazhdani za Evropeisko Razvitie na Bulgaria, GERB)

Canada
- left -------
- centre Liberal Party (LIB)
- right Progressive Conservative Party (PC)

Croatia
- left Social Democratic Party of Croatia (Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatska, SDP)
- centre Croatian Democratic Union (Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica, HDZ)
  Croatian Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljačka Stranka, HSS)
- right Croatian Social Liberal Party (Hrvatska Socijalna Liberalna Stranka, HSLS)
  Croatian People’s Party (Hrvatska Narodna, HNS)
  Party of Liberal Democrats (LIBRA)
  Democratic Center (Demokratski Centar, DC)
  Istrian Democratic Assembly (Istarski Demokratski Sabor, IDS)
  Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka, LS)
  Independent Democratic Serb Party (Samostalna demokratska srpska stranka, SDSS)

Cyprus
- left Social Democrats Movement (Kinima Socialdemokraten, KISOS), former EDEK
  (United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party).
- centre -------
- right The Democratic Rally (Demokratikos Synergemos, DISY)
  The Democratic Party (Demokratiko Komma, DIKO)
  Free/United Democrats (Enomenoi Democrats, EDI)
  Liberal Party
  European Party (Evropaiko Komma, EVROKO)
**Czech Republic**

- **left**
  - Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy *(Česká strana sociálne demokratická, CSSD)*
  - Green Party *(SZ)*

- **centre**
  - Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People’s Party *(Kresianskaa a Demokratická Unie – Československá Strana Lidová, KDU-CSL)*

- **right**
  - Civic Democratic Party *(Obcanska Demokraticka Strana, ODS)*
  - Union of Freedom/Democratic Union *(Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU)*
  - Democratic Union *(Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidova, KDU/CSL – Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU)* [christian democrats and liberals]
  - Civic Democratic Alliance *(Obcanská demokratická alliance, ODA)*
  - TOP 09 *(TOP 09)*
  - Public Affairs *(Věci veřejné, VV)*
  - LIDEM-Liberal Democrats *(LIDEM – liberální demokraté)*

**Denmark**

- **left**
  - Social Democrats *(Socialdemokratiet, SD)*
  - Left Socialist Party *(Socialistisk Folkeparti, SF)*

- **centre**
  - Centre Democrats *(Centrum Demokraterne, CD)*
  - Christian People’s Party *(Kristendemokraterne, KRF)*

- **right**
  - Liberals *(Venstre, Lib)*
  - Conservative People’s Party *(Det Konservative Folkeparti, KF)*
  - Justice Party
  - Radical Party *(Social Liberal Party)* *(Det RadiKale Venstre, RV)*

**Estonia**

- **left**
  - Moderates *(Mõõdukad)* [merger of People’s Party (Estonian Social Democratic Party + Rural Centre Party) with Moderates; from 1999 on known as People’s Party Moderates *(Rahvaerakond Mõõdukad)*]
  - KMU - Estonian Coalition Party *(Eesti Kooperatsioon, EK)* and Rural Union *(Eesti Maalit, EM)* [formed from Estonian Coalition Party (KE or KMU-K), Estonian Rural Union (EM or KMU-M), Estonian Country People’s Party (EME), Estonian Pensioners’ and Families’ League (EPPL) and Farmers’ Assembly (PK)]

- **centre**
  - Estonian Centre Party *(Eesti Keskerakond, EK)*

- **right**
  - Homeland *(Isamaa)* until 1999; in 1999 merged with Pro Patria and formed Homeland - Pro Patria Union *(Isamaaliit)*
  - Estonian People’s Union *(Rahsaaliit)*
  - Estonian Reform Party *(Eesti Reformierakond, RE)*
  - Estonian National Independence Party *(Eesti Rahvasliku Sõltumatuse Partei, ERSP)*

**Finland**

- **left**
  - Social Democrats *(Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue, SDP)*
  - Finnish People’s Democratic Union *(SKDL)*
  - Social Democratic League *(TPSL)*
  - Left-Wing Alliance *(Vasemmistoliitto, VAS)*
Green League (Vihreä Liitto, VIHR)
- centre
  Centre Party (Keskusta, KESK)
  Liberal People’s Party (LKP)
  Christian Democrats (Kristillisdemokraatit, KD) (former Christian League, SKL)
  Finnish Rural Party (Suomen Maaseudun Puolue, SMP) (SMP)
- right
  National Coalition (Kansallinen Kokoomus, KOK)
  Swedish People’s Party (Svenska Folkepartiet i Finland, SFP/RKP)

France
- left
  Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS)
  Communist Party (Parti Communiste Français, PCF)
  Greens (Les Verts)
  Movement for Citizens (Mouvement des Citoyens, MDC)
  Generation Ecology (Génération Écologie, GE)
  Left Radicals (Parti Radical de Gauche, PRG, former: Mouvement des radicaux de gauche, MRG and Parti Radical Socialiste, PRS)
- centre
  Centre of Social Democrats (CDS), Democratic Force (Force Démocrate, FD)
  Popular Republican Movement (MRP)
  Centre of Progress and Modern Democracy (PDM)
  Union for French Democracy (Union pour la Démocratie Française, UDF)
  Reformers’ Movement (REF, Reformers’ Movement)
  Republican Party (Parti Républicain, PR)
  New Centre (Nouveau centre, NC)
- right
  Gaullists, Rally for the Republic (Rassemblement pour la République, RPR) (former Union pour la Nouvelle République (UNR) and Union des Démocrates pour la République (UDR), in 2002: Union for a Presidential Majority (UMP)); in 2007: Union for a Popular Movement (UMP))
  Centre National des Indépendants (IND)
  Centre Democracy and Progress (CDP)
  Radical Party (Parti Radical, RAD)

Germany
- left
  Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, SDP)
  Greens (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)
- centre
  Christian Democratic Union (Christlich-demokratische Union, CDU)
  Christian Social Union (Christlich-soziale Union, CSU)
- right
  German Party (Deutsche Partei, DP)
  Free Democrats (Freie demokratische Partei, FDP)

Greece
- left
  Pan-Hellenic Social Movement (Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima, PASOK)
  Communist Party (Kommunistiko Komma Elladas, KKE)
  Democratic Left (Dimokratiki Aristera, DIMAR)
- centre
  ------
- right
  New Democracy (Nea Dhimokratia, ND)
  Political Spring (POLAN)
  National Radical Union (ERE)
  Centre Union, Union of the Democratic Centre (EDIK)

Hungary
- left
  Hungarian Socialist Party (Magyar Szocialista Párt, MSzP)
Independent Smallholders Party (Független Kisgazdapárt, FKGP)
- centre  Christian Democratic People’s Party (Keresztény Demokrata Néppárt, KDNP)
- right  Hungarian Democratic Forum (Magyar Demokrata Fórum, MDF)
Alliance of Young Democrats - Hungarian Civic Party (Fiatal Demokraták Szövetsége - Magyar Polgári Párt, FIDESZ - MPP)
Alliance of Free Democrats (Szabad Demokratak Szövetsége, SzDSz)

Iceland
- left  Social Democratic Party (SDP) (Alþýðuflokkur)
People’s Alliance (PA, USP) (Alþýðusambandi)
Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) (Samfylkingin)
Left-Greens (LG) (Vinstri grein)
- centre  Progressive Party (PP) (Framsóknarflokkur)
Union of Liberals and Leftists (ULL)
Regional Equality Platform (REP)
- right  Independence Party II (IP) (Sjálfsstaðisflokkur)
Citizens’ Party (CP) (Borgarflokkur)

Ireland
- left  Labour Party (LAB)
Democratic Left (DL)
Green Party (GP)
- centre  Republican Party (Clann na Poblachta, CNP)
Fine Gael (FG)
- right  Party of the Land (Clann na Talmhan, CNT)
Progressive Democrats (PD)
Fianna Fail (Republican Party, FF)

Italy
- left  Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity (PSIU)
Communist Party (Partito dei Comunisti Italiani, PDCI)
Socialist Party (Partito Socialista Italiano, PSI)
United Socialist Party (PSU)
Social Democratic Party (Socialisti Democratici Italiani, PSDI)
Greens (Verdi)
Party of the Democratic Left (Democratici di Sinistra, PDS), (in 2006, the DS ran together with Daisy (Margherita) in the Olive Tree Coalition (Ulivo))
The Democrats (I Democratici, DEM)
Di Pietro List (Lista di Pietro/Italia dei Valori, IdV)
Socialists and Radicals (former Rose in the Fist, Rosa nel Pugno, RnP)
- centre  Christian Democratic Party (Democrazia Cristiana, DC)
Republican Party (Partito Repubblicano Italiano, PRI)
Italian Popular Party (Partito Popolare Italiano, PPI)
Union of the Centre (Unione Democratici di Centro, UDC)
Dini List – Italian Renewal (Rinnovamento Italiano, RI)
Democratic Union (Unione Democratica, UD)
Union of Republican Democrats (Unione dei Democratici per la Repubblica, UDR), known as Union of Democrats for Europe (Unione dei Democratici per l’Europa, UDEUR) since 1999.
Christian Democratic Centre, United Christian Democrats (Centro Cristiano Democratico, CCD, Cristiani Democratici Uniti, CDU)
Christian Democracy for the Autonomies (Democrazia Cristiana per le Autonomie, DCpA)
- right
  The People of Freedom (Il Popolo della Libertà, PdL)
  Liberal Party (Partito Liberale Italiano, PLI)
  Forza Italia (FI)
  Lombard League, Northern League (Lega Lombarda, Lega Nord, LN)
  National Alliance (Alleanza Nazionale, AN)
  Civic Choice-Monti for Italy (Scelta civica-Monti per l'Italia, SC)
  Italian Radicals (Radicali Italiani, IR)

Japan
- left
  Social Democratic Party (SDP) (Shakai Minshuto)
  Japan Communist Party (JCP) (Nihon Kyosanto)
  Democratic Socialist Party (Minshu Shakaito)
  United Democratic Socialists (UDS)

- centre
  Clean Government Party (CGP) (Komeito)
  Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) (Minshutō)

- right
  Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) (Jiyu Minshuto)
  New Liberal Club (NLC)
  Japan Renewal Party (JRP)
  Japan New Party (JNP) (Nihon Shinto)
  New Conservative Party (NCP) (Hosho Shinto)
  Liberal Party (LP)
  People's New Party (PNP)
  (New) Sakigake Party (NPS)

Note:
According to its party manifesto, the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) is a centre-left party. Since it is more to the centre than to the left, we classified it as 'centre' with regard to the party composition of government. However, for the 'elections' variables, we assigned this left-liberal party to the socialist party family ('social') which includes both traditional social democratic parties as well as blends of social democratic and liberal parties.

Latvia
- left
  Democratic Centre Party (since 1995, Democratic Party "Master" (DPS Saimnieks)
  Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance (Latvijas Sociāldemokrātu Apvienība, LSDA)
  New Party (Jauna partija, JP)
  Latvia’s Unity Party (Latvijas Vienības Partija, LVP)
  Green and Farmers Union (Zaïo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS) [formed of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaļā Partija) and Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savienība)]
  Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība, LZS)

- centre
  United List of Latvia’s Farmers’ Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party
  Latvia’s First Party (Latvijas Pirma Partija, LPP)
  First Party of Latvia and Union “Latvia’s Way” (Latvijas Pirma Partija un Savienība Latvijas Čeļš)

- right
  Latvia’s Way (Latvijas Čeļš, LC)
  New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL)
  For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB
  Peoples’ Party (Tautas Partija, TP)
Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK)
Civic Union (Pilsoniskā savienība, PS)
Unity (Vienotība, V)
Zatlers Reform Party (Zatlera reform partija, ZRP)
National Union (Nacionālā apvienība, NA)

Lithuania
- left
Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
Lithuanian Peasants People Union (Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga, LPPU) [former Union of Farmers and New Democratic Party (Valstiečių ir naujosios Demokratijos partijų sąjunga, VNDPS)]
Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija, LSDP)
Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas [compromised of Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party; Lithuanian Social Democratic Party; Union of Lithuanian Russians; Party of New Democracy]
For a Working Lithuania (LSDP and NU)
Labour Party and future Civic Democracy Party
- centre
Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikščionių Demokratų Partija, LKDP)
New Union - Social Liberals (Nauoji Sajunga – Socialliberalai, NS-SL)
Electoral Action of the Lithuanian Poles (Lietuvos Lenkų Rinkimų Akcija, LLRA)
- right
Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (Tevynės Sąjunga – Lietuvos Konservatoriai, TS-LK) [in 2008: electoral alliance with the Lithuanian Christian Democrats]
Lithuanian Centre Union (Lietuvos Centro Sąjunga, LCS)
Lithuanian Liberal Union (Lietuvos Liberalų Sąjunga, LLS)
Liberal and Centre Union (merger of LCS and LLS)
Liberal Movement of Lithuanian Republic (Lietuvos Respublikos Liberalų sąjūdis, LMR)
Nation’s Resurrection Party (Tautos prisikelimo partija, NRP)
Party Order and Justice (Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas, PTT)

Luxembourg
- left
Social Democratic Party (Parti Ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois/Letzemburger Sozialistisch Arbechterpartei, POSL/LSAP)
The Greens (Déi Gréng, GLEI-GAP)
- centre
Christian Social Party (Parti Crétien Social/Chrestlech Sozial Vollekspartei, PCS/CSV)
- right
Democratic Party (Parti Démocratique/Demokratesch Partei, PD/DP)

Malta
- left
Malta Labour Party MLP (Partit Laburista)
- centre
Nationalist Party (Partit Nazzjonalista, PN)
- right
-----

Netherlands
- left
Labour Party (Partij van der Arbeid, PvdA)
Political Party of the Radicals (PPR)
- centre
Catholic People’s Party (KVP)
Christian Democratic Appeal (Christen Democratisch Appel, CDA)
Democratic Socialists’ 70 (DS’70)
Democrats' '66 (Democraten '66, D'66)
Christian Union (Christen Unie, CU)

- right
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie, VVD)
Christian Historical Union (CHU)
Anti Revolutionary Party (ARP)
List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)

New Zealand
- left
Labour Party (LAB)
Alliance (A)
Progressive Coalition (PC)

- centre
-----

- right
National Party (NP)
New Zealand First (NZF)
United Party (U)

Norway
- left
Labour Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti DNA, AP)
Socialist Left Party (Sosialistisk Venstreparti, SV)

- centre
Centre Party (Senterpartiet, SP), former Farmers' Party
Christian People's Party (Kristelig Folkeparti, KRF)

- right
Conservatives (Hoyre, H)
Liberals (Venstre, V)
Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FRP)

Poland
- left
Alliance of the Democratic Left (Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej, SLD) [formed of Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland; All-Polish Accord of Trade Unions; Polish Socialist Party]
Labour Union (Unia Pracy, UP)
Polish Peasant Party (Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL)
Self Defence of Polish Republic (Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, SRP)
Polish Social Democracy (Socjaldemokracia Polska, SdPL)

- centre
Peasant Christian Alliance (SLCh)
Peasant Alliance PL [comprised of Solidarity Polish Peasant Party and Rural Solidarity Peasant Union]
Party of Christian Democrats (Partia Chrześcijanek Demokratów--PChD) Catholic Election Action (Wyborcza Akcja Katolicka, WAK) [comprised of Christian National Union (ZChN); Conservative Party and other small groupings]

- right
Democratic Union (Unia Demokratyczna, UD)
Solidarity Election Action (Akjia Wyborcza Solidarność, AWS)
Liberal Democratic Congress (Kongres LiberalnoDemokratyczny, KLD)
Freedom Union (Unia Wolności, UW) [merger of Democratic Union and Liberal Democratic Congress]
League of Polish Families
Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS)
Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska, PO)
Portugal

- left
  Socialist Party (*Partido Socialista Português*, PSP)
  Communist Party (PCP)

- centre
  ------

- right
  Social Democrats, Popular Democrats (*Partido Social Democrata*, PSD, *Partido Popular Democrático*, PPD)
  Centre Social Democrats, Popular Party (*Partido do Centro Democrático Social*, *Partido Popular*, CDS/PP)
  Popular Monarchist Party (PPM)

Romania

- left
  National Salvation Front = Democratic National Salvation Front = Party of Social Democracy from Romania (*Partidul Democratiei Sociale din Romania* PDSR) = Social Democratic Party (*Partidul Social Democrat* PSD)
  Ecological Movement from Romania (*Mişcarea Ecologistă din România*)
  Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (*Partidul Democrat Agrar din România*)
  National Union for Romania’s Progress (*Uniunea Nationala pentru Progresul Romaniei*, UNPR)

- centre
  Democratic Union of Magyars in Romania (*Uniunea Democratică a Maghiarilor din România* UDMR)
  Conservative Party of Romania (*Partidul Conservator*, PC) [former: Alliance Social Democratic Party – Humanist Party of Romania]

- right
  National Liberal Party (*Partidul Naţional Liberal* PNL)
  Party of National Unity of Romanians (*Partidul Unităţii Naţionale Române* PUNR)
  Democratic Convention from Romania (*Convenţia Democrată din România*)
  Alliance Truth and Justice (National Liberal Party PNL and Democrat Party DP)
  Democrat-Liberal Party (*Partidul Democrat-Liberal*) (through the incorporation of a PNL dissident group into the Democrat Party)

Slovakia

- left
  Party of the Democratic Left (*Strana Demokratickej Ľavice, SDL*) since96
  Association of Slovak Workers (*Združenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS*)
  Direction (*Smer, S*)

- centre
  Christian Democratic Movement (*Krestanskodemokraticke Hnutie, KDH*)
  Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (*SDKU*) [in 2006 merged with Democratic Party to *SDKU-DS*]
  Party of the Hungarian Coalition (*Magyar Koalíció Partja SMK*) (1994: Hungarian Coalition)

- right
  The Slovak Democratic Coalition (*Slovenská Demokratická Koalícia, SDK*)
  Public Against Violence Union (*Verejnost’ proti násiliu, VPN*)
  Democratic Party (*Demokratická Strana, DS*)
  Democratic Union of Slovakia (*Demokratická Únia Slovenska, DUS*)
  Party of Civic Understanding (*Strana Občianskeho Porožumenia, SOP*) Alliance of New Citizens (*Aliancia nového obcana, ANO*)
  Slovak National Party (*Slovenská národná strana, SNS*)
  Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (*Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko, HZDS*)
  Freedom and Solidarity (*Sloboda a solidarita, SaS*)
  The Bridge (*Most-Híd*)
Slovenia
- left
  United List of Social Democrats (Zdužena Lista Socialnih Demokratov, ZLSD)
  Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS)
  Greens of Slovenia (Zeleni Slovenije, ZS)
  Slovenian People’s Party (Slovenska Ljudska Stranka, SLS)
  Coalition of the Slovenian People’s Party and the Slovenian Christian Demo-
  crats (SLS/SKD)
  Democratic Party of Pensioners (DeSUS)
  Social Democrats (Socialni demokrati, SD)
  Positive Slovenia (Pozitivna Slovenija, PS)
- centre
  Slovenian Christian Democratic Party (Slovenski Krščanski Demokrati, SKD)
  New Slovenia and People's Christian Party (NSi)
- right
  Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije, LDS)
  Party for Real/New Politics (Zares/nova politika, ZARES)
  Citizens’ Alliance of Gregor Virant (Državljanska lista Gregorja Viranta, DLGV)

Spain
- left
  Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)
- centre
  Popular Alliance, Popular Party (Alianza Popular/Partido Popular, AP/PP)
  Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD)
- right

Sweden
- left
  Social Democrats (Socialdemokraterna, S)
- centre
  Agrarian Party, Center Party (Centerpartiet, C)
  Christian Democratic Union (Kristen Demokratisk Samling, KDS)
- right
  Conservatives, Moderate Unity Party (Moderate Samlingspartiet, M)
  People’s Party (The Liberals) (Folkpartiet, FP)

Switzerland
- left
  Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz Parti Socialiste Suiss/
  SPS/ PSS)
- centre
  Christian Democrats (Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei/Parti Démocrate-Chrétien
  Suisse/, CVP/PDC)
- right
  Radical Democrats (Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei/Parti Radical-Démocratique,
  FDP/PRD)
  Swiss People’s Party (Schweizerische Volkspartei/ Union Démocratique du Centre,
  SVP/UDC)
  Conservative Democratic Party (Bürgerlich-Demokratische Partei/Parti bourgeois
démocratique Suisse, BDP/PBD)

United Kingdom
- left
  Labour Party (LAB)
- centre
- right
  Conservative Party (CON)
  Liberal Democrats (LIB)

USA
- left
- centre
  Democratic Party
Appendix 3  Notes concerning votes and seats of political parties in national parliaments (lower houses in bicameral systems)

As a general rule we included data on votes and seats for a party if it reaches at least 2% of votes in an election. If a party did not reach that threshold, data for this party is not included for that election (neither on votes nor on seats) and it receives a zero. For example, the only Liberal Party in country X has 1991: 1.7% (votes), 2.0% (seats); 1994: 2.0% (votes), 1.7% (seats); 1998: 5.0% (votes), 4.5% (seats); 2000: 0.9% (votes), 0.8% (seats). The data entered for the Liberal Party are therefore:

votes:   seats:
liberal1  slibera1
1991: 0   1991: 0
1994: 2.0  1994: 1.7
2000: 0   2000: 0

Our classification of party families started from the work by Lane, McKay and Newton (Lane et al. 1997), which distinguishes between 11 party families. We added a party family ‘right-populist parties and ultra right parties (“right”)’ which includes all the ultra-right parties according to Lane, McKay, Newton and right-populist parties according to the definition of populist radical right parties by Cas Mudde (2007: 22-3). Three features distinguish these parties from other parties: Nativism, authoritarianism and populism. Examples are given in Mudde (2007: 44) and Mudde (2013: 3). For Central and Eastern European countries, Janusz Bugajski (2002) was the main source for labelling, combined with additional national sources. As often acknowledged in the literature, parties in these areas frequently do not have a clear ideological stance, therefore their placement in distinct categories is not a straightforward process. For the sake of clarity, we made a tentative assignment of parties.

The national parties in a given family of parties were given consecutive numbers. If, for example, there are three political parties in the socialist spectrum of the party system, they were given the names social1, social2, and social3. The share of votes and seats were entered under these variable names for each party. This structure of the data set allows for various re-classification and aggregations. If there is no party for a given variable, ‘0’ is entered. For example, since the UK has no agrarian party, the variable ‘agarian’ has the value ‘0’ in the case of the UK. The share of votes are entered under the party variable name. The share of seats are entered under the party variable name, preceded by an ‘s’ (for ‘seats’). For example, in the case of Australia under ‘social1’ votes for the Australian Labour Party are entered; the variable ‘ssocial1’ denotes share of seats of the Australian Labour party.

In cases where data on votes are not available for parties separately due to electoral alliances we apply the following coding rules.

- If one party of the electoral alliance received more than 75% of the seats won by the electoral alliance, the total vote and seat share won by this alliance is entered under the variable name of this major party.
- If no party of the electoral alliance received more than 75% of the seats won by the electoral alliance, the total vote and seat share won by the alliance is entered under a new variable. If the alliance is not ideologically consistent we entered the corresponding values under the party family “allia”.

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- If no party of the electoral alliance received more than 75% of the seats won by the electoral alliance, the total vote and seat share won by the alliance is entered under a new variable. If the alliance is not ideologically consistent we entered the corresponding values under the party family “allia”.

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- If no party of the electoral alliance received more than 75% of the seats won by the electoral alliance, the total vote and seat share won by the alliance is entered under a new variable. If the alliance is not ideologically consistent we entered the corresponding values under the party family “allia”.
The variable ‘protest’ refers to protest parties. We were restrictive in using this variable, since parties emerging as protest parties often change to a programmatic category, e.g. the German Green party. Thus we may apply retrospective changes if parties fit better into other categories. More recently, the ‘protest’ category may also comprise parties with EU-sceptic orientation, but without the nativism associated with the category ‘right’.

The variable ‘others’ refers to the percentage of total votes for all minor parties which received less than 2% of total votes each or for independent candidates. The variable ‘sothers’ refers to the percentage of total seats in parliament for all minor parties which received less than 2% of total votes or for independent candidates. Therefore, the variables on both votes and seats add up to 100%.

Due to a more complex party structure in post-communist countries, some other categories were added to the classification of Lane/McKay/Newton (1997), which only accounts for post-communist countries (see note on table below).

“Non-label” (nonlbl) is a residual category for those parties which could not be placed in any of the categories above. The “personalist” (person) label is used to designate parties created to support one candidate and which cannot be assigned an ideological label. “Pensioners” (pension) is a category comprised of parties of pensioners and persons with special needs. The “conservative” (conserv) label is used for party programs which emphasize both nationalist and religious values. The maximum number of variables is a result of the maximum number of parties within the family which reached at least 2% of the votes in an election in at least one country.

There is one major problem with these classifications: The classification is time-invariant. Some parties, however, changed their programs, goals and clienteles considerably over time. We do not adapt the classification to such changes systematically. However, in those cases where we are aware of major changes, we re-classified the party for the period after the change. Examples are the Swiss Peoples Party (SVP) or the Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ). Both parties had been re-classified due to their change from an agrarian (SVP) or liberal (FPÖ) to a right populist party. Based on the literature we identified the years 1995 for the SVP and the year 1986 for the FPÖ as the time point when they switched from agrarian and liberal, respectively, to right-populist.

We recommend that users of the data set carefully consider whether our classifications fit their conceptual perspective and re-classify according to their needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party family</th>
<th>Variable name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social democratic</td>
<td>social1 social2 social3 social4 social5 social6 social7 social8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left-socialist</td>
<td>leftsoc1 leftsoc2 leftsoc3 leftsoc4 leftsoc5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>comm1 comm2 comm3 comm4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-communist</td>
<td>postcom1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrarian</td>
<td>agrarian1 agrarian2 agrarian3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>conserv1 conserv2 conserv3 conserv4 conserv5 conserv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>relig1 relig2 relig3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>liberal1 liberal2 liberal3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protest</td>
<td>protest1 protest2 protest3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>green1 green2 green3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic</td>
<td>ethnic1 ethnic2 ethnic3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right populist</td>
<td>right1 right2 right3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regionalist*</td>
<td>regio1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminist*</td>
<td>femin1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarchist*</td>
<td>monarch1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personalist*</td>
<td>person1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensioners*</td>
<td>pension1 pension2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4  Assignments of political parties in parliaments to party families

If there are numbers assigned to parties in the following list, they represent the identification numbers found in Mackie and Rose (1991).

**Australia**
- social1  1) Labour Party (ALP)
- social2  21) Democratic Labour Party
- agrarian1  7) Country Party, National Party
- conserv1  18) Australian Liberal Party
- conserv2  --- One Nation
- conserv3  --- Family First
- liberal1  27) Australian Democrats
- liberal2  23) Australia Party
- liberal3  --- Palmer United Party (PUP)
- green1  --- Australian Greens

**Austria**
- social1  1) Socialist Party (SPÖ)
- comm1  5) Communist Party (KPÖ)
- relig1  2) People’s Party (ÖVP)
- liberal1  11) Freedom Party (FPÖ) (since 1986: right1)
- liberal2  17) Liberal Forum (LIF)
- liberal3  --- The New Austria and Liberal Forum (NEOS)
- liberal4  --- Team Frank Stronach (TS)
- protest1  12) Democratic Progressive Party
- protest2  --- List Dr Martin – For Democracy, Control and Justice (Martin)
- green1  15) Green Alternative
- right1  11) Freedom Party (FPÖ) (until 1985: liberal1)
- right2  --- Alliance for the Future of Austria (BZÖ)

**Belgium**
- social1  3) Socialist Party (since 1977 split into 30 and 31)
- social3  31) Francophone Socialist Party (PS)
- comm1  10) Communist Party (KPB/PCB)
- relig1  1) Catholic Party (since 1965 split into 19 and 20)
- liberal1  2) Liberal Party (since 1971 split into 21 and 22)
- liberal2  21) Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Open VLD) (until 2007: Flemish Liberals & Democrats (VLD); former: Flemish Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV))

- Reform Movement

-- Vivant (joined the VLD in 2007)

5) Liberal/Socialist cartels

-- De Decker's List (LDD)

32) ROSSEM/ROSSUM

26) ECOLO (Francophone)

27) Green! (Flemish) (former: AGALEV)

8) New Flemish Alliance (N-VA) (former Flemish/People's Union (VU))

14) Francophone Democratic Front (FDF)

18) Walloon Rally

28) Democratic Union for the Respect of Labour (UDRT/RAD)

33) National Front (FN-NF) (Francophone)

29) Flemish Block (since 2007: Flemish Interest)

Bulgaria

Democratic Alternative for the Republic (Demokratichna Alternativa za Republika, DAR)

Coalition for the Democratic Left [composed of Bulgarian Socialist Party (Balgarska Socialisticheska Partiya); Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union - Alexander Stanboliski (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Aleksander Stanboljinsky) and PC "Eco Glasnost"]

Coalition Euroleft (Bulgarska Evrolevitsa)

Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalicija za Bulgarija) [composed of Bulgarian Socialist Party, "Social Democrats" Political Movement, United Labour Block, Bulgarian Agrarian Union "At. Stamboliyski - 1899", Union for the Fatherland, Social-Liberal Progress Alliance, "Forward Bulgaria" Movement, Communist Party of Bulgaria, "Trakiya" Political Club, "Roma" Civil Alliance]

Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialisticheska Partiya BSP)

Bulgarian National People's Union - official (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz BZNS)

Bulgarian National People's Union - United (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz – O, BZNS-O)

Bulgarian National People's Union - Nikola Petkov (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Nikola Petko, BZNS-NP)

Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (Grazhdani za Evropeisko Razvitie na Bulgaria, GERB)

Order, Law and Justice (Red, Zakonnost I Spravedlivost, RZS)

Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Bulgarian Democratic Forum (Demokрати за Silna Bulgaria i Bulgarски Demokratichen Forum, DSB-BDF)

Union of Democratic Forces (Sil Demokratici Sajuz SDS)

People's Union (Naroden Sajuz NS) [composed of Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and Democratic Party]

Union of Democratic Forces - Centre (Sil Demokrati Sajuz – tsentrum, SDS-ts)

Union of Democratic Forces - Liberal (Sil Demokrati Sajuz Liberali, SDS-I)

Bulgarian Business Bloc (Bulgarski Biznes Blok, BBB)

Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (Demokrati za Silna Bulgarija, DSB)

Lider

Movement 'Bulgaria of the Citizens' (Dvizhenie 'Bulgariya na grazhdanite', DBG)

Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvizhenie za Prava i Svobodi, DPS)

Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie) [composed of Movement for Rights and Freedoms, (Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie); Liberal Union (Liberalen Sajuz) and Euroroma (Evroroma)]
Croatia
- social1 Social Democratic Party of Croatia (Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatska, SDP) (2003 in alliance with Istrian Democratic Assembly (IDS), Party of Liberal Democrats (LiBRA) and Liberal Party (LS))
- leftsoc1 Croatian Labourists – Labour Party (Hrvatski Laboristi - Stranka Rada, HL_SR)
- agrarian1 Croatian Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljačka Stranka, HSS) (2007 in alliance with Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLS), Alliance of Primorje- Gorski Kotar (PGS), Democratic Party of Zagorje (ZDS) and Zagorje Party (ZS))
- relig1 Croatian Democratic Union (Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica, HDZ) (2007 in alliance with Croatian Civic Party (HGS) and Democratic Centar (DC))
- liberal1 Croatian People’s Party – Liberal Democrats (Hrvatska Narodna Stranka - Liberalni Demokrati, HNS) until 2005 Croatian People’s Party (2005 merger with the Party of Liberal Democrats (LIBRA)) (2003 in alliance with Alliance of Primorje-Gorski Kotar (PGS) and Slavonia-Baranja Croatia Party (SBHS))
- liberal2 Alliance between Croatian Social Liberal Party (Hrvatska Socijalno Liberalna Stranka, HSLS) and Democratic Center (Demokratski Centar, DC)
- right1 Croatian Party of Rights (Hrvatska Stranka Prava, HSP) (2000 in alliance with Croatian Christian Democratic Union (HKDU), 2003 in alliance with Zagorje Democratic Party (ZDS) and Medimurje Party (MS))
- right2 Croatian Party of Rights dr. Ante Starčević (Hrvatska Stranka Prava dr. Ante Starčević, HSP_Starčević)
- regio1 Croatian Democratic Alliance of Slavonia and Baranja (Hrvatski Demo-
Croatia

- **pension1** Croatian Party of Pensioners (Hrvatska Stranka Umirovljenika, HSU)
- **pension2** Bloc Pensioners Together (Blok Umirovljenici Zajedno, BUZ)
- **allia1** Social Democratic Party of Croatia (Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatska, SDP), Croatian Social Liberal Party (Hrvatska Socijalno Liberalna Stranka, HSLS), Alliance of Primorje-Gorski Kotar (Primorsko Goranski Savez, PGS) and Slavonia-Baranja Croatian Party (Slavonsko-Baranjska Hrvatska Stranka, SBHS)
- **allia2** Croatian Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljačka Stranka, HSS), Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka, LS) Croatian People’s Party (Hrvatska Narodna Stranka, HNS) and Istrian Democratic Assembly (Istarski Demokratski Sabor, IDS)

Cyprus

- **social1** Social Democrats Movement (Kinima Socialdemokraton, KISOS), former United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party (EDEK)
- **social2** Renewal Democratic Socialist Movement (Ananeotiko Demokratiko Sosialistiko Kinima, ADISOK)
- **green1** Cyprus Green Party (Ecological and Environmental Movement, Kinima Oikologoi Perivallontistoi)
- **conserv1** The Democratic Rally (Demokratikós Synagermos, DISY)
- **liberal1** The Democratic Party (Demokratikó Komma, DIKO)
- **liberal2** Free/United Democrats (Enomenoi Democrats, EDI)
- **liberal3** New Horizons (Neoi Orizontes, NEO)
- **liberal4** European Party (Evropaiki Kommai, EVOKO)
- **protest1** Fighting Democratic Movement (Agonistikó Demokratikó Kinima, ADIK)

Czech Republic

- **social1** Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (Česká strana sociálně demokratická CSSD)
- **social2** Party of Citizen Rights/Zemans’ (Strana práv Občanů/Zemánovci SPOZ)
- **leftsoc1** Czechoslovak Socialist Party
- **comm1** Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (Komunistická strana Československa, SCK)
- **comm2** Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy, KSCM)
- **agrarian1** Alliance of the Farmers and the Countryside (Spojenectví Zemĕdelcu a Venkova, ZSV)
- **conserv1** Civic Democratic Party (Obcanska Demokraticka Strana ODS)
- **conserv2** SNK European Democrats (SNK Evropští demokraté)
- **conserv3** TOP 09 (TOP 09)
- **conserv4** Public Affairs (Věci veřejné, VV)
- **conserv5** Club of Commited Non-Party Members (Klub Angažovaných Nestraníků, KAN)
- **relig1** Christian Democratic Union (Kresťanská a Demokratická Unie, KDU)
- **liberal1** Civic Forum (Obcanské fórum, OF)
- **liberal2** Civic Democratic Alliance (Obcanská demokratická aliance, ODA)
- **liberal3** Civil Movement (Obcanské hnutí, OH)
- **liberal4** Party of Czechoslovak Entrepreneurs, Tradesmen and Farmers (Strana Podnikatelů a Obchodníků, SPO)
- **liberal5** Democratic Union (Demokratická Unie, DU)
- **liberal6** Free Democrats - National Social Liberal Party (Svobodní Demokraté - Liberální Strana Národního Socialistů, SD - LSNS)
- **liberal7** Freedom Union (Unie Svobody, US)
- **liberal8** Czech Pirate Party (Česká pirátská strana, Piráti)
- **protest1** Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (Akce nespokojených občanů 2011, ANO)
- **green1** Green Party (Strana Zelených, SZ)
- right1 Rally for the Republic - Republican Party of Czechoslovakia (Sdružení Pro- 
  republiku – Republikánská Strana Československa, SPR-RSC)
- right2 Sovereignty/Jana Bobošíková Bloc (Suverenita/blok Jany Bobošíková, SUV)
- right3 Dawn of Direct Democracy of Tomio Okamura (Úsvit Přímé Demokracie Tomia 
  Okamury, Úsvit)
- right4 Party of Free Citizens (Strana svobodných občanů, SSO)
- regio1 Movement for Self-Governing Democracy - Society for Moravia and Silesia 
  (Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii-Spolecnost pro Moravu a Slezsko, HSD- 
  SMS)
- pension1 Pensioners for Secure Living (Duchodci za Životní Jistoty, DZJ)
- nonlib1 Association of Independents (Sdružení nezavislych, SN)
- allia1 Liberal Social Union (Liberální Sociální Unie, LSU)
- allia2 Christian Democratic Union/Czech People’s Party and Freedom Union- 
  Democratic Union (Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana 
  Lidova. KDU/CSL – Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU) [christian 
  democrats and liberals]

**Denmark**
- social1 4) Social Democrats (SD)
- leftsoc1 16) Socialist People’s Party
- leftsoc2 18) Left Socialist Party
- comm1 9) Communist Party (DKP)
- comm2 24) Enhedslisten (EL) The Unity List
- conserv1 1) Conservative People’s Party (KF)
- conserv2 15) Independents’ Party
- relig1 19) Christian People’s Party (KRF)
- liberal1 5) Radical Party (Social Liberal Party) (RV)
- liberal2 6) Liberals (Venstre)
- liberal3 10) Justice Party (DRF)
- liberal4 20) Centre Democrats
- liberal5 17) Liberal Centre
- liberal6 --- New Alliance (Y)
- protest1 21) Progress Party (FP)
- protest2 22) Common Course
- right1 --- Danish People’s Party (DF, splinter from the Progress Party, see EJPR vol. 
  36: 377)

**Estonia**
- social1 Secure Home (Kindel Kodu) [comprised of Estonian Coalition Party; Land Un-
  union; Democratic Union for Justice and other leftist groupings]
- social2 Social Democratic Party (SDE) [Formerly: Moderates (Mõõdukad) [merger 
  of People’s Party (Estonian Social Democratic Party + Rural Centre Party) with 
  Moderates; from 1999 known as the People’s Party Moderates (Rahvaerakond 
  Mõõdukad)]
- comm1 Justice [comprised of Party for Legal Justice and Estonian Democratic Labour 
  Party]
- agrarian1 Farmers’ Union (Põllumeeste Kogu, PK)
- agrarian2 Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK) and Rural Union (Eesti Maaliit, 
  EM) [comprised of Estonian Coalition Party (KE or KMU-K), Estonian Rural Union 
  (EM or KMU-M), Estonian Country People's Party (EME), Estonian Pensioners' and 
  Families' League (EPL) and Farmers' Assembly (PK)]
- agrarian3 Estonian Rural People’s Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME)
- conserv1 Homeland (Isamaa) until 1999; in 1999 merged with Pro Patria and (Isamaaliit)
- conserv2 Republican and Conservative People’s Party - Right-Wingers (Vavariiklaste ja 
  Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond – Parempoolsed, VKR)
- conserv4 Estonian People’s Union *(Rahsaliit, RL)*
- conserv5 Pro Patria and Res Publica Union *(Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit, IRL)* [merger of Res Publica and Pro Patria Union]*
- relig1 Estonian Christian People’s Party *(Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei, EKRP)*
- liberal1 Estonian Entrepreneurs’ Party *(Eesti Ettevõtjate Eerakond, EEE)*
- liberal2 Estonian Reform Party *(Eesti Reformierakond, ER)*
- liberal3 Estonian Centre Party *(Eesti Keskerakond, EK)*
- liberal4 Estonian Coalition Party *(Eesti Kooperatiivkuriteata, EK)*
- protest1 Independent Royalists *(Sõltumatud Kuningriiklased, SK)*
- green1 Estonian Greens *(Eesti Rohelised, ER)*
- ethnic1 Our Home is Estonia *(Meie Kodu on Estimaa, MKE)* [comprised of United People’s Party; Russian Party; Estonian Russian People’s Party]
- ethnic2 Estonian United People’s Party *(Eesti Uhendatud Rahvapartei / Obeedinennaya Narodnaya Partya Estonii)*
- ethnic3 Russian Party in Estonia *(Vene Eerakond Eestis, VEE)*
- right1 Estonian Citizens *(Eesti Kodanik)*
- right2 Estonian National Independence Party *(Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatu Partei, ERSP)*
- right3 Estonian Future Party *(Tulevikupartei, TP)*
- right4 Better Estonia + Estonian Citizens *(Parem Eesti ja Eesti Kodanik, PE & EK)*
- pension1 Estonian Pensioners’ Union
- allia1 Popular Front of Estonia *(Rahvarinne)*

**Finland**
- social1 1) Social Democrats (SDP)
- leftsoc1 15) Social Democratic League (belongs to 1 before 1958 and after 1972)
- comm1 13) Finnish People’s Democratic Union (SKDL)
- comm2 22) Democratic Alternative (DEVA)
- comm3 23) Left-Wing Alliance (VAS)
- agrarian 4) Centre Party (KESK).[1983: Electoral Alliance with the Liberal Party (9)]
- conserv1 8) National Coalition (KOK)
- relig1 16) Christian Democrats (KD) (until 1999: Christian League (SKL))
- liberal1 9) Liberal People’s Party (LKP)
- liberal2 --- Progressive Finnish Party (NUORS)
- protest1 17) Finnish Rural Party (SMP)) (since 1995: True Finns (right1))
- green1 20) Green League (VIHR)
- ethnic1 2) Swedish People’s Party (SFP/RKP)
- right1 17) True Finns (PS) (until 1994: Finnish Rural Party (SMP; protest1))

**France**
- social1 1) Socialist Party (PS)
- social2 --- Other Left
- social3 1967/1968: Electoral Alliance of Socialist Party (1) and Radical Socialist Party (2)
- leftsoc1 19) Unified Socialist Party
- leftsoc2 --- Extreme/Far Left (Extrême gauche)
- comm1 9) Communist Party (since 2009: most important part of the coalition Left Front)
- conserv1 12) Conservatives/Moderates
- conserv2 14) Gaullists, Rally for the Republic (RPR) (in 2002: Union for a Presidential Majority (UMP); in 2007: Union for a Popular Movement (UMP))
- conserv3 20) Republican Party (PR)
- conserv4  30) Union for French Democracy (UDF)
- conserv5  23) Centre Democracy and Progress (CDP, only in 1973; from 1973 on belongs to 21)
- relig1    13) Popular Republican Movement (MRP)
- relig2    21) Democratic Centre (belongs to 30 since 1978)
- relig3    26) Reformers’ Movement (only in 1973 as a coalition of 2, 21 and some smaller parties)
- relig4    New Centre (NC)
- liberal1  2) Radical Socialist Party (RSP)
- liberal2  25) Radical Left (PRG) formally called Left Radicals (MRG) (see Hix 1997: 37)
- green1    28) Greens (V, since 2010: Europe Ecologie – Les Verts)
- green2    31) Generation Ecology
- green3    --- Other Ecologists (Autres Ecologistes)
- right1    29) National Front

Germany
- social1    2) Social Democrats (SPD)
- comm1      --- Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS) (since 2005: Left Party)
- conserv1   47) All-German Party (Gesamtdeutsche Partei)
- conserv2   41) German Party (DP)
- relig1    36) Christian Democratic Union (CDU)
- relig2    37) Christian Social Union (CSU)
- liberal1    38) Free Democrats (FDP)
- liberal2    --- Pirate Party
- green1    51) Greens/Alliance 90
- ethnic1    45) Refugee Party (GB/BHE)
- right1    49) National Democratic Party (NDP)
- right2    57) Republicans
- right3    --- Alternative for Germany (AFD)

Greece
- social1    37) Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)
- social2    --- Democratic Social Movement
- leftsoc1  --- Democratic Left (DIMAR)
- comm1     4) Communist Party (KKE)
- comm2     United Left [formed of the 25] United Democratic Left (EDA), the Communist party (KKE) and the Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)]
- comm3     47) Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA; former Coalition of Left and Progress)
- comm4     35) Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)
- conserv1   29) National Radical Union (ERE)
- conserv2   31) Progressives (KP)
- conserv3   36) New Democracy (ND)
- conserv4   50) Political Spring (POLAN)
- conserv5   30) Popular Social Party (LKK)
- liberal1   32) Centre Union, Union of the Democratic Centre (EDIK)
- liberal2   1) Liberal Party (KF)
- liberal3   24) Farmers’ and Workers’ Rally (SAE)
- green1     --- Ecologists Greens (OP)
- right1     38) National Alignment, National Front (EM)
- right2     --- Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS)
- right3     --- Independent Hellenes (ANEL)
- right4     --- Golden Dawn (XA)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hungary</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- social1  Hungarian Socialist Party <em>(Magyar Szocialista Párt, MSzP)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- social2  Hungarian Social Democratic Party <em>(Magyar Szocialdemokrata Párt, MSDP)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- comm1    Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party/Workers' Party <em>(Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt / Munkáspár, MSZMP/MP)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- agrarian1 Independent Smallholders Party <em>(Független Kisgazdapárt, FKGP)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- agrarian2 Agrarian Alliance <em>(Agrarszövetség, ASZ)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- conserv1  Hungarian Democratic Forum <em>(Magyar Demokrata Fórum, MDF)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- conserv2  Republican Party <em>(Koztarsasag Part, KP)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- conserv3  Alliance for Hungary Centre Party <em>(Osszefogas Magyarorszagert Centrum, OMC)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- conserv4  Alliance of Young Democrats – Hungarian Civic Party <em>(Fiatal Demokraták Szövetsége - Magyar Polgári Párt, FIDESZ - MPP)</em>. In 2002, FIDESZ was in an electoral coalition with the Hungarian Democratic Forum <em>(MDF)</em> and in 2006 and 2010 with the Christian Democratic People’s Party <em>(KDNP)</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- relig1    Christian Democratic People’s Party <em>(Keresztény Demokrata Néppárt, KDNP)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- liberal1  Alliance of Free Democrats <em>(Szabad Demokratak Szövetsége, SzDSz)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- green1    Politics Can be Different <em>(Lehet Más a Politika, LMP)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- right1    Hungarian Justice and Life Party <em>(Magyar Igazsag es Élet Partya, MIÉP)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- right2    For the Right Hungary <em>(Jobbik)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Iceland</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- social1  7) Social Democrats <em>(SDP)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- social2  22) Social Democratic Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- social3  --- People’s Movement <em>(PM)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- leftsoc1 36) Social Democratic Alliance <em>(SDA)</em>, <em>(1999: United Left)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- leftsoc2 17) National Preservation Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- comm1    37) Left-Greens <em>(LG)</em>, until 1999: People’s Alliance <em>(PA)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- agrarian1 8) Progressive Party <em>(PP)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- conserv1 13) Independence Party II <em>(IP)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- liberal1 20) Union of Liberals and Leftists <em>(ULL)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- liberal2  --- Bright Future <em>(BF)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- liberal3  --- Pirates <em>(P)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- protest1 24) Citizens’ Party II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- protest2 38) Liberal Party <em>(LP)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- protest3  --- The Civic Movement (founded in 2009; the party only existed for a few months. Due to internal conflict a new party was formed: The Movement)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- protest4  --- Dawn</td>
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<tr>
<td>- protest5  --- Democracy Watch</td>
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<tr>
<td>- green1    23) Women’s Alliance <em>(WA)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>- green2    --- Iceland Movement</td>
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<td>- right1    --- Households’ Party</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999: The People’s Alliance <em>(14)</em>, the Social Democrats <em>(7)</em> and the Women’s Alliance <em>(23)</em> formed the United Left and were assigned to the category leftsoc1. A breakaway group from the People’s Alliance <em>(14)</em> remains in the category comm1 as the Left-Green Party <em>(EJPR 2000, vol. 38)</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ireland</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- social1  8) Irish Labour Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- leftsoc1 19) Workers’ Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- leftsoc2  --- Democratic Left <em>(joined Labour Party in 2002)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- leftsoc3  --- United Left Alliance <em>(formed of the Socialist Party, People Before Profit Alliance and Workers and Unemployed Action Group)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- relig1    14) Fine Gael</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- liberal1 10) Fianna Fail
- liberal2 15) Party of the Land (Clann na Talmhan)
- green1 24) Green Party
- ethnic1 6) Sinn Féin II, Sinn Féin III from 1982 onwards
- ethnic2 25) Progressive Democrats (dissolved in 2009)
- ethnic3 20) National H-Block Committee

Italy
- social1 3) Socialist Party (PSI) (in 2001: New PSI)
- social2 31) United Socialist Party (PSU/only in 1968, as a coalition of 3 and 23)
- social3 23) Social Democratic Party (PSDI), [2001: Alliance with the Greens under the name “the Sunflower”, 2006: Alliance with the Radical Party (PR) under the name Rose in the Fist]
- social4 --- Democratic Party (PD) (formed of the Olive Tree and the Radical Party (PR), in 2006: The Olive Tree (the list comprises the Democrats of the Left (DS) and the Margherita-Daisy (DI))
- leftsoc1 30) Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity (PSIUP; belongs to 11 after 1972)
- leftsoc2 --- Democrats of the Left (DS) (reformist wing of the disbanded PCI (1991))
- leftsoc3 --- The Left/The Rainbow (SA)
- leftsoc4 --- Left, Ecology, Freedom (Sinistra Ecologia Libertà, SEL)
- leftsoc5 --- Civic Revolution (Rivoluzione civile, CR)
- comm1 11) Communist Party (PCI)
- comm2 50) Communist Refoundation (RC) (left wing of the disbanded PCI (1991))
- conserv1 61) Forza Italia
- conserv2 20) Monarchist Party
- conserv3 27) Popular Monarchist Party
- conserv4 --- The People of Freedom (PDL), (comprised of Forza Italia and National Alliance)
- relig1 17) Christian Democratic Party (DC), (since 1994: Italian Popular Party (PPI))
- relig2 --- Segni Pact (Patto Segni)
- relig3 --- Christian Democratic Centre (CCD)/United Christian Democrats (CDU) (conservative wing of the former DC (since 1994)) (since 2006 under the name Democratic Centre Union)
- relig4 --- European Democracy (DE)
- liberal1 19) Liberal Party (PLI)
- liberal2 4) Republican Party (PRI)
- liberal3 34) Radical Party (PR)
- liberal4 --- Dini List – Italian Renewal (RI)
- liberal5 --- Di Pietro List
- liberal6 --- Civic Choice-Monti for Italy (Scelta civica-Monti per l’Italia, SC)
- protest1 --- Pannella List Reformers
- protest2 --- Five Stars Movement (Movimento 5 Stelle, M5S)
- green1 45) Greens (formerly Green Federation)
- right1 24) National Alliance (AN) (formerly Social Movement (MSI-DN))
- right2 42) Northern League (formerly Lombard League)
- allia1 2001: La Margherita (PPI, the Democrats, Italian Renewal, UDEUR)

Notes:
1994: Introduction of a new electoral system. 474 MPs of 630 are elected on the basis of a “single-ballot first-past-the post system”; the remaining 156 seats are distributed on the basis of a “proportional formula” (EJPR 1995: 398). Data on votes refer to the (proportional) list votes, data on seats refer to the total of seats gained by the party (proportional plus plurality system). However, by the end of 2005, a party-list proportional representation system was re-introduced.
Japan
- social1 35) Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) (SDP)
- social2 44) Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)
- social3 --- Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)
- comm1 31) Japanese Communist Party (JCP)
- conserv1 43) Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
- conserv2 48) Japan Renewal Party (Shinsei To) (JRP)
- conserv3 49) Japan New Party (JNP)
- conserv5 --- (New) Sakigake Party (Splinter from LDP, 1993)
- relig1 45) Komei Party, Komeito (Clean Government Party) (CGP)
- liberal1 46) New Liberal Club (belongs to 43 before 1979 and after 1986 )
- liberal2 --- Your Party (YP)
- green1 Tomorrow Party of Japan (TPJ)
- right1 Japan Restoration Party (JRP)

Note: 1996: Introduction of a new electoral system. 300 of 500 MPs (since 2000, 300 of 480) are elected in “single-seat constituencies with non-transferable single ballott and simple plurality”, the remaining 200 (180, since 2000) seats are distributed according to “proportional representation” (EJPR 1995: 412). Data on votes are arithmetic means of votes in both systems. For example: LDP received 38.6% of votes in single-seats constituencies and had a share of 32.8% in the proportional system. The arithmetic mean is: (38.6*300/500)+(32.8*200/500) = 36.28 = 36.3.

Latvia
- social1 Democratic Centre Party (since 1995, Democratic Party "Master" (DPS Saimnieks)
- social2 Harmony for Latvia - Revival for the Economy (Saskana Latvijai – Atdzimsana Tautsaimniecībai)
- social3 National Harmony Party (Tautas Saskanas Partija, TSP)
- social4 Coalition “Labour and Justice” [comprised of Latvian Democratic Labour Party; Latvian Social Democratic Workers Party; Party for the Defence of Latvia's Defrauded People “Justice”]
- social5 Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance (Latvijas Sociāldemokrātu Apvienība, LSDA)
- social6 New Party (Jauna partija, JP)
- social7 Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party (Latvijas Socialdemokrātiska Strādnieku Partija, LSDSP)
- social8 Harmony Center (Saskaņas Centrs) [formed in 2005 from National Harmony Party, Socialist Party of Latvia and "New Centre"]
- leftsoc1 Latvia's Unity Party (Latvijas Vienības Partija, LVP)
- comm1 Latvian Socialist Party (Latvijas Socialistiska Partija / Socialisticheskaya Partiya Latvi"
- agrarian1 Latvian Farmers' Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība, LZe)
- agrarian2 Green and Farmers Union (Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS) [comprised of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaļā Partija, LZP) and Latvian Farmers' Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savienība)]
- conserv1 United list of Latvia's Farmers' Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party
- conserv2 Unity (Vienotība V)
- conserv3 For good Latvia (Par labu Latviju, PLL)
- conserv4 Zatler’s Reform Party (Zatlera Reformu partija, ZRP)
- conserv5 Latvian Popular Front (Latvijas Tautas Fronte, LTF)
- conserv6 Peoples’ Party (Tautas Partija, TP)
- relig1 Latvian Christian Democratic Union (Latvijas Kristīgo Demokrātu Savienība, LKDS)
- relig2 Latvia’s First Party (Latvijas Pirmā Partija, LPP)
- liberal1 Latvia’s Way (Latvijas Celš, LC)
- liberal2 New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL)
- ethnic1 For Equal Rights in a United Latvia [since 1998: For Human Rights in a United Latvia (Par cilvēka tiesībām vienotā Latvijā, PCTVL)]
- right1 For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB
- right2 Latvian National Independence Movement (Latvijas Nacionālas Neatkarības Kustība, LNNK)
- right3 People’s (National) Movement for Latvia - Siegerist Party (Tautas Kustība Latvijai – Zīgerista Partija, TKL-ZP)
- right4 Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK)
- right5 Everything for Latvia/For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK (Visu Latvijai/For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK) (competed in 2011 under the name National Union [Nacionālā apvienība „Visu Latvijai!” – „Tēvzemēi un Brīvībai/LNNK], NA)
- allia1 Latvian National Independence Movement + Latvian Green Party
- allia2 Labour Party + Latvian Christian Democratic Union + Latvian Green Party
- allia3 Latvia’s First Party and Latvia’s Way (Latvijas Pirmā partija/Latvijas Celš, LPP/LC)

Lithuania
- social1 Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratų Partija, LSDP) [2000 election: Largest part of the Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas which involved additionally the Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party, the Union of Lithuanian Russians and the Party of New Democracy, 2004 elections: Largest part of the Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas and Artras Paulauskas ‘Working for Lithuania’ (Algirdo Brazausko ir Art ro Paulausko koalicija‘U darb Lietuvai’)]
- social2 Labour Party (Koalicija Darbo partija + jaunimas) [2008: Coalition of Labour Party + Youth]
- social3 Frontas Party (Fronto partija)
- leftsoc1 Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratų Partija, LSDP)
- postcom1 Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
- agrarian1 Lithuanian Peasant’s Party (Lietuvos Valstiečių Partija, LVP)
- agrarian2 Lithuanian Peasant’s People Union (Lietuvos valstiečių liaudiesrinkų sąjunga, LPPU), [former Union for Farmers and New Democratic Party]
- relig1 Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikščionių Demokratų Partija LKDP), [in 1992: Alliance with the Union of Political Prisoners and Deportees and Lithuanian Democratic Party]
- relig2 Christian Democratic Union
- relig3 Christian Conservative Social Union (Krikščionių konservatorių socialinė sąjunga, KKSS) [in 2000: Union of Moderate Conservatives]
- liberal1 Lithuanian Centre Movement
- liberal2 Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (Tevnes Sajunga – Lietuvos Konservatoriai, TS-LK)
- liberal3 Lithuanian Centre Union (Lietuvos Centro Sajunga, LCS)
- liberal4 Lithuanian Liberal Union (Lietuvos Liberalų Sajunga, LLS)
- liberal5 New Union - Social Liberals (Naujoji Sajunga – Socialoliberalai, NS-SL)
- liberal6 Party Order and Justice (Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas, O&J) [competed in 2004 under the name Coalition of Rolandas Paksas “For Order and Justice”]
- liberal7 Liberal Movement of Lithuanian Republic (Lietuvos Respublikos Liberalų sąjudis, LMLR)
<table>
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<th>Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013</th>
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<td>- femin1</td>
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<td>- allia1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Luxembourg**

- social1  | 2) Socialist Workers’ Party (LSAP) |
- social2  | 19) Social Democratic Party (SDP) |
- social3  | 21) Independent Socialists |
- leftsoc1 | --- The Left |
- comm1    | 7) Communist Party (KPL) |
- relig1   | 1) Christian Social Party (PCS/CSV) |
- liberal1 | 16) Democratic Party (Liberal Party) (DP) |
- liberal2 | --- Pirate Party *(Piratapartei, PP)* |
- protest1 | 18) Independent Movement (split into two factions after 1968, one belonging to 1 and the other to 16) |
- protest2 | 20) Enrôlés de force |
- green1   | 23) Green Alternative (GAP) |
- green2   | 26) Green Left (GLEI) |
- green3   | 28) Green Party (GLEI-GAP) (a merger of 23 and 26 in 1994) |
- right1   | 27) Luxembourg for the Luxembourgers |

**Malta**

- social1  | Malta Labour Party, MLP *(Partit Laburista)* |
- relig1   | Nationalist Party, PN *(Partit Nazzjonalista)* |
- relig2   | Christian Workers’ Party *(Partit Haddiema Nsara)* |
- relig3   | Progressive Constitutionalist Party *(Partit Kostituzzjonali Progressiv)* |
- relig4   | Democratic Nationalist Party *(Partit Democratiku Nazzjonalista)* |

**Netherlands**

- social1  | 23) Labour Party (PvdA) |
- social2  | 30) Democratic Socialists’ 70 (before 1971 belonging to 23) |
- leftsoc1 | 27) Pacifist Socialist Party |
- leftsoc2 | 38) Socialist Party (SP) |
- comm1    | 10) Communist Party (CPN) |
- relig1   | 1) Anti Revolutionary Party (ARP) (in 1998: Reformed Political Federation (RPF), a splinter from the ARP) |
- relig2   | 2) Catholic People’s Party (KVP) |
- relig3   | 6) Christian Historical Union (CHU) |
- relig4   | 32) Radical Political Party |
- relig5   | 34) Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) (merger of ARP, KVP, and CHU in 1977) |
Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- relig6  --- Christian Union (merger of RPF and Reformed Political Union in 2002)
- relig7  14) Political Reformed Party (SGP)
- liberal1 24) People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy (Liberal Party) (VVD)
- liberal2 29) Democrats 66 (D66)
- protest1 28) People’s Party of the Right (formerly Farmers’ Party)
- protest2 42) United Old Persons’ League, General Association of Elderly People (AOV)
- green1 38) Green Left (merger of 10, 27, 32 and Evangelical People’s Party in 1989)
- right1  --- Centre Democrats (CD)
- right2  --- List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)
- right3  --- Freedom Party/Group Wilders (PVV)

**New Zealand**

- social1 3) Labour Party
- social2 18) New Labour Party
- social3 20) Alliance (Merger of 11, 17, 18, and two minor parties in 1993)
- comm1 12) Socialist Unity Party (between 1972 and 1984 party was a formation of the Communist Party)
- conserv1 9) National Party
- conserv2  --- United Future New Zealand
- conserv3 21) New Zealand First
- relig1 15) New Zealand Party
- relig2 16) Christian Heritage
- relig3  Christian Coalition [electoral alliance of Christian Heritage Party (16) and the Christian Democrats]
- liberal1 11) Social Credit Party, Democratic Party
- liberal2  --- Association of Consumers and Taxpayers (ACT)
- green1 13) Values Party
- green2 17) Green Party (Aotearoa) (was part of Alliance (20) from 1991 until 1998)
- ethnic1  --- Maori Party

**Note:**

1996: Introduction of the Mixed Proportional System (MMP). Voters have two votes: one for the preferred party and one for the preferred candidate (EJPR 1997: 452). Data on votes refer to the percentages of ‘party votes’.

**Norway**

- social1 4) Labour Party (DNA)
- leftsoc1 14) Socialist Left Party (SV)
- comm1 9) Communist Party
- agrarian1 7) Centre Party (SP)
- conserv1 2) Conservatives (Hoyre) (H)
- relig1 10) Christian People’s Party (KRF)
- liberal1 1) Liberals (Venstre) (V)
- liberal2 16) Liberal People’s Party, New People’s Party
- protest1 15) Progress Party *(Fremskrittspartiet, FRP)* (formerly Anders Lange’s Party)
  [right1 since 2013]
- green1  --- The Greens *(Miljøpartiet de Grønne, MDG)*
- right1 15) Progress Party *(Fremskrittspartiet, FRP)* (formerly Anders Lange’s Party)
  [protest1 until 2013]

**Poland**

- social1  Solidarity *(Solidarnosc)*
- social2  Labour Solidarity *(Solidarnosc Pracy)*
Portugal

- social1 4) Socialist Party (PS)
- leftsoc1 7) Popular Democratic Union (UDP)
- leftsoc2 --- Block of the Left (B.E.) (Merger of Popular Democratic Union (7), Socialist
  Revolutionary Party and Poltica XXI in 1999)
- comm1 5) Democratic Movement
- comm2 2/19) Communist Party/Greens (PCP-PEV), [also known as United Democratic
  Coalition (CDU); until 1978: Communist Party; 1979-1985: In alliance
  with the Democratic Movement under the Name United People Alliance;
  1987: Merger with the Greens]
- relig1 1) Centre Social Democrats, Popular Party (CDS-PP)
- liberal1 3) Social Democrats, Popular Democrats (PPD/PSP)
- liberal2 17) Democratic Renewal Party (PRD)
- green1 16) Greens
- allia1 1979 and 1980: Electoral Alliance of Centre Social Democrats (1), Social Democrats (3), and Popular Monarchist Party.

**Romania**

- social1 Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat, PSD), [former National Salvation Front = Democratic National Salvation Front = Party of Social Democracy from Romania (Partidul Democratiei Sociale din România PDSR); in 2004: Alliance with the Humanist Party of Romania (Partidul Umanist din Romania, PUR), in 2008: Alliance with the Conservator Party]
- social2 Democratic Party (Partidul Democrat PD), [former National Salvation Front - Democratic Party; In 1996: major part of the Social Democratic Union Uniunea Social Democrată], comprised of Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party of Romania]
- social3 Alliance for Romania (Alianţa pentru România)
- leftsoc1 Socialist Party (Partidul Socialist)
- postcom1 Socialist Party of Labour (Partidul Socialist al Muncii)
- agrarian1 Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (Partidul Democrat Agrar din România, PDAR)
- relig1 National Peasants' Party - Christian Democratic (Partidul Naţional Țăranesc – Creştin Democrat)
- liberal1 National Liberal Party (Partidul Naţional Libera, PNL)
- liberal2 Alliance Truth and Justice, in 2004: electoral alliance of the National liberal party (liberal1) and the Democratic Party (social2)
- liberal3 Democrat-Liberal Party (Partidul Democrat-Liberal) [formed through the incorporation of a PNL dissident group into the Democrat Party, 2012: major part in the Right Romania Alliance (Alianţa România Dreaptă, ARD) also part of the electoral alliance were the National Christian Democrat Peasant Party (Partidul Naţional Țăranesc – Creştin Democrat, PNTCD) and the Civic Force Party (Partidul Forţa Civică, PFC)]
- green1 Ecological Movement from Romania (Mişcarea Ecologistă din România, MER)
- ethnic1 Democratic Union of Hungarians from Romania (Uniunea Democrată a Maghiară din România)
- right1 Greater Romania Party (Partidul România Mare)
- right2 Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unităţii Naţionale Române PUNR), [1990: in alliance with the Republican Party]
- person1 Popular Party Dan Diaconescu (Partidul Popular Dan Diaconescu, PPDD)
- nonlbl1 New Generation Party (PNG)-Christian-Democrat (Partidul Noua Generaţie/Crestin-Democrat)
- allia1 Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenţia Democrată din România), [In 2000: Democratic Convention from Romania 2000 (Convenţia Democrată din România 2000)]
- allia2 Social Liberal Union (Uniunea Social Liberală, USL), [the alliance consists of the Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat, PSD), National Liberal Party (Partidul Naţional Libera, PNL) and Conservative Party]

**Slovakia**

- social1 Social Democratic Party of Slovakia (Slovenská Strana Smer, SDS)
- social2 Common Choice (Spoločná Volba, SV) [comprised of Party of the Democratic Left; Social Democratic Party of Slovakia; Party of Greens in Slovakia; Agricultural Movement of the Slovak Republic]
- social3 Direction/Social Democracy (Smer-SD) [in 2002/03: only Smer; in 2004: SDL’ and SDA both merged with Smer to Smer-SD]
- **social4** Party of the Democratic Left (*Strana Demokratickej Ľavice, SDL’*) [founded in 2005 after the original Party of the Democratic Left (leftsoc1) merged with Smer-SD (social3) in 2004]
- **leftsoc1** Party of the Democratic Left (*Strana Demokratickej Ľavice, SDL’*) [since 1996]
- **comm1** Communist Party of Slovakia (*Komunistická Strana Slovenska, KSS*)
- **comm2** Association of Slovak Workers (*Združenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS*)
- **postcom1** Party of the Democratic Left (*Strana Demokratickej Ľavice, SDL’*) [until 1996]
- **agrarian1** Alliance of Farmers and the Countryside
- **relig1** Christian Democratic Movement (*Krestanskodemokraticke Hnutie, KDH*)
- **relig2** Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (*SDKU*) [in 2006 merged with Democratic Party to SDKU-DS]
- **relig3** Christian Social Union (*Kresťansko Socialná Unia, KSU*)
- **relig4** Free Forum (*Slobodné fórum*) [split in 2004 from SDKU]
- **liberal1** Public Against Violence (since 1992 - Civil Democratic Union) (*Verejnost’ proti násiliu, VPN; 1992: Obcianská demokratické únia, ODÚ*)
- **liberal2** Democratic Party (*Demokratická Strana, DS*)
- **liberal3** Democratic Party - Civil Democratic Party
- **liberal4** Democratic Union of Slovakia (*Demokratická Únia Slovenska, DUS*)
- **liberal5** The Slovak Democratic Coalition (*Slovenská Demokratická Koalicia, SDK*)
- **liberal6** Party of Civic Understanding (*Strana Občianskeho Porozumenia, SOP*)
- **liberal7** Alliance of New Citizens (*Aliancia nového obcana, ANO*)
- **liberal8** Freedom and Solidarity (*Sloboda a solidarita, SaS*)
- **green1** Party of Greens (*Strana zelených, SZ*)
- **green2** Party of Greens in Slovakia (*Strana zelených na Slovensku, SZS*)
- **ethnic1** Coexistence and Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement
- **ethnic2** Party of the Hungarian Coalition (*Magyar Koalíció Partja, SMK*) (1994: Hungarian Coalition)
- **ethnic3** Hungarian Civic Party (*Magyar Polgári Párt - Maďárská občanská strana, MPP-MOS*)
- **ethnic4** The Bridge (*Most-Híd*)
- **right1** Slovak National Party (*Slovenská národná strana, SNS*)
- **right2** Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (*Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko, HZDS, since 2006: L’S-HZDS*) (in 1994 HZDS was in an electoral alliance with the Peasants Party of Slovakia)
- **right3** The Real Slovak National Party (*Pravá Slovenská národná strana, PSNS*)
- **right4** Movement for Democracy (*Hnutie za demokraciu, HZD*)

**Slovenia**

- **social1** Alliance of Socialists
- **social2** Social Democrats (*Socialni demokrati, SD*) [former United List of Social Democrats, ZLSD]
- **social3** Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (*Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS*)
- **social4** Socialist Party of Slovenia (*Socialistična Stranka Slovenije, SSS*)
- **social5** Slovenia is Ours (*Slovenija je naša, SJN*)
- **social6** Positive Slovenia/List Zorana Jankovića (*Pozitivna Slovenija/Lista Zorana Jankovića, LZJ-PS*)
- **postcom1** Party of Democratic Renewal
- **agrarian1** Slovenian People’s Party (*Slovenska Ljudska Stranka, SLS*)
- **conserv1** National Democrats and Slovenian Party
- **relig1** Slovenian Christian Democratic Party (*Slovenski Krščanski Demokrati, SKD*)
- **relig2** New Slovenia and People’s Christian Party
- **liberal1** Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (*Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije, LDS*)
- **liberal2** Democratic Party of Slovenia (*Demokratična Stranka Slovenije, DSS*)
- **liberal3** Liberal Party (*Liberalna Stranka/Slovenski Liberalci, LS*)
- **liberal4** Party for Real/New Politics (*Zares/nova politika, ZARES*)
### Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

| liberal5 | Citizens’ Alliance of Gregor Virant *(Državljanska lista Gregorja Viranta, DLGV)* |
| green1 | Greens of Slovenia *(Zeleni Slovenije, ZS)* |
| ethnic1 | representative of Hungarian minority |
| ethnic2 | representative of Italian minority |
| right1 | Slovenian National Party *(Slovenska Nacionalna Stranka, SNS)* |
| pension1 | Democratic Party of Pensioners *(DeSUS)* |
| nonlbl1 | Party of the Youth of Slovenia *(Stranka mladih Slovenije, SMS)* |
| nonlbl2 | Active Slovenia *(Aktivna Slovenija, AS)* |
| allia1 | DEMOS Coalition [comprised of Slovenian People’s Party, Slovenian Christian Democrats, Slovenian Democratic Union, Social Democratic Party of Slovenia, Greens of Slovenia, Liberal Party] |
| allia2 | Slovenian People’s Party and Slovenian Christian Democrats *(SLS/SKD)* |

### Spain

| social1 | 1) Socialist Party *(PSOE)* |
| social2 | 32) Popular Socialist Party (only in 1977; afterwards part of 1) |
| comm1 | 2) United Left *(PCE/PSUC/IU)*, [until 1986: Communist Party – United Left *(PCE-IU)*] |
| conserv1 | 28) Union of the Democratic Centre *(UCD)* |
| conserv3 | 50) Democratic and Social Centre *(CDS)* |
| liberal1 | -- Progress and Democracy Union *(UpyD)* |
| ethnic1 | 44) Convergence and Unity *(CiU)*, [1977: Coalition of Democratic Convergence of Catalonia and Democratic Left of Catalonia in 1977] |
| ethnic2 | -- Catalanian Left Republicans *(ERC)* |
| right1 | 45) National Union (formed in January 1979 by the leader of Fuerza Nueva. The National Union also included Falange Espanola, the Alianza Nacional and other neo-fascist groups) |

### Sweden

| social1 | 5) Social Democrats *(S)* |
| comm1 | 10) Communist Party, Left Party *(V)* |
| agrarian1 | 7) Agrarian Party, Centre Party *(C)* |
| conserv1 | 6) Conservatives, Moderate Unity Party *(M)* |
| relig1 | 20) Christian Democratic Union *(KDS)* |
| liberal1 | 18) People’s Party *(The Liberals)* *(FP)* |
| green1 | 23) Ecology/Green Party *(MP)* |
| right1 | 24) New Democracy *(NYD)* |
| right2 | --- Sweden Democrats *(SD)* |

### Switzerland

| social1 | 5) Social Democrats *(PSS/SPS)* |
| leftsoc1 | 18) Progressive Organisations *(POCH)* |
| comm1 | 9) Communist Party *(PdA)* |
| agrarian1 | 6) Swiss People’s Party *(UDC/SVP; since 1995: right4)* |
| conserv1 | --- Conservative Democratic Party *(BDP/PBD)* |
| relig1 | 1) Christian Democrats *(PDC/CVP)* |
| relig2 | 8) Protestant People’s Party *(EVP)* |
| liberal1 | 4) Radical Democrats *(PRD/FDP)* |
| liberal2 | 12) Independents’ Party *(LDU)* |
| liberal3 | 3) Liberal Party *(PLS/LPS)* |
| green1 | 19) Greens *(GPS)* |
Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- green2 20) Green Alliance (GBS), Alternative Greens (DACH)
- green3 21) Swiss Green Liberal Party (GLS/PVL)
- right1 14) National Action, Swiss Democrats (SD)
- right2 16) Republican Movement
- right3 22) Swiss Motorists (AP), Freedom Party
- right4 6) Swiss People's Party (UDC/SVP; until 1994: agrarian1)

United Kingdom
- social1 6) Labour Party
- conserv1 1) Conservative Party
- liberal1 2) Liberal Party
- liberal2 21/22) Alliance Parties, Social Liberal Democrats, Liberal Democrats
- protest1 21/22) Alliance Parties, Social Liberal Democrats, Liberal Democrats
- ethnic1 11) Scottish National Party (SNP)

USA
- conserv1 8) Republican Party
- liberal1 1) Democratic Party

Appendix 5  Notes concerning the variables for consensus democracy

*lfirstp: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable.*

This variable is a time-variant proxy for Lijphart's first dimension 'parties-executives'. The data is composed of the moving averages of 10 years of four indices:

- The number of effective parties in parliament (*effpar_leg*).
- The absence of minimal winning and single-party majority cabinets (calculated from *gov_type* with (1) single-party majority government and (2) minimal winning coalition coded as '0', otherwise '1').
- The proportionality of electoral systems (variable *dis_gall* multiplied by [-1]).
- A measure for cabinet dominance, calculated by taking the average cabinet duration (see Lijphart 1999: 129-134), which we measured by the number of changes in government per year (*gov_chan*).

For example, the value of *effpar_leg* for 1969 in our calculations is the arithmetic average for the annual data of *effpar_leg* for 1960-69, the value for 1970 is the average for the period 1961-70, etc.

These moving averages of the four indices were z-standardized and added up. The sum was again z-standardized, which yields the value of the proxy variable. For example, the data entered for 1969 is the z-standardized sum of the z-standardized moving averages for the years 1960-69.

The z-standardization was done across nations for each time point. For example, the z-scores for number of effective parliamentary parties in 2009 were calculated on the basis of the data for the 36 countries in 2009.

We deliberately did not include the index of interest group pluralism, which in our view does not measure the extent of compromise and negotiation between political elites on the level of parliaments and parties. It rather taps dimensions of corporatism and varieties of capitalism.

In order to measure the fit of this proxy variable with Lijphart's original variable, we correlated the mean of *lfirstp* for the years 1981 to 2010 with *lfirst* in 1981 (i.e. Lijphart's first dimension measured for the years 1981 to 2010). The correlation is 0.902 (significant at $p<0.001$, $n=24$).
Lijphart has been criticized for mixing up the effects of societal cleavages (such as the number of parties) and institutions (such as electoral rules) with elite behavior such as coalition building and cabinet dominance (Ganghof 2005). Therefore we calculated separate proxy variables both for institutions (lfirstpi) based only on the variables ‘number of parties’ and ‘electoral disproportionality’ and for behavior (lfirstpb) based only on the variables ‘cabinet dominance’ (as measured in lfirstp) and ‘absence of minimal winning coalitions and single-party majority governments’. The calculation as z-scores of moving averages is the same as with regard to lfirstp. The arithmetic means for the period 1969 to 2013 of lfirstp are correlated with the means of lfirstpi 0.791 and with the means of lfirstpb 0.808; both correlations are significant at p<0.001 (n=36). The correlation between the means of lfirstpi and lfirstpb (1969-2013) is 0.280 and not significant at p<0.05 (n=36).
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