

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

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COMPARATIVE POLITICAL DATA SET 1960-2013

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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:

Armingeon, Klaus, Christian Isler, Laura Knöpfel, David Weisstanner and Sarah Engler. 2015. *Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2013*. Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Berne.

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**

year	Year of observation
country	Country names
countryn	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.
iso	International Standard for country codes: ISO 3166-1 code (ALPHA-3).
iso3n	International Standard for country codes: ISO 3166-1 numeric code (numeric-3).
cpds1	Dummy variable with value 1 for former "Comparative Political Data Set I" countries, covering 23 OECD countries starting in 1960.
poco	Dummy variable with value 1 for post-communist countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia).
eu	Dummy variable with value 1 for member states of the European Union (since year of accession).
emu	Dummy variable with value 1 for member states of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) of the European Union (since year of accession).

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.

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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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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_left1=100).

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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

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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.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
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.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
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:**
- 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)].
Period covered: 1960-2013.
Missing: None.
Source: 1960-1994: Woldendorp/Keman/Budge (1998, 2011); 1995 onwards (USA from 1991 onwards): own calculations based on European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues).
- `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.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
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.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
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

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percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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.

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(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.

Source: 1960-1994: Woldendorp/Keman/Budge (1998, 2011); post-communist countries: Berglund et al. (2013); 1995 onwards (USA from 1991 onwards): own calculations based on European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues) according to the definitions of Woldendorp/Keman/Budge (2000: 17f.), and McDonnell/Valbruzzi (2014: 11) for the last two categories.

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" (McDonnell 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/parlinesearch.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.

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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.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
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’.
 (etc.)

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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’.
 (etc.)

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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

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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:

ssocial1-ssocial8, sleftsoc1-sleftsoc5, scomm1-scomm4, spostcom1, sagrarian1-sagrarian3, sconserv1-sconserv6, srelig1-srelig7, sliberal1-sliberal8, sprotest1-sprotest5, sgreen1-sgreen3, sethnic1-sethnic4, sright1-sright5, sregio1, sfemin1, smonarch1, serson1, spension1-spension2, snonlbl1-snonlbl2, sallia1-sallia3, 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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

Missing: Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia: 1990/91.

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):

$$rae_ele = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m v_i^2, \text{ where } v_i \text{ is the share of votes for party } i \text{ and } m \text{ the number}$$

of parties (without the category 'others'). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Period covered: 1960-2013.

Missing: None.

Source: Own calculations.

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

$$rae_leg = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m s_i^2, \text{ where } s_i \text{ is the share of seats for party } i \text{ and } m \text{ the number}$$

of parties (without the category 'sothers'). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Period covered: 1960-2013.

Missing: None.

Source: Own calculations.

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- effpar_ele** Effective number of parties on the *votes* level according to the formula [N₂] 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: $effpar_ele = 1 / (1 - rae_ele)$
Period covered: 1960-2013.
Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations.
- effpar_leg** Effective number of parties on the *seats* level according to the formula [N₂] 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: $effpar_leg = 1 / (1 - rae_leg)$
Period covered: 1960-2013.
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:
 $dis_abso = effpar_ele - effpar_leg$
Period covered: 1960-2013.
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:
 $dis_rel = (effpar_ele - effpar_leg) / effpar_ele$
Period covered: 1960-2013.
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
Period covered: 1960-2013.
Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations.

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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
leff	Effective number of parliamentary parties
lmin	Minimal winning one-party cabinets (%)
lexe	Index of executive dominance
ldis	Index of disproportionality (%)
lint	Index of interest group pluralism
lfed	Index of federalism
lbic	Index of bicameralism
lrid	Index of constitutional rigidity
ljud	Index of judicial review
lbank	Index of central bank independence

Period covered: 1945-2010 (central bank independence: 1945-1994).

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

Source: Lijphart (2012: 305-309).

lfirstp Lijphart's first dimension. Time-variant proxy variable (for details see Appendix 5).
Source: Own calculations.

Period covered:

AUS 1969-2013	EST 2001-2013	JPN 1969-2013	PRT 1985-2013
AUT 1969-2013	FIN 1969-2013	LVA 2002-2013	ROU 1999-2013
BEL 1969-2013	FRA 1969-2013	LTU 2001-2013	SVK 1999-2013
BGR 1999-2013	DEU 1969-2013	LUX 1969-2013	SVN 2002-2013
CAN 1969-2013	GRC 1983-2013	MLT 1975-2013	ESP 1986-2013
HRV 2009-2013	HUN 1999-2013	NLD 1969-2013	SWE 1969-2013
CYP 1999-2013	ISL 1969-2013	NZL 1969-2013	CHE 1969-2013
CZE 1999-2013	IRL 1969-2013	NOR 1969-2013	GBR 1969-2013
DNK 1969-2013	ITA 1969-2013	POL 2000-2013	USA 1969-2013

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

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

Source: Schmidt (1996: 172) transformed into time variant annual data. Data for central bank autonomy taken from Beyeler (2007: 123).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2013	EST --	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1976-2013
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA --	ROU --
BEL 1960-2013	FRA 1960-2013	LTU --	SVK --
BGR --	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1960-2013	SVN --
CAN 1960-2013	GRC 1974-2013	MLT --	ESP 1977-2013
HRV --	HUN --	NLD 1960-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP --	ISL 1960-2013	NZL 1960-2013	CHE 1960-2013
CZE --	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL --	USA 1960-2013

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 presidentialism 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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

Missing: None.

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

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

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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.

Period covered: 1960-2013.

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).

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4. *Switzerland*: Switzerland is the only system classified as hybrid, since the collegial executive elected by the legislative does not depend on legislative confidence

prop 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.

bic 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.

Source: Lijphart (2012), Ismayr (2003), constitutions and European Journal of Political Research, various issues.

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).

referen 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.

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

judrev Judicial review (existence of an independent body which decides whether laws are conform to the constitution). Coded 0 = no, 1 = yes.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
Missing: None.
Source: Huber et al. (2004), Lijphart (2012), Ismayr (2003), constitutions and European 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 incorporates a variable indicating the presence of multiple exchange rates, a second variable indicating restrictions on current account transactions, a third variable indicating restrictions on capital account transactions and a fourth variable indicating 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).

Period covered:

AUS 1970-2012	EST 1996-2012	JPN 1970-2012	PRT 1970-2012
AUT 1970-2012	FIN 1970-2012	LVA 1996-2012	ROU 1990-2012
BEL 1970-2012	FRA 1970-2012	LTU 1996-2012	SVK 1996-2012
BGR 1994-2012	DEU 1970-2012	LUX --	SVN 1996-2012
CAN 1970-2012	GRC 1970-2012	MLT 1972-2012	ESP 1970-2012
HRV 2000-2012	HUN 1990-2012	NLD 1970-2012*	SWE 1970-2012
CYP 1990-2012	ISL 1970-2012	NZL 1970-2012	CHE 1996-2012
CZE 1996-2012	IRL 1970-2012	NOR 1970-2012	GBR 1970-2012
DNK 1970-2012	ITA 1970-2012	POL 1991-2012	USA 1970-2012

Note:

1. Additional missing values (*): Netherlands 1975-1980.

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).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2011	EST 1992-2011	JPN 1960-2011	PRT 1960-2011
AUT 1960-2011	FIN 1960-2011	LVA 1993-2011	ROU 1990-2011
BEL 1960-2011	FRA 1960-2011	LTU 1992-2011	SVK 1990-2011
BGR 1990-2011	DEU 1960-2011	LUX 1960-2011	SVN 1990-2011

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

CAN 1960-2011	GRC 1960-2011	MLT 1966-2011	ESP 1960-2011
HRV 2000-2011	HUN 1990-2011	NLD 1960-2011	SWE 1960-2011
CYP 1990-2011	ISL 1960-2011	NZL 1960-2011	CHE 1960-2011
CZE 1990-2011	IRL 1960-2011	NOR 1960-2011	GBR 1960-2011
DNK 1960-2011	ITA 1960-2011	POL 1991-2011	USA 1960-2011

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).

Period covered:

AUS 1962-2013	EST 1995-2013	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1977-2013
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1995-2013	ROU 1995-2013
BEL 1970-2013	FRA 1963-2013	LTU 1995-2013	SVK 1995-2013
BGR 1995-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1990-2013	SVN 1995-2013
CAN 1970-2013	GRC 1960-2013	MLT 1995-2013	ESP 1994-2013
HRV 2001-2013	HUN 1991-2013	NLD 1969-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1970-2013	NZL 1986-2013	CHE 1990-2013
CZE 1995-2013	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1970-2013
DNK 1971-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1995-2013	USA 1960-2013

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).
3. *Australia 1962-88, Greece 1960-94 and Ireland 1960-89:* Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)", (Downloaded: 2014-03-21).
4. *France 1963-77 and Iceland 1970-79:* Data is taken from OECD (2008), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 84](#)" (Downloaded: 2013-08-08).
5. *Germany 1960-90:* Data is taken from OECD (2011), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 90](#)" (Downloaded: 2014-03-21).
6. *Hungary 1991-94:* Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 87](#)" (Downloaded: 2013-08-05).
7. *Lithuania 1995-2003:* Data is taken from a previous release of Eurostat (Downloaded: 2014-03-25).
8. *Poland 1995-2009:* Data is taken from OECD (2013), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 94](#)" (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,

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat ([Government revenue, expenditure and main aggregates](#)) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2013	EST 1995-2013	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1977-2013
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1995-2013	ROU 1995-2013
BEL 1970-2013	FRA 1960-2013	LTU 1995-2013	SVK 1995-2013
BGR 1995-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1990-2013	SVN 1995-2013
CAN 1970-2013	GRC 1960-2013	MLT 1995-2013	ESP 1994-2013
HRV 2001-2013	HUN 1991-2013	NLD 1969-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1970-2013	NZL 1986-2013	CHE 1990-2013
CZE 1995-2013	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1962-2013	GBR 1970-2013
DNK 1971-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1995-2013	USA 1960-2013

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'.

realgdpgr 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 OVGD](#)) (Downloaded: 2015-03-16).

Period covered:

AUS 1961-2013	EST 1994-2013	JPN 1961-2013	PRT 1961-2013
AUT 1961-2013	FIN 1961-2013	LVA 1993-2013	ROU 1991-2013
BEL 1961-2013	FRA 1961-2013	LTU 1992-2013	SVK 1993-2013
BGR 1992-2013	DEU 1961-2013	LUX 1961-2013	SVN 1991-2013
CAN 1961-2013	GRC 1961-2013	MLT 1992-2013	ESP 1961-2013
HRV 2000-2013	HUN 1992-2013	NLD 1961-2013	SWE 1961-2013
CYP 1991-2013	ISL 1961-2013	NZL 1961-2013	CHE 1961-2013
CZE 1991-2013	IRL 1961-2013	NOR 1961-2013	GBR 1961-2013
DNK 1961-2013	ITA 1961-2013	POL 1991-2013	USA 1961-2013

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).

nomgdpgr 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).

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Period covered:

AUS 1961-2013	EST 1994-2013	JPN 1961-2013	PRT 1961-2013
AUT 1961-2013	FIN 1961-2013	LVA 1993-2013	ROU 1990-2013
BEL 1961-2013	FRA 1961-2013	LTU 1992-2013	SVK 1991-2013
BGR 1991-2013	DEU 1961-2013	LUX 1961-2013	SVN 1991-2013
CAN 1961-2013	GRC 1961-2013	MLT 1966-2013	ESP 1961-2013
HRV 2000-2013	HUN 1990-2013	NLD 1961-2013	SWE 1961-2013
CYP 1990-2013	ISL 1961-2013	NZL 1961-2013	CHE 1961-2013
CZE 1991-2013	IRL 1961-2013	NOR 1961-2013	GBR 1961-2013
DNK 1961-2013	ITA 1961-2013	POL 1991-2013	USA 1961-2013

Notes:

1. Nominal GDP refers to the value of Gross Domestic Product, at current market prices (variable "GDP" in the OECD Economic Outlook databases).
2. *Austria 1961-70, Denmark 1961-66, Estonia 1994/95, Hungary 1971-91, Poland 1981-90, Slovakia 1993 and Switzerland 1961-65*: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).

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).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2013	EST 1996-2013	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1960-2013
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1997-2013	ROU 1996-2013
BEL 1960-2013	FRA 1960-2013	LTU 1996-2013	SVK 1992-2013
BGR 1998-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1960-2013	SVN 1990-2013
CAN 1960-2013	GRC 1960-2013	MLT 1997-2013	ESP 1960-2013
HRV 2000-2013	HUN 1990-2013	NLD 1961-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1997-2013	ISL 1960-2013	NZL 1960-2013	CHE 1960-2013
CZE 1992-2013	IRL 1961-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1961-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1991-2013	USA 1960-2013

Notes:

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).

Period covered:

AUS 1989-2013	EST 1995-2013	JPN 1971-2013	PRT 1970-2013
AUT 1970-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1995-2013	ROU 1995-2013
BEL 1969-2013	FRA 1969-2013	LTU 1997-2013	SVK 1995-2013
BGR 1997-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1990-2013	SVN 1995-2013
CAN 1961-2013	GRC 1960-2013	MLT 1995-2013	ESP 1976-2013

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

HRV 2002-2013	HUN 1991-2013	NLD 1960-2013	SWE 1970-2013
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1980-2013	NZL 1993-2013	CHE 1990-2013
CZE 1995-2013	IRL 1974-2013	NOR 1970-2013	GBR 1961-2013
DNK 1980-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1995-2013	USA 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).
2. *Austria 1970-94*: Data is taken from OECD (2012), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 92](#)" (Downloaded: 2013-05-14).
3. *Canada 1961-69* and *UK 1961-69*: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
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).
6. *Greece 1960-94*, *Ireland 1974-96* and *Luxembourg 1990-94*: Data is taken from OECD (2005), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 78](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
7. *Iceland 1980-97*: Data is taken from OECD (2008), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 84](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
8. *Portugal 1970-94* and *Spain 1976-79*: Data is taken from OECD (2001), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 70](#)" (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).
Source: see variable "debt". In addition: Abbas, S.M. Ali, Nazim Belhocine, Asmaa El-Ganainy and Mark Horton (2010) "[A Historical Public Debt Database](#)", IMF Working Paper WP/10/245, Washington, DC (Downloaded: 2015-03-16). Reinhart, Carmen M. and Kenneth S. Rogoff (2009) *This Time Is Different. Eight Centuries of Financial Folly*. "[Debt-to-GDP Ratios](#)" (Downloaded: 2015-03-16).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2013	EST 1995-2013	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1960-2013
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1994-2013	ROU 1990-2013
BEL 1960-2013	FRA 1960-2013	LTU 1994-2013	SVK 1992-2013
BGR 1990-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1990-2013	SVN 1993-2013
CAN 1960-2013	GRC 1960-2013	MLT 1980-2013	ESP 1960-2013
HRV 2000-2013	HUN 1990-2013	NLD 1960-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1980-2013	NZL 1960-2013	CHE 1960-2013
CZE 1993-2013	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1991-2013	USA 1960-2013

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.

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

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).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2013	EST 1995-2013	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1977-2013
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1995-2013	ROU 1995-2013
BEL 1970-2013	FRA 1963-2013	LTU 2004-2013	SVK 1995-2013
BGR 1997-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1990-2013	SVN 1995-2013
CAN 1961-2013	GRC 1960-2013	MLT 1995-2013	ESP 1964-2013
HRV 2002-2013	HUN 1991-2013	NLD 1969-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1970-2013	NZL 1986-2013	CHE 1990-2013
CZE 1995-2013	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1971-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1995-2013	USA 1960-2013

Notes:

1. *Australia 1960-88, Canada 1961-69, France 1963-77, Greece 1960-94, Hungary 1991-94, Ireland 1960-89, Norway 1960/61 and UK 1960-69:* Data is taken from OECD (2009), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 85](#)" (Downloaded: 2015-07-02).
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).
4. *Poland 1995-2009:* Data is taken from OECD (2013), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 94](#)" (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).

Period covered: See variable 'deficit'. Additionally covered: Lithuania 1995-2003. Additionally missing: UK 1960-69.

Notes:

1. *Australia 1960-88 and France 1963-77:* Data is taken from OECD (2009), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 85](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
2. *Canada 1961-69, Greece 1960-94 and Ireland 1960-89:* Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
3. *Germany 1960-90:* Data is taken from OECD (2011), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 90](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
4. *Hungary 1991-94:* Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 87](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-06-12).
5. *Iceland 1970-79:* Data is taken from OECD (2008), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 84](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
6. *Lithuania 1995-2003:* Data is taken from a previous release of Eurostat (Downloaded: 2014-03-25).
7. *Poland 1995-2009:* Data is taken from OECD (2013), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 94](#)" (Downloaded: 2014-03-21).

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

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Source: OECD (2014), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 96](#)", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).

Period covered:

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

Notes:

1. *Australia 1971-87, Austria 1970-85, Greece 1976-94, Ireland 1980-89 and New Zealand 1986*: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)" (Downloaded: 2015-03-18).
2. *Belgium and Netherlands 1971-85, Denmark and Sweden 1973-85, Estonia 2001, Finland 1977-85, France 1978-85, Germany 1970-91, Iceland and Norway 1980, Italy and US 1970-85, Japan 1971-85, Luxembourg 1990-95, Poland 1996-2009, Portugal 1981-85, New Zealand 1987-89, Slovenia 2000, Spain 1979-85, UK 1972-85, USA 1967-85*: Data is taken from OECD (2011), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 90](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).

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	EST 1998-2010	JPN 1967-2013	PRT 1966-2013
AUT 1965-2013	FIN 1961-2013	LVA 2001-2013	ROU 2006-2013
BEL 1960-2013	FRA 1960-2013	LTU 2001-2013	SVK 1996-2013
BGR 2002-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1973-2013	SVN 2002-2013
CAN 1960-2013	GRC 1973-2013	MLT 2000-2013	ESP 1966-2013
HRV 2006-2013	HUN 1999-2013	NLD 1960-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1997-2013	ISL 1992-2013	NZL 1970-2013	CHE 1960-2013
CZE 2001-2013	IRL 1971-2013	NOR 1962-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1999-2013	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).
2. *Estonia, Germany 1960-90, Greece 1973-88/92-94, Hungary 1999, Ireland 1971-89, Luxembourg 1973-99, Poland 1999*: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).
3. *Greece 1989-91*: Data is taken from Robert J. Franzese Jr. (2002) *Macroeconomic Policies of Developed Democracies*, <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~franzese/book.rjf.cup.data.xls> (Downloaded: 2015-04-14).
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.

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Source: Eurostat ([Main Balance of Payments and International Investment Position items as share of GDP](#)) (Downloaded: 2015-07-01). Data for Australia, Canada, Ireland, Japan (2012/13), New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA were retrieved from OECD (2015), "[Key short-term indicators](#)", Main Economic Indicators (database) (Downloaded: 2015-07-01).

Period covered:

AUS	1960-2013	EST	1993-2010	JPN	1980-2013	PRT	1995-2013
AUT	1980-2013	FIN	1975-2013	LVA	1993-2013	ROU	1991-2013
BEL	1995-2013	FRA	1994-2013	LTU	1993-2013	SVK	1994-2013
BGR	1991-2013	DEU	1971-2013	LUX	1995-2013	SVN	1994-2013
CAN	1990-2013	GRC	1995-2013	MLT	1995-2013	ESP	1990-2013
HRV	2000-2013	HUN	1993-2013	NLD	1971-2013	SWE	1993-2013
CYP	1995-2013	ISL	1981-2013	NZL	1988-2013	CHE	1972-2013
CZE	1993-2013	IRL	1990-2013	NOR	1981-2013	GBR	1960-2013
DNK	1971-2013	ITA	1980-2013	POL	1994-2013	USA	1960-2013

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.

Source: OECD (2014), "[Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables](#)", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-23). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia were retrieved from AMECO ([variable NLTN](#)) (Downloaded: 2015-06-22).

Period covered:

AUS	1960-2013	EST	1992-2013	JPN	1960-2013	PRT	1975-2013
AUT	1960-2013	FIN	1960-2013	LVA	1993-2013	ROU	1995-2013
BEL	1960-2009	FRA	1960-2012	LTU	1995-2013	SVK	1995-2013
BGR	1995-2013	DEU	1960-2013	LUX	1960-2012	SVN	1995-2013
CAN	1960-2013	GRC	1973-2010	MLT	1990-2013	ESP	1977-2013
HRV	2000-2013	HUN	1992-2013	NLD	1960-2010	SWE	1960-2010
CYP	1995-2013	ISL	1960-2013	NZL	1960-2013	CHE	1960-2009
CZE	1990-2013	IRL	1960-2013	NOR	1960-2013	GBR	1960-2013
DNK	1960-2011	ITA	1960-2013	POL	1992-2013	USA	1960-2013

Notes:

1. *Austria 1968-93 and Portugal 1961-73*: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2010), "[Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables](#)" (Downloaded: 2013-05-14).
2. *Greece 1977-2010, Japan 1960-2010, Sweden 1963-2010, Switzerland 1960-2009*: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2010), "[Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).
3. *Iceland 1963-2013*: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).
4. *Belgium 1999-2009*: Estimated values.

civ_labf

Civilian labour force, in thousands.

Source: OECD (see variable 'ttl_labf').

Period covered:

AUS	1960-2013	EST	1992-2013	JPN	1960-2013	PRT	1975-2013
AUT	1960-2013	FIN	1960-2013	LVA	--	ROU	--
BEL	1960-2013	FRA	1960-2012	LTU	--	SVK	1994-2013

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BGR --	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1960-2012	SVN 1996-2013
CAN 1960-2013	GRC 1973-2012	MLT --	ESP 1977-2013
HRV --	HUN 1992-2013	NLD 1960-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP --	ISL 1960-2013	NZL 1960-2013	CHE 1960-2003
CZE 1990-2013	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1991-2013	USA 1960-2013

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

labfopar Total labour force as a percentage of population 15-64 (participation rate).
Source: OECD (2014), "[Labour Force Statistics: Population and labour force](#)", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-23). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia were retrieved from AMECO ([variables NLTN and NPAN](#)).
Period covered:

AUS 1964-2013	EST 1992-2013	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1975-2013
AUT 1968-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1993-2013	ROU 1995-2013
BEL 1960-2007	FRA 1960-2012	LTU 1995-2013	SVK 1995-2013
BGR 1995-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1960-2012	SVN 1995-2013
CAN 1960-2013	GRC 1961-2008*	MLT 1990-2013	ESP 1977-2013
HRV 2001-2013	HUN 1992-2013	NLD 1975-2010	SWE 1963-2010
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1964-2010	NZL 1960-2013	CHE 1960-2009
CZE 1990-2013	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2011*	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1992-2013	USA 1960-2013

Notes:

1. *Austria 1968-93 and Portugal 1961-1973:* Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2010), "[Labour Force Statistics: Population and labour force](#)" (Downloaded: 2013-05-14).
2. *Belgium 2000-2007:* Data is taken from OECD (2009), "Belgium", in: [OECD, Labour Force Statistics 2009](#), OECD Publishing (Downloaded: 2013-08-08).
3. *Greece 1961, 1971, 1977-2008; Iceland 1964-2010; Japan 1960-2010; Sweden 1963-2010; Switzerland 1960-2009:* Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2010), "[Labour Force Statistics: Population and labour force](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).
4. Additional missing values (*): Denmark 1961-64, 1966, 1968; Greece 1962-70, 1972-76.

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

Note:

1. Additional missing values: Australia and Iceland 1960-63; Austria 1960-67; Denmark 1961-64, 1966, 1968, 2013; Greece 1960, 1962-70, 1972-76; Netherlands 1960-74, 2013; Norway 1971; Slovenia and Switzerland 2013; Sweden 1960-62, 2013.

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

AUS 1960-2013	EST 1992-2013	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1975-2013
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1993-2013	ROU 1990-2013
BEL 1960-2013	FRA 1960-2012	LTU 1992-2013	SVK 1994-2013
BGR 1995-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1960-2012	SVN 1996-2013

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CAN 1960-2013	GRC 1960-2012	MLT 1995-2013	ESP 1977-2013
HRV 2000-2013	HUN 1992-2013	NLD 1960-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1960-2013	NZL 1960-2013	CHE 1960-2012
CZE 1990-2013	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1992-2012	USA 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:

1. Additional missing values: France 2012 and Poland 1992.

emp_serv Civilian employment in services, in thousands.
Source: See variable 'emp_ag' (AMECO variable NET5).
Period covered: See variable 'emp_ag'.

Note:

1. Additional missing values: France 2012 and Poland 1992.

emp_un Unemployed, in thousands.
Source: AMECO ([Variable NUTN](#)) (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2013	EST 1993-2013	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1975-2013
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1993-2013	ROU 1992-2013
BEL 1960-2013	FRA 1960-2013	LTU 1992-2013	SVK 1995-2013
BGR 1995-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1960-2013	SVN 1995-2013
CAN 1960-2013	GRC 1960-2013	MLT 1990-2013	ESP 1977-2013
HRV 2000-2013	HUN 1995-2013	NLD 1960-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1960-2013	NZL 1960-2013	CHE 1960-2013
CZE 1993-2013	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1992-2013	USA 1960-2013

unemp Unemployment rate, percentage of civilian labour force.
Source: AMECO ([Variable ZUTN](#)) (Downloaded: 2015-03-20).
Period covered: See variable 'emp_un'.

9. Industrial disputes and trade unions

Note concerning nld, wi, wdlost and strike:

For notes on variation in comparability and breaks in series, see ILOSTAT Database.

nld Number of industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts).
Source: International Labour Office (ILO). 2013. ILOSTAT Database. www.ilo.org/ilostat (Downloaded 2015-06-24). Until 1970 (USA until 1973): Huber et al. (2004).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2013*	EST 1992-2013*	JPN 1960-2012	PRT 1977-2007
AUT 1979-2010*	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 2005-2013	ROU 1992-2008
BEL 1960-2000*	FRA 1960-2004*	LTU 2000-2012*	SVK 1991-2012*
BGR --	DEU 2009-2013	LUX 1982-2006*	SVN --
CAN 1960-2012*	GRC 1976-1998	MLT 1971-2012*	ESP 1971-2013
HRV --	HUN 1991-2013	NLD 1960-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1990-2013	ISL 1969-2004	NZL 1960-2012	CHE 1960-2013
CZE 1991-2013*	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013*	GBR 1960-2013

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

DNK 1960-2013 | ITA 1960-2009 | POL 1989-2013 | USA 1960-2013

Note:

1. *Luxembourg*: Data taken from a previous version of the ILO database (ILO Laborsta Internet, <http://laborsta.ilo.org/>, Downloaded: 2009-10-19).
2. Additional missing values (*): Australia 2009-12; Austria 2003/04; Belgium 1981-84, 1986/87; Canada 2009/10; Czech Republic 1997-2008; Estonia 2002, 2009/10; France 1968; Lithuania 2009-11; Luxembourg 1994-2005; Malta 1981-86, 1999, 2010; Norway 2009-12; Slovakia 1996.

wi Workers involved in labour disputes, in thousands.
Source: See variable 'nld'.
Period covered: See variable 'nld', except Austria 1968-1978, 2003/04, 2011-13; Germany 1960-2008. Additional missing values: Estonia 2004; Finland 2009/10; Hungary 2011, 2013; New Zealand 2008; Portugal 1978.

wdlost Working days lost (due to strikes and lockouts), in thousands.
Source: See variable 'nld'.
Period covered: See variable 'nld', except Austria 1960-1978, 2003/04, 2011-13; Belgium 2001-08; France 2005-10; Germany 1960-2008, Latvia 1997-2004; Poland 1987/88; Romania 1990/91. Additional missing values: Estonia 2004, 2012; Finland 2009/10; Hungary 2008-11, 2013; New Zealand 2008; Italy 2009; Portugal 1978, 1981.

strike Index of strike activity: working days lost per 1000 workers. Calculation: $(wdlost*1000)/ttl_labf$.
Source: Own calculations (see variables 'wdlost' and 'ttl_labf').
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2013*	EST 1993-2013*	JPN 1960-2012	PRT 1977-2007*
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013*	LVA 1997-2013	ROU 1995-2008
BEL 1960-2008*	FRA 1960-2010*	LTU 2000-2012*	SVK 1995-2012*
BGR --	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1982-2006*	SVN --
CAN 1960-2012*	GRC 1976-1998	MLT 1990-2012*	ESP 1977-2013
HRV --	HUN 1995-2012*	NLD 1960-2010	SWE 1960-2010
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1969-2004	NZL 1960-2012*	CHE 1960-2009
CZE 1993-2013*	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013*	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2011	ITA 1960-2008	POL 1992-2013	USA 1960-2013

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.
2. Additional missing values (*): Australia 2009-12; Belgium 1981-84, 1986/87; Canada 2009/10; Czech Republic 1997-2008; Estonia 2002, 2004, 2009/10, 2012; Finland 2009/10; France 1968; Hungary 2008-11; Lithuania 2009-11; Luxembourg 1994-2005; Malta 1999, 2010; New Zealand 2008; Norway 2009-12; Portugal 1978, 1981; Slovakia 1996.

grossu Total reported union members, in thousands.
Source: Visser (2013), ICTWSS: Database on Institutional Characteristics of Trade Unions, Wage Setting, State Intervention and Social Pacts in 34 countries between 1960 and 2012. Version 4.0 (variable 'TUM').
Period covered:

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

AUS	1960-1996	EST	1992-2010*	JPN	1960-2011*	PRT	1978-2010*
AUT	1960-2011	FIN	1960-2011	LVA	1995-2011*	ROU	1991-2008*
BEL	1960-2011	FRA	1960-2011	LTU	1995-2008*	SVK	1993-2008*
BGR	1990-2009*	DEU	1960-2011	LUX	1970-2008*	SVN	1991-2009*
CAN	1960-2011	GRC	1977-2011*	MLT	1971-2011	ESP	1977-2010
HRV	--	HUN	1990-2008*	NLD	1960-2011*	SWE	1960-2010
CYP	1990-2008*	ISL	1979-2008*	NZL	1970-2011	CHE	1960-2010
CZE	1990-2009	IRL	1960-2011	NOR	1960-2011	GBR	1960-2010
DNK	1960-2010	ITA	1960-2011	POL	1991-2010*	USA	1960-2010

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).
3. *USA 1979, 1981-2010*: data taken from Visser (2011).

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

Source: Visser (2013), Version 4.0 (variable 'NUM').

Period covered:

AUS	1960-2009	EST	1992-2010*	JPN	1960-2011	PRT	1978-2010
AUT	1960-2011	FIN	1960-2011	LVA	1995-2011*	ROU	1991-2008*
BEL	1960-2011	FRA	1960-2010	LTU	1995-2009*	SVK	1993-2011
BGR	1990-2009*	DEU	1960-2011	LUX	1970-2008	SVN	1991-2011*
CAN	1960-2011	GRC	1977-2011*	MLT	1971-2011	ESP	1977-2010
HRV	--	HUN	1990-2008*	NLD	1960-2011	SWE	1960-2010
CYP	1990-2008*	ISL	1979-2008	NZL	1970-2011	CHE	1960-2010
CZE	1993-2009	IRL	1960-2011	NOR	1960-2011	GBR	1960-2010
DNK	1960-2010	ITA	1960-2011	POL	1991-2010	USA	1960-2010

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)
3. *Australia 1997-2009; Luxembourg 1982-86, 1988-92, 1994-96, 1999-2002; USA 1979, 1981-2010*: data taken from Visser (2011).

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

Source: Visser (2013), Version 4.0 (variable 'UD').

Period covered:

AUS	1960-2009	EST	1992-2010*	JPN	1960-2011	PRT	1978-2010
AUT	1960-2011	FIN	1960-2011	LVA	1995-2008*	ROU	1991-2008*
BEL	1960-2011	FRA	1960-2010	LTU	1995-2010*	SVK	1993-2011
BGR	1990-2009*	DEU	1960-2011	LUX	1970-2008	SVN	1990-2011*
CAN	1960-2011	GRC	1977-2011*	MLT	1983-2011	ESP	1977-2010
HRV	--	HUN	1990-2008*	NLD	1960-2011	SWE	1960-2010
CYP	1990-2011*	ISL	1979-2008	NZL	1970-2011	CHE	1960-2010
CZE	1993-2009	IRL	1960-2011	NOR	1960-2011	GBR	1960-2010
DNK	1960-2010	ITA	1960-2011	POL	1991-2010	USA	1960-2010

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).
3. *Australia 1997-2009; Luxembourg 1982-86, 1988-92, 1994-96, 1999-2002; USA 1979, 1981-2010*: data taken from Visser (2011).

adjcov 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-

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

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:

AUS 1960-2007*	EST 2001-2009*	JPN 1960-2008	PRT 1980-2008*
AUT 1960-2010*	FIN 1960-2009*	LVA 2002-2011*	ROU 2008-2011*
BEL 1960-2010*	FRA 1960-2008*	LTU 1998-2011*	SVK 2000-2011*
BGR 2003-2011*	DEU 1960-2010*	LUX 1970-2008*	SVN 1990-2009
CAN 1960-2011*	GRC 1990-2008*	MLT 1990-2008*	ESP 1977-2010*
HRV --	HUN 1999-2009*	NLD 1960-2010*	SWE 1960-2011*
CYP 2002-2008*	ISL 1980-2008*	NZL 1971-2007*	CHE 1960-2010*
CZE 1994-2011	IRL 2000-2010*	NOR 1960-2008*	GBR 1960-2011*
DNK 1960-2007*	ITA 1960-2010*	POL 2001-2010*	USA 1960-2011

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.

ssstran 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.).

Source: OECD (2010), "[National Accounts at a Glance: National Accounts at a Glance](#)", OECD National Accounts Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-25). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania (not covered by the OECD) is taken from AMECO ([Variable UYTGH](#)) (Downloaded: 2015-06-29).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2013	EST 1995-2013	JPN 1960-2013	PRT 1960-2013*
AUT 1960-2013	FIN 1960-2013	LVA 1995-2013	ROU 1995-2013
BEL 1960-2013	FRA 1960-2013	LTU 2004-2013	SVK 1995-2013
BGR 1995-2013	DEU 1960-2013	LUX 1960-2013*	SVN 1995-2013
CAN 1960-2013	GRC 1960-2013*	MLT 1995-2013	ESP 1960-2013*
HRV 2011-2013	HUN 1995-2013	NLD 1960-2013	SWE 1960-2013
CYP 1995-2013	ISL 1960-2012*	NZL 1960-2013*	CHE 1960-2013
CZE 1995-2013	IRL 1960-2013	NOR 1960-2013	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2013	ITA 1960-2013	POL 1995-2013	USA 1960-2013

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.
3. *Austria 1970-75; Belgium and Japan 1970-84; Denmark, Ireland, Switzerland and UK 1970-89; Finland 1970-74; France 1970-77; Germany 1970-90; Greece, Iceland, Norway, Portugal and Spain 1970-94; Italy 1970-79; Luxembourg 1970-86; Sweden 1970-92*: Data is taken from SourceOECD, National Accounts Statistics, Historical Statistics

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- 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 previous release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded: 2013-08-08).
6. *Austria 1976-94; Belgium 1985-94; Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and Switzerland 1990-94; Germany 1991-94; Iceland 1995-2012; Italy 1980-94; Netherlands 1970-94; Sweden 1993/94*: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded: 2014-07-29).
7. Additional missing values (*): Greece, Portugal and Spain 1961-67; Iceland 1961-67, 1969; Luxembourg 1987-89; New Zealand 1983-85.

socexp_t_pmp Total public and mandatory private social expenditure 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 (not covered by the OECD) is taken from Eurostat ([Social protection expenditure – Tables by functions](#)) (Downloaded: 2015-06-25) and does *not* include mandatory private expenditure.

Period covered:

AUS 1980-2012	EST 1999-2011	JPN 1980-2011	PRT 1980-2011
AUT 1980-2011*	FIN 1980-2011	LVA 1997-2012	ROU 2000-2012
BEL 1980-2011	FRA 1980-2011	LTU 1996-2012	SVK 1995-2011
BGR 2005-2012	DEU 1980-2011	LUX 1980-2011	SVN 1996-2011
CAN 1980-2012	GRC 1980-2011	MLT 1995-2013	ESP 1980-2011
HRV 2008-2012	HUN 1999-2011	NLD 1980-2011	SWE 1980-2011
CYP 2000-2012	ISL 1990-2011	NZL 1980-2012	CHE 1980-2011
CZE 1990-2011	IRL 1980-2011	NOR 1980-2011*	GBR 1980-2011
DNK 1980-2011	ITA 1980-2011	POL 1991-2011	USA 1980-2012

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 differences in the classification of government functions between the two sources.
2. Norway 1981-84, 1986/87 and Slovenia before 1996: Classified as missing values 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'.

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- 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'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'. Additional data: Austria 1981-84, 86-89; Hungary 1991-98; Iceland 1980-89; Slovenia 1995.
- 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:

AUS 1985-2012	EST 1993-2011	JPN 1990-2011	PRT 1986-2011
AUT 1985-2011	FIN 1980-2011	LVA --	ROU --
BEL 1985-2011	FRA 1985-2011	LTU --	SVK 1991-2011
BGR --	DEU 1985-2011	LUX 1980-2011	SVN 2003-2011
CAN 1985-2012	GRC 1985-2011	MLT --	ESP 1980-2011
HRV --	HUN 1992-2011	NLD 1980-2011	SWE 1985-2011
CYP --	ISL 1990-2011	NZL 1980-2012	CHE 1985-2011
CZE 1991-2011	IRL 1985-2011	NOR 1985-2011	GBR 1980-2011
DNK 1986-2011	ITA 1990-2011	POL 1991-2011	USA 1985-2012

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'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'. Additional data: Hungary 1992-98; Norway 1986/87. Additional missing values: Czech Republic 1990; Estonia 1999; France and Ireland 1980-84.

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

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programmes. For all other countries (covered by the OECD), data on active labour market programmes are included separately in the variable 'almp_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'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'. Additional missing values: Denmark 1980-82; France 1980-88.

11. Family policy

Notes on fallow_pmp and onwards:

- 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.
Source: OECD (2013), "[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)", OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-25).
Period covered:
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| AUS 1980-2012 | EST 1999-2011 | JPN 1980-2011 | PRT 1980-2011 |
| AUT 1980-2011* | FIN 1980-2011 | LVA -- | ROU -- |
| BEL 1980-2011 | FRA 1980-2011 | LTU -- | SVK 1995-2011 |
| BGR -- | DEU 1980-2011 | LUX 1980-2011 | SVN 1996-2011 |
| CAN 1980-2012 | GRC 1980-2011 | MLT -- | ESP 1980-2011 |
| HRV -- | HUN 1999-2011 | NLD 1980-2011 | SWE 1980-2011 |
| CYP -- | ISL 1990-2011 | NZL 1980-2012 | CHE 1980-2011 |
| CZE 1990-2011 | IRL 1980-2011 | NOR 1980-2011* | GBR 1980-2011 |
| DNK 1980-2011 | ITA 1980-2011 | POL 1991-2011 | USA 1980-2012 |

Notes:

- Norway 1981-84, 1986/87: Classified as missing values due to incomplete data.
- Additional missing values (*): Austria 1981-84, 86-89; Norway 1981-84, 86/87.

- mpleave_pmp Total public and mandatory private cash benefits for maternal and parental leave as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'fallow_pmp'. Additional missing values: Australia 1980-94; USA entirely.
- 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'.

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Period covered: See variable 'fallow_pmp'. Additional missing values: Canada and USA 1980-90; Greece and Switzerland 1980-89; UK 1980-95.

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'.

Period covered: See variable 'fallow_pmp'. Additional missing values: Australia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland and USA entirely; Denmark and Luxembourg 1980-89, 2007-11; Italy 1990-2011; Poland 1990-2010; Portugal 1980-89, 2002-11.

othfam_k_pmp Other public and mandatory private benefits in kind as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.

Period covered: See variable 'fallow_pmp'. Additional missing values: Canada and Netherlands entirely; Czech Republic 1990-94; Japan 1980-93; Luxembourg 1980-2000; Poland 1990-2010; Switzerland 1980-2007.

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:

AUS 1985-2012	EST 2003-2011	JPN 1990-2011	PRT 1986-2011
AUT 1985-2011	FIN 1980-2011	LVA 2003-2013	ROU 2003-2012
BEL 1985-2011	FRA 1985-2011	LTU 2003-2013	SVK 1991-2011
BGR 2004-2013	DEU 1985-2011	LUX 1980-2011	SVN 2003-2011
CAN 1985-2012	GRC 1985-2011	MLT 2006-2012	ESP 1980-2011
HRV 2012	HUN 1992-2011	NLD 1980-2011	SWE 1985-2011
CYP 2006-2011	ISL 1990-2011	NZL 1980-2012	CHE 1985-2011
CZE 1991-2011	IRL 1985-2011	NOR 1985-2011	GBR 1980-2011
DNK 1980-2011	ITA 1998-2011	POL 1992-2011	USA 1985-2012

training_pmp Public and mandatory private expenditure on labour market training as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional data: Canada 1980-84; Italy 1990-97; Poland 1990/91. Additional missing values: Denmark 1980-85; Iceland 2009-11.

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'.
Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional missing values: Australia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Switzerland entirely; Czech Republic 2002-2013; Denmark 1980-93, 1998-2011; Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands and Norway 1998-2011; Greece 1985-97; Hungary 2003-11; Poland 2005-11; Slovakia 2004-11; Sweden 1985-95, 1998-2011.
- 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'.
Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional data: Italy 1990-97; Switzerland 1980-84. Additional missing values: Bulgaria, Estonia, Iceland, Malta and Romania entirely; Greece 1995-97; Hungary 2003-11; Japan 2008-11; Latvia 2003-05, 2008-10; Lithuania 2003/04.
- 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'.
Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional data: Italy 1990-97. Additional missing values: Denmark 1980-85; Iceland entirely; Japan 1990-2001, 2008-11; Latvia 2003/04; Lithuania 2007-13; Malta 2010; Netherlands 1998-2011; Norway 1985-94; Switzerland 1985-93.
- compen_pmp Public and mandatory private unemployment compensation and severance pay (in cash) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional data: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Greece, Sweden, Switzerland and USA 1980-84; Austria and Norway 1980; Estonia 1999-2002; Italy 1980-97; Japan 1980-89; Poland 1990/91; Portugal 1980-85; Slovenia 1996-2002. Additional missing values: Austria 1986-89; Slovakia 1991-94.
- 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;

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Sweden 1981-84. Additional missing values: Australia 1985-2002, 2011/12; Austria 1986-89; Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Romania and USA entirely; Canada 1985-92; Czech Republic 1991-94, 2007-11; Lithuania 2007-13; Norway 1985-93; Poland 1997-99; Portugal 1986-89, 1999-2011; Slovakia 1991-94; Sweden 1993-96.

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:

AUS 1985-2013	EST 2008-2013	JPN 1985-2013	PRT 1985-2013
AUT 1985-2013	FIN 1985-2013	LVA 2012-2013	ROU --
BEL 1985-2013	FRA 1985-2013	LTU --	SVK 1993-2013
BGR --	DEU 1985-2013	LUX 2008-2013	SVN 2008-2013
CAN 1985-2013	GRC 1985-2013	MLT --	ESP 1985-2013
HRV --	HUN 1990-2013	NLD 1985-2013	SWE 1985-2013
CYP --	ISL 2008-2013	NZL 1990-2013	CHE 1985-2013
CZE 1993-2013	IRL 1985-2013	NOR 1985-2013	GBR 1985-2013
DNK 1985-2013	ITA 1985-2013	POL 1991-2013	USA 1985-2013

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 Pre-tax Gini index on market income (before taxes and transfers) among households with heads aged 25-59, in percent. Estimated from the LIS database, <http://www.lisproject.org>.

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

Australia 1981, 1985, 1989, 1995, 2001 and 2003; *Austria* (1987), 1994, (1995), 1997, (2000) and 2004; *Belgium* 1985, 1988, 1992, (1995), 1997 and 2000; *Canada* 1971, 1975, 1981, 1987, 1991, 1994, 1997/98, 2000, 2004 and 2007; *Denmark* 1987, 1992, 1995, 2000 and 2004; *Finland* 1987, 1991, 1995, 2000 and 2004; *France* (1979), 1981, 1984, 1989, 1994, 2000 and 2005; *Germany* 1973, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1989, 1994, 2000, 2004 and 2007; *Greece* 1995, 2000 and 2004; *Ireland* 1987, 1994-1996, 2000 and 2004; *Italy* 1986/87, 1989, 1991, (1993), 1995, 2000, 2004, 2008 and 2010; *Netherlands* 1983, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1999 and 2004; *Norway* 1979, 1986, 1991, 1995, 2000 and 2004; *Spain* 1980, 1990, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2010; *Sweden* 1967, 1975, 1981, 1987, 1992, 1995, 2000 and 2005; *Switzerland* 1982, 1992, 2000, 2002 and 2004; *UK* 1969, 1974, 1979, 1986, 1991, 1994, 1995, 1999, 2004; *USA* 1974, 1979, 1986, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2004, 2010.

In brackets: data only available for variable post_gini.

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Source: David Brady, Evelyne Huber, and John D. Stephens (2014): *Comparative Welfare States Data Set*. University of North Carolina and WZB Berlin Social Science Center. <http://www.unc.edu/~jdsteph/common/data-common.html> (Downloaded: 2014-07-29).

post_gini After-tax Gini index on disposable income (after taxes and transfers) among households with heads aged 25-59, in percent. Estimated from the LIS database, <http://www.lisproject.org>.
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.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
Missing: Denmark, France, Greece, Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland: 2013.
Source: OECD (2014), "[Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables](#)", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-22). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania were retrieved from AMECO ([variable NPDT](#)) (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).

pop15_64 Population 15-64, in thousands.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
Missing: See variable 'pop'. In addition: Croatia 2000/01, Cyprus 1990-93, Malta 1966-76, 1982/83.
Source: OECD and AMECO ([variable NPAN](#)) (see variable 'pop').

pop65 Population over 65, in thousands.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
Missing: See variable 'pop15_64'.
Source: OECD and AMECO ([variable NPON](#)) (see variable 'pop').

elderly Population over 65, as a percentage of population.
Period covered: 1960-2013.
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).

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

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/SPIRIT*) (until 2001: Flemish Socialist Party, in 2003 and 2007: electoral coalition with SPIRIT)
Francophone Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste, PS*)
AGALEV (Greens, francophone)
ECOLO (Greens, flemish)
- centre Christian Democrat & Flemish (*Christen-democratisch & Vlaams, CD & V*) (until 2001: Christian People's Party (CVP))
Democrat Humanist Centre (*Centre Démocrate Humaniste, CDH*) (until 2002: Christian Social Party (PSC))
Francophone Democratic Front (FDF)
New Flemish Alliance (*Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie, N-VA*) (former: Flemish/People's Union (VU))
Democratic Union (DU)
Wallon Rally (RW)
- right Liberal Party (LP)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

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 (*Demokratičeska partia, DP*)

- right Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (*Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie*)
 [formed of Movement for Rights and Freedoms (*Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie*); Liberal Union (*Liberalen Sajuz*) and Euroroma (*Evrroma*)]
 National Movement Simeon II (*Nacionalno Dvisenie Simeon Tvorii, NDSV*)
 Union of Democratic Forces (*Sil Demokratičeski Sajuz, SDS*)
 Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (*Grazhdani za Evropeisko Razvitiie na Bulgaria, GERB*)

Canada

- left -----

- centre Liberal Party (LIB)

- right Progressive Conservative Party (PC)

Croatia

- left Social Democratic Party of Croatia (*Socijaldemokratička Partija Hrvatska, SDP*)

- centre Croatian Democratic Union (*Hrvatska Demokratička Zajednica, HDZ*)
 Croatian Peasant Party (*Hrvatska Seljačka Stranka, HSS*)

- right Croatian Social Liberal Party (*Hrvatska Socijalno Liberalna Stranka, HSLS*)
 Croatian People's Party (*Hrvatska Narodna, HNS*)
 Party of Liberal Democrats (*LIBRA*)
 Democratic Center (*Demokratički Centar, DC*)
 Istrian Democratic Assembly (*Istarski Demokratički Sabor, IDS*)
 Liberal Party (*Liberalna Stranka, LS*)
 Independent Democratic Serb Party (*Samostalna demokratička srpska stranka, SDSS*)

Cyprus

- left Social Democrats Movement (*Kinima Socialdemokraten, KISOS*), former EDEK (United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party).
 Progressive Party of the Working People, The Communist Party, (*Anorthotiko Komma tou Ergazomenou Laou, AKEL*)

- centre -----

- right The Democratic Rally (*Demokratikos Synagermos, DISY*)
 The Democratic Party (*Demokratiko Komma, DIKO*)
 Free/United Democrats (*Enomenoi Democrates, EDI*)
 Liberal Party
 European Party (*Evropaiko Komma, EVROKO*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Czech Republic

- left Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (*Ceská strana sociálně demokratická CSSD*)
Green Party (*SZ*)
- centre Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party (*Kresťanská a Demokratická Unie – Československá Strana Lidová, KDU-CSL*)
- right Civic Democratic Party (*Občanská Demokratická Strana, ODS*)
Union of Freedom/Democratic Union (*Unie Svobody/Demokratická Unie, US/DEU*)
Democratic Union (*Křesťanka a Demokratická Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidova. KDU/CSL – Unie Svobody/Demokratická Unie, US/DEU*) [christian democrats and liberals]
Civic Democratic Alliance (*Občanská demokratická aliance, 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 (LSP)
Socialist People's 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 Koondrakond, EK*) and Rural Union (*Eesti Maaliit, 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*)
Union for the Republic Res Publica (*Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica, ResP*)
Estonian People's Union (*Rahsaliit*)
Estonian Reform Party (*Eesti Reformierakond, RE*)
Estonian National Independence Party (*Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatuse Partei, ERSP*)
Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (*Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit, IRL*) [merger of Res Publica and Pro Patria Union]

Finland

- left Social Democrats (*Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue, SDP*)
Finnish People's Democratic Union (SKDL)
Social Democratic League (TPSL)
Left-Wing Alliance (*Vasemmistoliitto, VAS*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- 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, SPD*)
 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*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- 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 Demokraták Szövetsége, SzDSz*)
- Iceland**
- left Social Democratic Party (SDP) (*Althýduflokkur*)
People's Alliance (PA, USP) (*Althýdubandalag*)
Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) (*Samfylkingin*)
Left-Greens (LG) (*Vinstri græn*)
 - centre Progressive Party (PP) (*Framsóknarflokkur*)
Union of Liberals and Leftists (ULL)
Regional Equality Platform (REP)
 - right Independence Party II (IP) (*Sjálfstaedisflokkur*)
Citizens' Party (CP) (*Borgaraflokkur*)
- 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*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

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 Norte, 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) (*Hoshu 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 (*Zaīo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS*) [formed of Latvian Green Party (*Latvijas Zaiā 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 Ceļš*)
- right
 - Latvia's Way (*Latvijas Ceļš, LC*)
 - New Era (*Jaunais laiks, JL*)
 - For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom *TB*
 - Peoples' Party (*Tautas Partija, TP*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

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 Demokratinė 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 Socialdemokratų Partija, LSDP*)
 - Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas [comprised 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 (*Naujoji Sąjunga – 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, LMLR*)
 - Nation's Resurrection Party (*Tautos prisikėlimo partija, NRP*)
 - Party Order and Justice (*Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas, PTT*)

Luxembourg

- left
 - Social Democratic Party (*Parti Ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois/Letzemburger Sozialistisch Arbeiterpartei, 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)

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- 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 (*Socjaldemokracja 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 Chrzescijanskich 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 (*Akcia 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*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Portugal

- left Socialist Party (*Partido Socialista Portuguesa, PSP*)
 Communist Party (PCP)
- centre -----
- right Social Democrats, Popular Democrats (*Partido Social Democráta, 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 (*Mișcarea Ecologistă din România*)
 National Salvation Front - Democratic Party = Democratic Party (*Partidul Democrat PD*)
 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 Național Liberal PNL*)
 Party of National Unity of Romanians (*Partidul Unității Naționale Române PUNR*)
 Democratic Convention from Romania (*Convenția 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 Koalitio Partja SMK*) (1994: Hungarian Coalition)
- right The Slovak Democratic Coalition (*Slovenská Demokratická Koalicia, 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 Porozumenia, SOP*)
 Alliance of New Citizens (*Aliancia nového občana, 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*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Slovenia

- left United List of Social Democrats (*Združena 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 Democrats (*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 (*Državljska 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

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- right Republican 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
1998: 5.0	1998: 4.5
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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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.

Party family	Variable name							
Social democratic	social1	social2	social3	social4	social5	social6	social7	social8
Left-socialist	leftsoc1	leftsoc2	leftsoc3	leftsoc4	leftsoc5			
Communist	comm1	comm2	comm3	comm4				
Post-communist*	postcom1							
Agrarian	agrarian1	agrarian2	agrarian3					
Conservative	conserv1	conserv2	conserv3	conserv4	conserv5	conserv6		
Religious	relig1	relig2	relig3	relig4	relig5	relig6	relig7	
Liberal	liberal1	liberal2	liberal3	liberal4	liberal5	liberal6	liberal7	liberal8
Protest	protest1	protest2	protest3	protest4	protest5			
Green	green1	green2	green3					
Ethnic	ethnic1	ethnic2	ethnic3	ethnic4				
Right populist	right1	right2	right3	right4	right5			
Regionalist*	regio1							
Feminist*	femin1							
Monarchist*	monarch1							
Personalist*	person1							
Pensioners*	pension1	pension2						

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Non-label*	nonlbl1	nonlbl2	
Electoral alliance	allia1	allia2	allia3

Others	others
--------	--------

* These labels are used exclusively to classify post-communist countries.

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)
- social2	30) Social Progressive Alternative (SP.a) (until 2001: Flemish Socialist Party (SP), in 2003 and 2007: electoral coalition with SPIRIT)
- social3	31) Francophone Socialist Party (PS)
- comm1	10) Communist Party (KPB/PCB)
- relig1	1) Catholic Party (since 1965 split into 19 and 20)
- relig2	19) Christian Democrat & Flemish (CD & V) (until 2001: Flemish Christian People's Party (CVP); in 2007: alliance with N-VA)
- relig3	20) Democrat Humanist Centre (CDH) (until 2002: Francophone Christian Social Party (PSC))
- 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))

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- liberal3 22) Reform Movement (MR) (former Francophone Liberal Reform Party (PRL); in 1995: Alliance with FDF; in 1999: Fédération PRL-FDF-MCC) (Francophone)
- liberal4 -- Vivant (joined the VLD in 2007)
- liberal5 5) Liberal/Socialist cartels
- liberal6 -- De Decker's List (LDD)
- protest1 32) ROSSEM/ROSSUM
- green1 26) ECOLO (Francophone)
- green2 27) Green! (Flemish) (former: AGALEV)
- ethnic1 8) New Flemish Alliance (N-VA) (former Flemish/People's Union (VU))
- ethnic2 14) Francophone Democratic Front (FDF)
- ethnic3 18) Walloon Rally
- right1 28) Democratic Union for the Respect of Labour (UDRT/RAD)
- right2 33) National Front (FN-NF) (Francophone)
- right3 29) Flemish Block (since 2007: Flemish Interest)

Bulgaria

- social1 Democratic Alternative for the Republic (*Demokratichna Alternativa za Republika, DAR*)
- social2 Coalition for the Democratic Left [comprised of Bulgarian Socialist Party (*Balgarska Socialisticheska Partiya*); Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union - Alexander Stanboliski (*Balgarski Zemedelski Narodni Sajuz - Aleksander Stanbolijnski*) and PC "Ecoglasnost"]
- social3 Coalition Euroleft (*Bulgarska Evrolevitsa*)
- leftsoc1 Coalition for Bulgaria (*Koalicija za Bulgarija*) [comprised of Bulgarian Socialist Party, "Social Democrats" Political Movement, United Labour Block, Bulgarian Agrarian Union "Al. Stamboliyski - 1899", Union for the Fatherland, Social-Liberal Progress Alliance, "Forward Bulgaria" Movement, Communist Party of Bulgaria, "Trakiya" Political Club, "Roma" Civil Alliance]
- postcom1 Bulgarian Socialist Party (*Bulgarska Socialisticheska Partija BSP*)
- agrarian1 Bulgarian National People's Union - official (*Balgarski Zemedelski Narodni Sajuz BZNS*)
- agrarian2 Bulgarian National People's Union - United (*Balgarski Zemedelski Narodni Sajuz - O, BZNS-O*)
- agrarian3 Bulgarian National People's Union - Nikola Petkov (*Balgarski Zemedelski Narodni Sajuz - Nikola Petko, BZNS-NP*)
- conserv1 Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (*Grazhdani za Evropeisko Razvitiie na Bulgaria, GERB*)
- conserv2 Order, Law and Justice (*Red, Zakonnost i Spravedlivost, RZS*)
- conserv3 Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Bulgarian Democratic Forum (*Demokrati za Silna Bulgaria i Bulgarski Demokratichen Forum, DSB-BDF*)
- relig1 Union of Democratic Forces (*Sil Demokratichni Sajuz SDS*)
- relig2 People's Union (*Narodni Sajuz NS*) [comprised of Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and Democratic Party]
- liberal1 Union of Democratic Forces - Centre (*Sil Demokratichni Sajuz - tsentrum, SDS-ts*)
- liberal2 Union of Democratic Forces - Liberal (*Sil Demokratichni Sajuz Liberali, SDS-l*)
- liberal3 Bulgarian Business Bloc (*Bulgarski Biznes Blok, BBB*)
- liberal4 Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (*Demokrati za Silna Bulgarija, DSB*)
- liberal5 Lider
- liberal6 Movement 'Bulgaria of the Citizens' (*Dvizhenie 'Bulgaria na grazhdanite', DBG*)
- ethnic1 Movement for Rights and Freedoms (*Dvizhenie za Prava i Svobodi, DPS*)
- ethnic2 Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (*Dvizhenie za Pravata i Svobodie*) [comprised of Movement for Rights and Freedoms, (*Dvizhenie za Pravata i Svobodie*); Liberal Union (*Liberalni Sajuz*) and Euroroma (*Evroroma*)]

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- right1 George Day-International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (*VMRO-Gergiovden*)
- right2 Party Ataka (*Nacionalno Obedinenie Ataka*) [comprised of National Movement for the Salvation of the Fatherland (*Nacionalno Dviženie za Spasenie na Otecestvoto*), Bulgarian National Patriotic Party (*Balgarska Nacionalna-Patrioticna Partija*), Union of Patriotic Forces and Militaries of the Reserve Defense (*Sajuz na Patrioticnite Sili i Voinite ot Zapaca Zacšita*)]
- right3 National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (*Natzionalen Front za Spaseniето na Bulgaria, NDSB*)
- monarch1 Coalition Simeon II (*Koalicija Simeon II*)
- person1 National Movement for Stability and Progress (*Nacionalno dviženie za stabilnost i vāzhod, NDSV*) [Until 2007: National Movement Simeon II (*Nacionalno Dvisenie Simeon Tvori, NDSV*)]
- allia1 Bulgarian People's Union (*Balgarskij Naroden Sajuz*) [comprised of Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union-People's Union (*Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz- Naroden Sajuz*), Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Bulgarian National Movement (*Vatreshna Makedonska Revolyucionna Organizaciya- Balgarsko Nacionalno Dvizhenie*), and Union of Free Democrats (*Sajuz na svobodnite demokrati*)]
- allia2 Blue Coalition (*Sinyata Koalitzia, SK*) [coalition of several centre-right parties, most notably the Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (*liberal4*) and Union of Democratic Forces (*relig1*)]

Canada

- social1 8) CCF, New Democratic Party
- conserv1 1) (Progressive) Conservative Party
- liberal1 2) Liberal Party
- liberal2 10) Social Credit
- liberal3 12) Ralliement des Créditistes (belongs to 10 before 1965 and after 1968)
- protest1 17) Reform Party/Canadian Alliance (joined Conservative Party in 2004)
- green1 --- Greens
- ethnic1 18) Bloc Québécois

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 Laburisti - Stranka Rada, HL_SR*)
- agrarian1 Croatian Peasant Party (*Hrvatska Seljačka Stranka, HSS*) (2007 in alliance with Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSL), 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, HSL*) 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_Starcevic*)
- regio1 Croatian Democratic Alliance of Slavonia and Baranja (*Hrvatski Demo-*

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

kratski savez Slavonije i Baranje, HDSSB)

- 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*)
- comm1 Progressive Party of the Working People, The Communist Party (*Anorthotiko Komma tou Ergazomenou Laou, AKEL*)
- green1 Cyprus Green Party (*Ecological and Environmental Movement, Kinima Oikologoi Perivallontistoi*)
- conserv1 The Democratic Rally (*Demokratikos Synagermos, DISY*)
- liberal1 The Democratic Party (*Demokratiko Komma, DIKO*)
- liberal2 Free/United Democrats (*Enomenoi Democrates, EDI*)
- liberal3 New Horizons (*Neoi Orizontes, NEO*)
- liberal4 European Party (*Evropaiko Komma, EVROKO*)
- protest1 Fighting Democratic Movement (*Agonistiko Demokratiko Kinima, ADIK*)

Czech Republic

- social1 Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (*Ceská strana sociálně demokratická CSSD*)
- social2 Party of Citizen Rights/Zemans' (*Strana práv Občanů/Zemanovci SPOZ*)
- leftsoc1 Czechoslovak Socialist Party
- comm1 Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (*Komunistická strana Československa, SCK*)
- comm2 Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (*Komunistická strana Cech a Moravy, KSCM*)
- agrarian1 Alliance of the Farmers and the Countryside (*Spojenectví Zemědelcu 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 Committed Non-Party Members (*Klub Angažovaných Nestraníků, KAN*)
- relig1 Christian Democratic Union (*Křesťanská 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 (*Svobodni Demokraté - Liberální Strana Národne Sociální, 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*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- 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, Usvit*)
- right4 Party of Free Citizens (*Strana svobodných občanů, SSO*)
- regio1 Movement for Self-Governing Democracy - Society for Moravia and Silezia (*Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii-Spolecnost pro Moravu a Slezsko, HSD-SMS*)
- pension1 Pensioners for Secure Living (*Duchodci za Životní Jistoty, DZJ*)
- nonlbl1 Association of Independents (*Sdružení nezávislých, SN*)
- allia1 Liberal Social Union (*Liberálně 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 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 (EPPL) 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*)
- conserv3 Union for the Republic Res Publica (*Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica, ResP*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- 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]
- conserv6 Homeland - Pro Patria Union + Estonian National Independence Party until 2007; merged in 2007 with the Union for the Republic Res Publica and formed Pro Patria and Res Publica Union
- relig1 Estonian Christian People's Party (*Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei, EKRP*)
- liberal1 Estonian Entrepreneurs' Party (*Eesti Ettevõtjate Erakond, EEE*)
- liberal2 Estonian Reform Party (*Eesti Reformierakond, ER*)
- liberal3 Estonian Centre Party (*Eesti Keskerakond, EK*)
- liberal4 Estonian Coalition Party (*Eesti Koonderakond, 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 / Obedinennaya Narodnaya Partya Estonii*)
- ethnic3 Russian Party in Estonia (*Vene Erakond Eestis, VEE*)
- right1 Estonian Citizens (*Eesti Kodanik*)
- right2 Estonian National Independence Party (*Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatuse 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)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- 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) formerly 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)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

Hungary

- social1 Hungarian Socialist Party (*Magyar Szocialista Párt, MSzP*)
- social2 Hungarian Social Democratic Party (*Magyar Szocialdemokrata Párt, MSDP*)
- comm1 Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party/Workers' Party (*Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt / Munkáspár, MSZMP/MP*)
- agrarian1 Independent Smallholders Party (*Független Kisgazdapárt, FKGP*)
- agrarian2 Agrarian Alliance (*Agrarszovetseg, ASZ*)
- conserv1 Hungarian Democratic Forum (*Magyar Demokrata Fórum, MDF*)
- conserv2 Republican Party (*Koztarsasag Part, KP*)
- conserv3 Alliance for Hungary Centre Party (*Osszefogas Magyarorszagert Centrum, OMC*)
- conserv4 Alliance of Young Democrats – Hungarian Civic Party (*Fiatal Demokraták Szövetsége - Magyar Polgári Párt, FIDESZ - MPP*). In 2002, FIDESZ was in an electoral coalition with the Hungarian Democratic Forum (*MDF*) and in 2006 and 2010 with the Christian Democratic People's Party (*KDNP*).
- relig1 Christian Democratic People's Party (*Keresztény Demokrata Néppárt, KDNP*)
- liberal1 Alliance of Free Democrats (*Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége, SzDSz*)
- green1 Politics Can be Different (*Lehet Más a Politika, LMP*)
- right1 Hungarian Justice and Life Party (*Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártja, MIÉP*)
- right2 For the Right Hungary (*Jobbik*)

Iceland

- social1 7) Social Democrats (SDP)
- social2 22) Social Democratic Federation
- social3 --- People's Movement (PM)
- leftsoc1 36) Social Democratic Alliance (SDA), (1999: United Left)
- leftsoc2 17) National Preservation Party
- comm1 37) Left-Greens (LG), until 1999: People's Alliance (PA))
- agrarian1 8) Progressive Party (PP)
- conserv1 13) Independence Party II (IP)
- liberal1 20) Union of Liberals and Leftists (ULL)
- liberal2 --- Bright Future (BF)
- liberal3 --- Pirates (P)
- protest1 24) Citizens' Party II
- protest2 38) Liberal Party (LP)
- 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)
- protest4 --- Dawn
- protest5 --- Democracy Watch
- green1 23) Women's Alliance (WA)
- green2 --- Iceland Movement
- right1 --- Households' Party

Note:

1999: The People's Alliance (14), the Social Democrats (7) and the Women's Alliance (23) formed the United Left and were assigned to the category leftsoc1. A breakaway group from the People's Alliance (14) remains in the category comm1 as the Left-Green Party (EJPR 2000, vol. 38).

Ireland

- social1 8) Irish Labour Party
- leftsoc1 19) Workers' Party
- leftsoc2 --- Democratic Left (joined Labour Party in 2002)
- leftsoc3 --- United Left Alliance (formed of the Socialist Party, People Before Profit Alliance and Workers and Unemployed Action Group)
- relig1 14) Fine Gael

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- 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.

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

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)
- conserv4 --- New Frontier Party (NFP) (Merger of JRP, JNP, DSP, and Komei in 1994. In 1997, NFP broke up into Democratic Political Party, Komeito and Liberal Party.) Liberal Party (LP) (successor of NFP after its break-up in 1997; joined DP in 2003)
- 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 ballot 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 had a share of 32.8% in the proportional system. The arithmetic mean is: $(38.6 \cdot 300 / 500) + (32.8 \cdot 200 / 500) = 36.28 = 36.3$.

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 Sociāldemokrātiska 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 Latvij*)
- agrarian1 Latvian Farmers' Union (*Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība, LZS*)
- agrarian2 Green and Farmers Union (*Zaīo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS*) [comprised of Latvian Green Party (*Latvijas Zaiā 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*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- 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 Ceļš, 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/TB/LNNK*) (competed in 2011 under the name National Union [*Nacionālā apvienība „Visu Latvijai!” – „Tēvzemei 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 Ceļš, LPP/LC*)

Lithuania

- social1 Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (*Lietuvos Socialdemokratu 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 Artro 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 Socialdemokratu 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 liaudininkų 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 Sąjunga – Lietuvos Konservatoriai, TS-LK*)
- liberal3 Lithuanian Centre Union (*Lietuvos Centro Sąjunga, LCS*)
- liberal4 Lithuanian Liberal Union (*Lietuvos Liberalų Sąjunga, LLS*)
- liberal5 New Union - Social Liberals (*Naujoji Sąjunga – Socialliberalai, 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 sąjūdis, LMLR*)
- ethnic1 Electoral Action of the Lithuanian Poles (1992: Union of Lithuanian Poles) (*Lietuvos Lenkų Rinkimų Akcija LLRA*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- ethnic2 Alliance of the the Lithuanian National Minorities
- protest1 Nation's Resurrection Party (*Tautos prisikelimu partija, NRP*)
- protest2 Political Party "Way of Courage" (*Politinė partija "Drasos kelias", DK*)
- right1 Lithuanian National Party 'Young Lithuania' (*Lietuviu Nacionaline Partija 'Jaunoji Lietuva', LNP-JL*)
- right2 Lithuanian National Union List [comprised of Lithuanian National Union and Independent Party]
- right3 Lithuanian National Union and Lithuanian Democratic Party
- femin1 Lithuanian Women's Party
- allia1 Sajudis Coalition [comprised of Lithuanian Movement Sajudis and Charter of Lithuanian Citizens and Union of Lithuanian Political Prisoners and Lithuanian Green Party]
- allia2 Lithuanian Christian Democratic Union and Lithuanian National Youth Union "Young Lithuania"

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 (*Piratepartei, 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
- protest3 24) Alternative Democratic Reform Party (Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei, ADR) (Until 2006: Action Committee for Democracy and Pensions' Right (Pensions Action))
- 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 Demokratiku 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*)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- social3 Alliance of the Democratic Left (*Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej, SLD*) [comprised of Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland; All-Polish Accord of Trade Unions; Polish Socialist Party]
- social4 Labour Union (*Unia Pracy, UP*)
- social5 Polish Social Democracy (*Socjaldemokracja Polska, SdPI*)
- social6 Left and Democrats (*Koalicyjny Komitet Wyborczy Lewica i Demokracji, LiD*) [comprised by Alliance of the Democratic Left (SLD), Polish Social Democracy (SdPI), Labor Union (UP) and Democratic Party (PD)]
- agrarian1 Polish Peasant Party (*Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL*)
- agrarian2 Peasant Alliance *PL* [comprised of Solidarity Polish Peasant Party and Rural Solidarity Peasant Union]
- agrarian3 Self-Defence of Polish Republic (*Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, SRP*)
- conserv1 Union of the Right of the Republic (*Unia Prawicy Rzeczpospolitej, UPR*) [formed around the Union of Political Realism by several conservative groups]
- conserv2 Coalition for the Republic [comprised of Movement for the Republic, Polish Action and Freedom Party]
- conserv3 Law and Justice (*Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS*), successor of the Center Agreement Party (*Porozumienie Centrum, PC*) which was the main party in the 1991 electoral alliance Civic Center Alliance (*Porozumienie Obywatelskie Centrum, POC*)
- conserv4 Poland Comes First (*Polska jest Najważniejsza, PJN*)
- relig1 Party of Christian Democrats (*Partia Chrzescijanskich Demokratów, PChD*)
- relig2 Union of Political Realism (*Unia Polityki Realnej, UPR*)
- relig3 Catholic Election Action (*Wyborcza Akcja Katolicka, WAK*) [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and other small groupings]
- relig4 Fatherland Catholic Electoral Committee [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and Christian Peasant Party]
- relig5 Solidarity Election Action (*Akja Wyborcza Solidarność, AWS*)
- relig6 League of Polish Families (*Liga Polskich Rodzin. LPR*)
- liberal1 Democratic Union (*Unia Demokratyczna, UD*)
- liberal2 Liberal Democratic Congress (*Kongres LiberalnoDemokratyczny, KLD*)
- liberal3 Non Party Reform Bloc (*Bezpartyjny Blok Wspierania Reform, BBWR*)
- liberal4 Democratic Party-democrats.pl (*Partia Demokratyczna-democraci.pl, PD*) [formerly Freedom Union (*Unia Wolności, UW*) [merger of Democratic Union (liberal1) and Liberal Democratic Congress (liberal2)]
- liberal5 Civic Platform (*Platforma Obywatelska*)
- liberal6 Palikot's Movement (*Ruch Palikota, RP*)
- right1 Confederation for Independent Poland (*Konfederacja Polski Niepodległej, KPN*)
- right2 Party X (*Partia X*)
- right3 Movement for Rebuilding Poland (*Ruch Odbudowy Polski, ROP*)
- nonlbl1 Polish Friends of Beer Party (*Polska Partia Przyjaciół Piwa, PPPP*)

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 Politica 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/PSD)
- liberal2 17) Democratic Renewal Party (PRD)

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- 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 Romania 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 (*Alianța 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 Național Țărănesc – Creștin Democrat*)
 - liberal1 National Liberal Party (*Partidul Național 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 (*Alianța România Dreaptă, ARD*) also part of the electortal alliance were the National Christian Democrat Peasant Party (*Partidul Național Țărănesc – Creștin Democrat, PNTCD*) and the Civic Force Party (*Partidul Forța Civică, PFC*)]
 - green1 Ecological Movement from Romania (*Mișcarea 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 Unității Naționale 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 Generație/Creștin-Democrat*)
 - allia1 Democratic Convention from Romania (*Convenția Democrată din România*), [In 2000: Democratic Convention from Romania 2000 (*Convenția 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 Național Libera, PNL*) and Conservative Party]
- Slovakia**
- social1 Social Democratic Party of Slovakia (*Socialno Democratická Strana Slovenska, SDSS*)
 - social2 Common Choice (*Spoločná Voľba, 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*]

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

- 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 Sociálna 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: *Občianská 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 Koalícia, SDK*)
- liberal6 Party of Civic Understanding (*Strana Občianskeho Porozumenia, SOP*)
- liberal7 Alliance of New Citizens (*Aliancia nového občana, 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 - Mad'arská 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 (*Državljska 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)
- conserv2 29) People's Party (PP), [until 1989: Popular Alliance (AP); in 1982: Electoral Alliance of Popular Alliance and Popular Democratic Party; in 1986: Electoral Alliance of Popular Alliance, Popular Democratic Party and Liberal Party]
- 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 --- 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 --- UK Independence Party (UKIP)
- 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 $p < 0.001$, $n=24$).

Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set, 1960-2013

lfirstpi: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable institutions.

lfirstpb: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable behavior.

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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