The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2020 (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 2020. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods. 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 1960-2020”, 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:


These (former) assistants have made major contributions to the data set, without which CPDS would not exist. In chronological and descending order: Sina Benesch, Angela Odermatt, Virginia Wenger, Fiona Wiedemeier, Christian Isler, Laura Knöpfel, Sarah Engler, David Weisstanner, Panajotis Potolidis, Marlène Gerber, Philipp Leimgruber, Michelle Beyeler, and Sarah Menegal.

Last updated: 2022-08-17

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1Political data are not collected for non-democratic periods and are thus missing for Greece during the period 1968-1973; for Portugal until 1975; Spain until 1976; Bulgaria, 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. In the case of Cyprus it starts in 1976 after its division in 1974.
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# 1 General Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>Year of observation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>Country names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countryn</td>
<td>Country code numbers: 1 Australia, 2 Austria, 3 Belgium, 4 Bulgaria, 5 Canada, 6 Croatia, 7 Cyprus (Greek part), 8 Czech Republic, 9 Denmark, 10 Estonia, 11 Finland, 12 France, 13 Germany, 14 Greece, 15 Hungary, 16 Iceland, 17 Ireland, 18 Italy, 19 Japan, 20 Latvia, 21 Lithuania, 22 Luxembourg, 23 Malta, 24 Netherlands, 25 New Zealand, 26 Norway, 27 Poland, 28 Portugal, 29 Romania, 30 Slovakia, 31 Slovenia, 32 Spain, 33 Sweden, 34 Switzerland, 35 United Kingdom, 36 USA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso</td>
<td>International Standard for country codes: ISO 3166-1 code (ALPHA-3). ISO country codes: AUS Australia, AUT Austria, BEL Belgium, BGR Bulgaria, CAN Canada, HRV Croatia, CYP Cyprus (Greek part), CZE Czech Republic, DNK Denmark, EST Estonia, FIN Finland, FRA France, DEU Germany, GRC Greece, HUN Hungary, ISL Iceland, IRL Ireland, ITA Italy, JPN Japan, LVA Latvia, LTU Lithuania, LUX Luxembourg, MLT Malta, NLD Netherlands, NZL New Zealand, NOR Norway, POL Poland, PRT Portugal, ROU Romania, SVK Slovakia, SVN Slovenia, ESP Spain, SWE Sweden, CHE Switzerland, GBR United Kingdom, USA USA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso3n</td>
<td>International Standard for country codes: ISO 3166-1 numeric code (numeric-3). ISO numeric country codes: 36 Australia, 40 Austria, 56 Belgium, 100 Bulgaria, 124 Canada, 191 Croatia, 196 Cyprus (Greek part), 203 Czech Republic, 208 Denmark, 233 Estonia, 246 Finland, 250 France, 276 Germany, 300 Greece, 348 Hungary, 352 Iceland, 372 Ireland, 380 Italy, 392 Japan, 428 Latvia, 440 Lithuania, 442 Luxembourg, 470 Malta, 528 Netherlands, 554 New Zealand, 578 Norway, 616 Poland, 620 Portugal, 642 Romania, 703 Slovakia, 705 Slovenia, 724 Spain, 752 Sweden, 756 Switzerland, 826 United Kingdom, 840 USA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpds1</td>
<td>Dummy variable with value 1 for former “Comparative Political Data Set I” countries, covering 23 OECD countries starting in 1960.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poco</td>
<td>Dummy variable with value 1 for post-communist countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>Dummy variable with value 1 for member states of the European Union (since year of accession).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emu</td>
<td>Dummy variable with value 1 for member states of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) of the European Union (since year of accession).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

1. For former communist countries, as well as for Portugal and Spain, political data were gathered starting with the first free elections. For Greece, political data are available before 1967 and interrupted during the military dictatorship 1967-1973. For Cyprus, data begin with the first election after its division. For Malta, political data were gathered starting with the first election after its independence.

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

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

**gov_right1**
Government composition: cabinet posts of right-wing parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.

*Missing:* None.
*Source:* Own calculations primarily based on Schmidt and Beyer (1992); from 1991 on from the political data published in the EJPR (various issues) Political Data Yearbook. For details see Appendix A, for the classification of parties into “left”, “centre” or “right” parties see Appendix B.

**gov_cent1**
Government composition: cabinet posts of centre parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.

*Missing:* None.
*Source:* See variable ‘gov_right1’.

**gov_left1**
Government composition: cabinet posts of social democratic and other left parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.

*Missing:* None.
*Source:* See variable ‘gov_right1’.

Note:

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 of January. Instead, calculations start with the investiture date of the first democratic government. Thus the variables can still add up to 100 percent.

**gov_party**
Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

1. Hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties (gov_left1=0),
2. dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties (0<gov_left1<=33.33),
3. balance of power between left and right (33.33<gov_left1<66.67),
4. dominance of social-democratic and other left parties (66.67<=gov_left1<100),
5. hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties (gov_left=100).

*Source:* Own calculations according to Schmidt (1992).
Notes:

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

2. Due to inconsistencies in the coding of this variable we checked and corrected the coding of prior years meaning there are differences to earlier versions of the CPDS.

**gov_new**

New ideological composition of cabinet: (0) no change, (1) change: if cabinet ideological composition (gov_party) changed from last to present year.


Source: Own calculations based on the variable ‘gov_party’.

**gov_gap**

‘Ideological gap’ between new and old cabinets. The gap is calculated as the difference of the index value (gov_party) between the incoming and the outgoing governments. For an example, see the note below.


Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94, Italy 2012 Romania 2015/16 (full technocratic governments, Partisan caretaker governments) and first years of countries with democratic transition later than 1960.

Source: Own calculations based on the variable ‘gov_party’.

**gov_chan**

Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to

(a) elections,
(b) voluntary resignation of 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,
(g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties)

(J. J. Woldendorp et al., 2000, pp. 16–17).


Missing: None.


**gov_right2**

Government composition: relative power position of right-wing parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.


Missing: None.

Source: See variable ‘gov_right1’.


gov_cent2 Government composition: relative power position of centre parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year. Period covered: 1960-2020. Missing: None. Source: See variable ‘gov_right1’.

gov_left2 Government composition: relative power position of social democratic and other left parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year. Period covered: 1960-2020. 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.


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

gov_type: Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government:
   *One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority [>50.0%].*

2. Minimal winning coalition:
   *All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0%].*

3. Surplus coalition:
   *Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0%].*

4. Single-party minority government:
   *The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [50.0%].*

5. Multi-party minority government:
   *The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [50.0%].*

6. Caretaker government:
   *Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.*

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

Missing: None.


Notes:

1. The indicator refers to the type of government that was in office for the longest period in each year.
2. Caretaker governments are governments which should simply maintain the status quo Golder (2010, p. 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, p. 11), we define a technocratic government as a government which is led by a 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, pp. 4–5) 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”.
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 of which 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 systems.
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).


Missing: None.

**Source:** Political Data Yearbook by EJPR (various issues); Mackie and Rose (1991); Bugajski (2002); “Keesing’ Record of World Events” (various issues); ParlGov (various); “Parline Database” (various).

**Notes:**

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

2. Greece 2012: From the two elections in 2012 (May 6 and June 17), only the results of the second one on June 17 are entered.

3. Spain 2019: From the two elections in 2019 (May 28 and November 10), only the results of the second one on November 10 are entered.

**vturn**

Voter turnout in election.


Missing: None.

**Source:** See variable ‘elect’.

**social1**

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

**social2**

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

(etc.)


Missing: None.

**Source:** See variable ‘elect’. Parties are classified based on Lane et al. (1997). For details about the classification and the period covered for each country, see the Appendix C.

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 C).

**List of party family labels:**

social1-social8, leftsoc1-leftsoc5, comm1-comm4, postcom1-postcom2, agrarian1-agrarian3, conserv1-conserv10, relig1-relig7, liberal1-liberal9, protest1-protest5, green1-green3, ethnic1-ethnic4, right1-right6, 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 of the party classified as ‘social1’.

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


Source: See variable ‘elect’. Parties are classified based on Lane et al. (1997). For details about the classification and the period covered for each country, see the Appendix C.

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 C).

List of party family labels:
ssocial1-ssocial8, sleftsoc1-sleftsoc5, scomm1-scomm4, spostcom1-spostcom2, sagrarian1-sagrarian3, sconserv1-sconserv10, srelig1-srelig7, sliberal1-sliberal9, sprotest1-sprotest5, sgreen1-sgreen3, sethnic1-sethnic4, sregio1, smonarch1, sperson1, spension1-spension2, snonlbl1-snonlbl2, sallia1-sallia3, sothers.

Notes:  

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

womenpar  Percentage of women in parliaments. Entries refer to the composition of the parliament at the end of the corresponding year.


Source: See variable ‘elect’. Parties are classified based on Lane et al. (1997). For details about the classification and the period covered for each country, see the Appendix C.

Notes:

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: 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, p. 73, footnote 7)).

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

\[ rae_{-}ele = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} v_i^2 \]

, where \( v_i \) is the share of votes for party \( i \) and \( m \) the number of parties (without the category ‘others’). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Source: Own calculations.

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

\[ rae_{-}leg = 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{m} s_n^2 \]

, where \( s_n \) is the share of votes for party \( i \) and \( m \) the number of parties (without the category ‘others’). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

Source: Own calculations.

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: 

\[ effpar_{-}ele = 1/(1 - rae_{-}ele) \]

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: 

\[ effpar_{-}leg = 1/(1 - rae_{-}leg) \]

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: \( \text{dis\_abso} = \text{effpar\_ele} - \text{effpar\_leg} \)

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: \( \text{dis\_rel} = \frac{\text{effpar\_ele} - \text{effpar\_leg}}{\text{effpar\_ele}} \)

Source: Own calculations.

dis_gall  Index of disproportionality according to the formula [least squares] proposed by Gallagher (1991). Calculated as follows:

\[
\text{dis\_gall} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} (v_i - s_i)^2}
\]

, 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.

Source: Own calculations.

5 Institutions

The variables 'lfirst' to 'lbank' come from Lijphart (2012, pp. 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, p. 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

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

Lijpharts first dimension. Time-variant proxy variable (for details see Appendix E).

*Source:* Own calculations.

**Period covered:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
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<td>CYP</td>
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<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**lfirstpi**

Lijpharts first dimension. Proxy variable institutions (for details see Appendix E).

*Source:* Own calculations.

**Period covered:** See variable ‘lfirstp’.

**lfirstpb**

Lijpharts first dimension. Proxy variable behavior (for details see Appendix E).

*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 manoevurability.

Description: additive index composed of 6 dummy variables (‘1’ = constraints, ‘0’ = else): (1) EU membership = 1, (2) degree of centralisation of state structure (federalism = 1), (3) difficulty of amending constitutions (very difficult = 1) (4) strong bicameralism = 1 (5) central bank autonomy = 1 (6) frequent referenda = 1.


**structur**

Augmented index of constitutional structures based on Huber et al. (1993, p. 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. (1993) 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.

*Source:* Own calculations based on Huber et al. (1993).
Federalism. Coded: 0 = no; 1 = weak; 2 = strong.
Missing: None.
Source: Huber et al. (2004); national sources and constitutions.
Notes:
1. Spain is classified as a strong federal state, although formally it is a unitarian one.

Executive-legislative relations according to Lijphart (2012, pp. 108–110). Coded: 0 = parliamentary system; 1 = semi-presidential dominated by parliament; 2 = hybrid system; 3 = semi-presidential dominated by president; 4 = presidential system.
Missing: None.
Source: Huber et al. (2004), Ismayr (ed.) (2003, 2006 and 2010), and Lijphart (2012); national sources and constitutions; Political Yearbook by EJPR (various issues).
Notes:
1. In addition to a parliamentary prime minister, a semi-presidential system (= 1 or 3) also has a popularly elected president (Lijphart, 2012, p. 109).
2. Changes are entered in the year of the first (parliamentary or presidential) elections under the new rules.
3. France: During cohabitation France is defined as a semi-presidential system dominated by parliament (= 1), otherwise as a semi-presidential system dominated by president (= 3).
4. Switzerland is the only system classified as hybrid, since the collegial executive elected by the legislative does not depend on legislative confidence.

Electoral system: single member districts or proportional representation. Coded 0 = single-member, simple plurality systems; 1 = modified proportional representation (parallel plurality PR-systems, majority-plurality/alternative vote); 2 = proportional representation (PR).
Missing: None.
Source: Inter-Parliamentary-Union (1997), Ismayr (ed.) (2003), and Lijphart (2012); national sources and constitutions; Political Yearbook by EJPR (various issues).
Notes:
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 small Swiss cantons with only one representative) are simply counted according to Lijphart (1999) as countries with proportional representation systems.
3. The difference between the mixed member proportional formula and the parallel plurality-PR system (semiproportional formula) is that in the parallel system no compensation exists for any disproportionality produced by the single-member district results.

Index of bicameralism according to Lijphart (2012). Coded 1 = unicameralism; 2 = weak bicameralism (asymmetrical and congruent chambers); 3 = medium strength bicameralism (asymmetrical and incongruent or symmetrical and congruent); 4 = strong bicameralism (symmetrical and incongruent).
Missing: None.
Source: Ismayr (ed.) (2003) and Lijphart (2012); national sources and constitutions; Political Yearbook by EJPR (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, p. 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, p. 189).

5. United Kingdom: 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, p. 201).

referen

Referendum. Coded 0 = None or infrequent, 1 = frequent.
Missing: None.
Source: Huber et al. (2004); and information from national sources and comparative analyses.

dir

Index of direct democratic power dispersion (initiatives and referendums). The index contains points for the degree of majoritarianism or consensualism in the direct democratic provisions in the constitution and embodied in the decision rules as well as for the actual use of direct democracy. “Uncontrolled” referendums, i.e. optional referendums and initiatives score 1 point each if prescribed by the constitution. Plebiscites (ad hoc referendums), which are subject to the discretion of the head of governments score a negative point each if prescribed by the constitution. As an intermediate form, 0 points are given for mandatory referendums. 0.5 points awarded for each variant of direct democracy when a quorum of participation is required and 1 point when a qualified majority is required. 1 point is awarded for the actual use of mandatory referendums, optional referendums and popular initiatives, and a negative point for the use of plebiscites.
Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Code</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Judicial review (existence of an independent body which decides whether laws are conform to the constitution). Coded 0 = no, 1 = yes.


Missing: None.

Source: Huber et al. (2004), Ismayr (ed.) (2003), and Lijphart (2012), national constitutions, and Political Data Yearbook by EJPR (various issues).

Notes:

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, 2004, p. 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

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); Chinn-Ito Index Website (Downloaded: 2022-05-05).

Period covered:

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

Notes:


Openness of the economy, measured as total trade (sum of import and export) as a percentage of GDP, in current prices.

Source: Feenstra et al. (2015), Penn World Table Version 10.0, National Accounts data (Downloaded: 2022-05-05).
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 (2022), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). 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: 2022-02-10).

Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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).
**receipts**

Total receipts (revenue) of general government as a percentage of GDP.

Source: OECD (2022), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat (Government revenue, expenditure and main aggregates) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10).

Period covered:


**Notes:**


**realgdpgr**

Growth of real GDP, percent change from previous year.

Source: OECD (2022), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat (variable OVGD) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10).

Period covered:

Notes:

1. Real GDP refers to the volume of Gross Domestic Product, at constant market prices (variable “GDPV” in the OECD Economic Outlook databases).


nomgdpgr

Growth of nominal GDP, percent change from previous year.

Source: OECD (2022), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat (variable UVGD) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10).

Period covered:


Notes:

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


inflation

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

Source: OECD (2022), “Key short-term indicators”, Main Economic Indicators (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-24). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable ZCPIH) (Downloaded: 2022-02-17).

Period covered:


16
Notes:
2. Estonia 1996/97: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).

**debt**

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

Source: OECD (2022), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). 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: 2022-02-10).

**Period covered:**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1960-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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).
**debt_hist**

Gross general government debt (financial liabilities) as a percentage of GDP. The data from the variable “debt” is complemented with historical data from the IMF and, in a few cases, from Reinhart and Rogoff (2009). Missings in the variable debt are extrapolated using these additional sources.


**Period covered:** see variable “debt”. In addition, missings in the variable “debt” were filled up with historical sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>2000-2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

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

**deficit**

Annual deficit (overall balance / net lending of general government) as a percentage of GDP.

**Source:** OECD (2022), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). 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: 2022-02-10).

**Period covered:**

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>DNL</td>
<td>1971-2020</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Notes:


**pbal**

Annual deficit excluding net interest payments (primary balance of general government) as a percentage of GDP.

Source: OECD (2022), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). 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: 2022-02-24).

Period covered: See variable ‘deficit’.

Notes:


capb

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


Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>1960-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:


5. Due to a change in the methodology the OECD uses for estimating potential output, differences between the most recent “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110” and older versions of the OECD data exist. Hence, values of the current 2022 CPDS version may differ from former updates of the CPDS.

interest

Long-term interest rate on government bonds.

Source: OECD (2022), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable ILN) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10).

Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).


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.


Period covered:

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

Notes:


8 Labour Force Data

Notes:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: AMECO (variable NLTN) (Downloaded: 2022-05-05)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period covered:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Notes:**

1. Due to the discontinuation of the previous source used for this variable, slight differences between the 2020 and 2021 CPDS versions may exist.


3. Additional missing values (*): Norway 1971.

**emp_civ**

Civilian employment, in thousands.

**Source:** AMECO (Variable NECN).


1. Australia: Due to an error in the AMECO data, differences in the values of the 2021 and the 2022 CPDS versions exist.

**labfopar**

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

**Source:** OECD (2022), “Labour Force Statistics: LFS by sex and age - Labour force participation rate”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2022-08-10). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia were retrieved from AMECO (variables NLTN and NPAN) (Downloaded: 2022-08-10).

**Period covered:**

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

**Notes:**


2. Cyprus 1995/96: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).


### empratio

Civilian employment as percentage of population 15-64.

**Source:** OECD (see variable ‘labfopar’).

**Period covered:**

- **AUS** 1964-2020  
  - **EST** 1992-2020  
  - **JPN** 1960-2020  
  - **PRT** 1975-2020
- **AUT** 1968-2020  
  - **FIN** 1960-2020  
  - **LVA** —  
  - **ROU** —
- **BEL** 1960-2020  
  - **FRA** 1960-2020*  
  - **LTU** —  
  - **SVK** 1994-2020
- **BGR** —  
  - **DEU** 1960-2020  
  - **LUX** 1960-2020  
  - **SVN** 1996-2020
- **CAN** 1960-2020  
  - **GRC** 1961-2020*  
  - **MLT** —  
  - **ESP** 1977-2020
- **HRV** —  
  - **HUN** 1992-2020  
  - **NLD** 1971-2020  
  - **SWE** 1963-2020
- **CYP** —  
  - **ISL** 1964-2020  
  - **NZL** 1960-2020  
  - **CHE** 1960-2020
- **CZE** 1990-2020  
  - **IRL** 1960-2020  
  - **NOR** 1960-2020*  
  - **GBR** 1960-2020
- **DNK** 1965-2020*  
  - **ITA** 1960-2020  
  - **POL** 1991-2020  
  - **USA** 1960-2020

**Notes:**


### emp_ag

Civilian employment in agriculture, in thousands.


**Period covered:**

- **AUS** 1960-2018  
  - **EST** 1992-2020  
  - **JPN** 1960-2020  
  - **PRT** 1975-2020
- **AUT** 1960-2020  
  - **FIN** 1960-2020  
  - **LVA** 1993-2020  
  - **ROU** 1990-2020
- **BEL** 1960-2020  
  - **FRA** 1960-2020  
  - **LTU** 1992-2020  
  - **SVK** 1994-2020
- **BGR** 1995-2020  
  - **DEU** 1960-2019  
  - **LUX** 1960-2018*  
  - **SVN** 1996-2020
- **CAN** 1960-2020  
  - **GRC** 1960-2020  
  - **MLT** 1995-2020  
  - **ESP** 1977-2020
- **HRV** 2000-2020  
  - **HUN** 1992-2020  
  - **NLD** 1960-2020  
  - **SWE** 1960-2020
- **CYP** 1995-2020  
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  - **CHE** 1960-2020
- **CZE** 1990-2020  
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  - **NOR** 1960-2020  
  - **GBR** 1960-2020
- **DNK** 1960-2020*  
  - **ITA** 1960-2020  
  - **POL** 1991-2020  
  - **USA** 1960-2020

**Notes:**


3. Additional missing values (*): Luxembourg 2015-16.
emp_ind

Civilian employment in industry, in thousands.

Source: See variable ‘emp_ag’ (AMECO variables NET2, NET4, and NETM).


Notes:


emp_serv

Civilian employment in services, in thousands.

Source: See variable ‘emp_ag’ (AMECO variable NET5).

Period covered: See variable ‘emp_ag’.

Notes:


emp_un

Unemployed, in thousands.

Source: AMECO (Variable NUTN) (Downloaded: 2022-05-12).

Period covered:

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<tr>
<th>Country 1</th>
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<th>Country 3</th>
<th>Country 4</th>
<th>Country 5</th>
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</thead>
</table>
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).
Period covered:

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1960-2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Luxembourg: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2009-10-19).

unemp
Unemployment rate, percentage of civilian labour force.
Source: AMECO (Variable ZUTN) (Downloaded: 2022-05-12).
Period covered: See variable ‘emp_un’.
Notes:

1. Cyprus 1995/96: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).
2. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2017-07-24).
4. United Kingdom 1960/70: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2021-08-04).
5. Due to an error in the AMECO data, differences in the values of the 2021 and the 2022 CPDS versions exist.

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

Workers involved in labour disputes, in thousands.  
**Source:** See variable ‘nld’.  
**Notes:**
2. Germany 1971-92; Ireland and Netherlands 2009-13: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2015-06-24).
3. France 1969/70: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2017-07-18).
5. Iceland 2009-19: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).
6. Poland 2017: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2021-08-04).

**wdlost**

Working days lost (due to strikes and lockouts), in thousands.  
**Source:** See variable ‘nld’.  
**Notes:**
3. Luxembourg: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2009-10-19).
4. Germany 1971-92: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2015-06-24).
5. Czech Republic 2016/17: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).

**strike**

Index of strike activity: working days lost per 1000 workers. Calculation: \( \frac{(wdlost \times 1000)}{ttl\_labf} \).  
**Source:** Own calculations (see variables ‘wdlost’ and ‘ttl\_labf’).  
**Period covered:**  
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
Notes:

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. Due to a typo in the formula used for calculating this variable, differences in the values of the 2020 and the 2021 CPDS versions may exist.


**grossu**

Total reported union members, in thousands.

Source: OECD (2022), OECD/AIAS ICTWSS Database, (Downloaded: 2022-05-12, variable ‘TUM’).

Period covered:

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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Countries marked with an asterisk (*) contain additional missing values.

2. For detailed information about data sources and breaks in series, see OECD (2022).

**netu**

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

Source: See variable ‘grossu’, (Variable ‘NUM’).


**ud**

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

Source: See variable ‘grossu’, (variable ‘UD’).

Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start Year-End Year</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Notes:

1. Countries marked with an asterisk (*) contain additional missing values.
2. For detailed information about data sources and breaks in series, see OECD (2022).

adjcov

Bargaining (or union) coverage, adjusted. OECD and AIAS (2021, p. 23) defines it in the following way: “Number of employees covered by collective (wage) agreements in force as a proportion of all employees with the right to bargain defined as the proportion of employees who are not excluded from collective bargaining: \( \frac{W_{CB}}{(W_{SEE} - W_{Stat})} \times 100 \).”

Source: See variable ‘grossu’, (variable ‘AdjCov_hist’).

Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
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Notes:

1. Countries marked with an asterisk (*) contain additional missing values.
2. Data for USA 1960-76 was taken from OECD and AIAS (2021), OECD/AIAS ICTWSS Database (variable AdjCov).
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 do 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.

\textbf{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.).


\textbf{Period covered:}

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\textbf{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 (various years) Historical Statistics.


5. Canada 1970-80: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded: 2013-08-08).


8. Spain 1977-94: Data is taken from previous release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded 2021-08-02).

socexp_t_pmp  Total public and mandatory private social expenditure as a percentage of GDP.  
Source: OECD (2022), “Social Expenditure: Aggregated data”, OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2022-05-19). 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: 2022-05-19) and does not include mandatory private expenditure.  
Period covered:  
Notes:  
1. Please note that the Eurostat data for the countries not covered by the OECD does not include mandatory private expenditure. Furthermore, there may be differences in the classification of government functions between the two sources.  
2. Norway 1981-84, 1986/87: Classified as missing values due to incomplete data.  

socexp_c_pmp  Public and mandatory private social expenditure in cash as a percentage of GDP.  
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.  
Period covered:  
Notes:  
1. Additional missing values (*): Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Norway 1981-84.

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

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_c_pmp’.  
Notes:  
**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_c_pmp’.  
*Notes:*  

**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_c_pmp’.  
*Notes:*  

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

**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_c_pmp’.  
*Notes:*  

**almp_pmp**  
Total public and mandatory private expenditure on active labour market programmes as a percentage of GDP.  
*Source:* See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.  
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*Notes:*  
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 as 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’.
Notes:
1. For non-members of the OECD (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), we used Eurostat data. However, these Eurostat data on unemployment benefits also include some components of active labour market programmes. For all other countries (covered by the OECD), data on active labour market programmes are included separately in the variable ‘almp_pmp’.
2. Denmark: Data is taken from previous release of OECD (2016), “Social Expenditure: Aggregated data” (Downloaded: 2016-08-02).
3. Additional missing values: Czech Republic 1990; Denmark 2012-17; Estonia 1999; France and Ireland 1980-84.

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_c_pmp’.
Notes:
1. Poland 2002: Data is taken from previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).

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_c_pmp’.
Notes:

11 Educational Expenditure and Attainment Data

Notes:
1. There may be differences in the classification between sources.
2. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.

educexp_gov  General government expenditure on education (current, capital and transfers) as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.
Source: The World Bank (2022), “World Development Indicators”, People - Education inputs (Table 2.7) (Downloaded: 2022-02-24).
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Notes:


3. Estonia 1993-94; Japan 2000-17; Slovenia 1991-94; Switzerland 1970-79: Data is taken from a previous release of World Bank (2021). "World Development Indicators", People - Education inputs (Table 2.7) (Downloaded: 2021-08-09).

**educexp_gov_ipol** Linear interpolation of the variable ‘educexp_gov’.

Source: See variable ‘educexp_gov’.

Period covered: See variable ‘educexp_gov’.

**educexp_public** General government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP. Includes direct expenditure on educational institutions as well as educational-related public subsidies given to households and administered by educational institutions.


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Notes:


2. Estonia 2014-16: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat (Public expenditure on education as % of GDP) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).

3. Japan 2013-14: Data is taken from previous release of OECD “Education spending”, OECD Education resources (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).


**eduexp_public_ipol** Linear interpolation of variable ‘eduexp_public’.

Source: See variable ‘eduexp_public’.

Period covered: See variable ‘eduexp_public’.

**eduexp_private** Expenditure on education from non-educational private sector as a percentage of GDP. Includes all direct expenditure on educational institutions and net of public subsidies.

Source: OECD (2022), “Educational finance indicators”, OECD Education resources (database) (Downloaded: 2022-03-02) Older data is taken from Busemeyer (2013) - OECD (various years-d) Historical Statistics. Data for Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia is taken from Eurostat (Expenditure on education from private sources as % of GDP) (Downloaded: 2022-03-02).

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Notes:


**educexp_private_ipol**  Linear interpolation of variable ‘educexp_private’.

*Source:* See variable ‘educexp_private’.

*Period covered:* See variable ‘educexp_private’.

**educatt_minimal**  Share of population attending no more than secondary education.

*Source:* Eurostat *(Population by educational attainment level, sex and age)* (Downloaded: 2022-03-02). Data for Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand and USA is taken from OECD (2022), “Educational attainment and labour-force status”, OECD Educational attainment and outcomes (database) (Downloaded: 2022-03-02).

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**Notes:**


**educatt_minimal_ipol**  Linear interpolation of variable ‘educatt_minimal’.

*Source:* See variable ‘educatt_minimal’.

*Period covered:* See variable ‘educatt_minimal’.

**educatt_tertiary**  Share of population attending tertiary education.

*Source:* Eurostat *(Population by educational attainment level, sex and age)* (Downloaded: 2022-03-02). Data for Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and USA is taken from OECD (2022), “Educational attainment and labour-force status”, OECD Educational attainment and outcomes (database) (Downloaded: 2022-03-02) and does include upper secondary education.

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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1981-2020</td>
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**Notes:**


**educatt\_tertiary\_ipol**  
Linear interpolation of variable ‘educatt\_tertiary’.  
*Source:* See variable ‘educatt\_tertiary’.  
*Period covered:* See variable ‘educatt\_tertiary’.

### 12 Family Policy

**Notes on fallow\_pmp and onwards:**

1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.

2. The 2018-20 values of the OECD Social Expenditure data set have not been published by the publication date of the CPDS data set. Hence, these values will be added in the next version of the CPDS.

**fallow\_pmp**  
Total public and mandatory private cash benefits for family allowances as a percentage of GDP.  
*Period covered:*  
- AUS 1980-2017  
- AUT 1980-2017  
- BEL 1980-2017  
- BGR –  
- CAN 1980-2018  
- HRV –  
- CZE 1990-2017  
- DNK 1980-2017  
- EST 1999-2017  
- FIN 1980-2017  
- FRA 1980-2018  
- GRC 1980-2017  
- HUN 1999-2018  
- IRL 1980-2017  
- ITA 1980-2017  
- JPN 1980-2017  
- LVA 1995-2017  
- LUX 1980-2017  
- MLT –  
- NLD 1980-2017  
- NOR 1980-2017*  
- POL 1991-2017  
- ROU –  
- LTU 1996-2017  
- SVK 1995-2017  
- SVN 1996-2017  
- ESP 1980-2017  
- CHE 1980-2018  
- USA 1980-2018  

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

**mpleave\_pmp**  
Total public and mandatory private cash benefits for maternal and parental leave as a percentage of GDP.  
*Source:* See variable ‘fallow\_pmp’.  
*Period covered:* See variable ‘fallow\_pmp’.  
*Notes:*  

**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’.  
*Notes:*  
**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’.

*Period covered:* See variable ‘fallow_pmp’.

*Notes:*

**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’.

*Notes:*

**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’.

*Notes:*

### 13 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.
3. The 2018-20 values of the OECD Social Expenditure data set have not been published by the publication date of the CPDS data set. Hence, these values will be added in the next version of the CPDS.

**servadmi_pmp**
Public and mandatory private employment services and administration as a percentage of GDP.

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

**Source:** See variable ‘servadmi_pmp’.

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**Notes:**

1. GBR 2012/13: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).

### jobrot_pmp
Public and mandatory private expenditure on job rotation and job sharing as a percentage of GDP.


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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

2. Iceland 1990-95: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
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’.
Notes:

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:

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

Notes:
1. Latvia 2003-05, 2009-11: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat (Public expenditure on labour market policy (LMP) interventions) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06)

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:

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

Notes:
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.
Notes:
2. Latvia 2003-04; Lithuania 2007-11: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat (Public expenditure on labour market policy (LMP) interventions) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).

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:
- AUS 1980-2017
- AUT 1980-2017*
- BEL 1980-2017
- BGR 2004-2019
- CAN 1980-2018
- HRV 2012-2020
- CYP 2006-2020
- CZE 1991-2017
- DNK 1980-2017
- EST 1999-2017
- FIN 1980-2017
- FRA 1985-2018
- DEU 1980-2017
- GRC 1980-2017
- HUN 1992-2018
- ISR 1990-2017
- IRL 1985-2017
- ITA 1980-2017
- JPN 1980-2017
- LVA 2003-2019
- LTU 2003-2020
- LUX 1980-2017
- MLT 2006-2020
- NLD 1980-2017
- NZL 1980-2017
- POL 1991-2017
- ROU 2003-2019
- ESP 1980-2017
- SWE 1980-2017
- CHE 1980-2018
- GBR 1980-2017
- USA 1980-2018
Notes:
1. Additional missing values (*): Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Norway 1981-84.

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:
- AUS 2003-2010
- AUT 1980-2017*
- BEL 1980-2017
- BGR –
- CAN 1993-2018
- HRV –
- CYP –
- CZE 1995-2009
- DNK 1980-2011
- EST –
- FIN 1980-2017
- FRA 1985-2018
- DEU 1985-2017
- GRC 2000-2017
- HUN 1992-2018
- ISR 1990-2017
- IRL 1985-2017
- ITA 1980-2017
- JPN –
- LVA –
- LTU 2002-2015
- LUX 1980-2017
- MLT 2006-2020
- NLD –
- NZL –
- POL 1992-2017
- PRT 1980-2017
- ROU –
- SVK 1995-2017
- SVN 1996-2017
- SVK 1995-2017
- SVN 1996-2017
- CHE 1980-2018
- GBR 1980-2017
- USA –
Notes:
2. Lithuania 2002, 2007-15: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat (Public expenditure on labour market policy (LMP) interventions) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
**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 1985-2019 (Downloaded: 2022-05-12).

**Period covered:**
- AUS 1985-2019
- AUT 1985-2019
- BEL 1985-2019
- BGR –
- CAN 1985-2019
- CZE 1993-2019
- DNK 1985-2019
- ESR 2015
- ESP 1985-2019
- FIN 1985-2019
- FRA 1985-2019
- HRV 2015
- IRE 1985-2019
- ITA 1985-2019
- JPN 1985-2019
- LVA 2012-2019
- LUX 2008-2019
- MLT –
- MLT –
- NLD 1985-2019
- NOR 1985-2019
- NZL 1990-2019
- PRT 1985-2019
- ROU –
- SVN 2008-2019
- SVK 1993-2019
- SVN 2008-2019
- SVK 1993-2019
- USA 1985-2019

**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’.

### 14 Income Inequality

**Notes on prefisc_gini, pretran_gini and postfisc_gini:**

1. Incomes are measured at the household level, but the Gini indicators refer to individuals (each household is weighted by the number of household members aged 18-65).
2. Incomes are adjusted for household size by using the square root of the number of household members as equivalence scale.
3. Incomes are bottom-coded at zero. No top-coding is applied.
4. “Pre-fisc income” defined as labor income + capital income + private transfers (between households) + private pensions (voluntary, individual).
5. “Disposable income” defined as “pre-fisc income” + public social transfers income taxes and social contributions.
6. “Pre-transfer income” defined as “disposable income” public social transfers.
7. Due to a typo in the code all values from Poland 1991 downwards were shifted one row down. This error has now been corrected, which is why slight differences to previous versions of the CPDS may exist.

**prefisc_gini**

Gini index of pre-fisc income (before taxes and transfers) among household members aged 18-65, in percent.

**Source:** Luxembourg Income Study Database (LIS) (multiple countries; calculated from LIS microdata with code by David Weisstanner, Data accessed: 2022-04-07).

**Period covered:** 1967-2020. Data available in survey waves every few years.
pretran_gini  Gini index of pre-transfer income (after taxes, before transfers) among household members aged 18-65, in percent.
  Source: See variable ‘prefisc_gini’.
  Period covered: See variable ‘prefisc_gini’.

postfisc_gini  Gini index of disposable income (after taxes and transfers) among household members aged 18-65, in percent.
  Source: See variable ‘prefisc_gini’.
  Period covered: See variable ‘prefisc_gini’.

15 Demographic Data

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

pop  Total population, in thousands.
  Source: AMECO (variable NPTD) (Downloaded: 2022-08-08). Data for Czech Republic was retrieved from OECD (2022), “Demography and Population, Historical population data” (database) (Downloaded: 2022-08-08).
  Notes:
  1. New Zealand 1960-1969: Data is taken from a previous release of the “Demography and Population, Historical population data” (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-08).

pop15_64  Population 15-64, in thousands.
  Source: AMECO (variable NPAN) (see variable pop).
  Period covered: See variable pop.
  Notes:
  1. Additional missing values: Australia 2020; Canada 2020; Croatia 2000; Cyprus 1976-92; Greece 1960; Malta 1966-76; New Zealand 2020.

pop65  Population over 65, in thousands.
  Source: AMECO (variable NPON) (see variable pop).
  Period covered: See variable pop.
  Notes:

elderly  Population over 65, as a percentage of population.
  Source: AMECO (variable NPTD and NPON) (see variable pop).
  Period covered: See variable pop.
  Notes:
Appendix A  Notes concerning the variables gov_right, gov_cent, gov_left

All entries were calculated on the basis of Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Casal Bértoa (2016), Colberg et al. (1998), EJPR (various issues), Ismayr (ed.) (2003), “Keesing’ Record of World Events” (various issues), ParlGov (various), “Parline Database” (various), Schmidt (1992), and J. Woldendorp et al. (1998). The classification of parties was done according to Schmidt (1996). If there was no classification by Schmidt (1996), we classified parties using the following assignments (see Appendix B):

- ‘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, p. 160), centre parties favour a “moderate social amelioration in a location to the left of conservative or conservative-neoliberal parties.”

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

Australia

left    Australian Labour Party (ALP)
center   –
right   Liberal Party (LIB)
         Country National Party (CNT)

Austria

left    Socialist Party (Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs, SPÖ)
         The Greens (Die Grüne Alternative (GA)
center   Peoples Party (Österreichische Volkspartei, ÖVP)
right   Freedom Party (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs, FPÖ)

Belgium

         Francophone Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS)
         AGALEV (Greens, francophone)
         ECOLO (Greens, Flemish)
         Democrat Humanist Centre (Centre Démocrate Humaniste, CDH) (until 2002: Christian Social Party (PSC))
         Francophone Democratic Front (FDF)
         New Flemish Alliance (Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie, N-VA) (former: Flemish/Peoples Union (VU))
         Democratic Union (DU)
         Wallon Rally (RW)
right
Liberal Party (LP)
Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten, Open VLD) (former: Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV))
Reformist 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 Socialistieska Partija, BSP)
Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalitsiya za Bulgaria, KB)
Alternative for Bulgarian Revival/Renaissance (Alternativa za balgarsko vazrazhdane, ABV)

center
Democratic Party (Demokraticheska partia, DP)

right
Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvienie za Pravata i Svobodie) [formed of Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvienie za Pravata i Svobodie); Liberal Union (Liberalen Sajuz) and Euroroma (Evroroma)]
National Movement Simeon II (Nacionalno Dvienie Simeon Tvoiri, NDSV)
Union of Democratic Forces (Sil Demokratic Sajuz, SDS)
Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (Grazhdani za Evropeisko Razvitie na Bulgaria, GERB)
Reformist Bloc (Reformatorski blok, RB)
United Patriots (OP) [coalition of International Bulagrian National Movement (VMRO); National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (NFSB) Party Ataka (ATAKA)]

Canada

left
–

center
Liberal Party (LIB)

right
Progressive Conservative Party (PC)

Croatia

left
Social Democratic Party of Croatia (Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatska, SDP)

center
Croatian Democratic Union (Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica, HDZ)
Croatian Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljaka Stranka, HSS)

right
Croatian Social Liberal Party (Hrvatska Socijalno Liberalna Stranka, HSLS)
Croatian Peoples Party (Hrvatska Narodna, HNS)
Party of Liberal Democrats (LIBRA)
Democratic Center (Demokratski Centar, DC)
Istrian Democratic Assembly (Istarski Demokratski Sabor, IDS)
Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka, LS)
Independent Democratic Serb Party (Samostalna demokratska srpska stranka, SDSS)

Cyprus

left
Social Democrats Movement (Kinima Socialdemokraten, KISOS), former EDEK (United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party)

center
–
The Democratic Rally (Demokratikos Synagermos, DISY)
The Democratic Party (Demokratiko Komma, DIKO)
Free/United Democrats (Enomenoi Democrats, EDI)
Liberal Party
European Party (Evropaiko Komma, EVROKO)
Bridge of Independent List (Most nezavisnih lista, MOST)

**Czech Republic**

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

- **center**
  - Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People’s Party (Kresanskaa a Demokraticka Unie eskoslovenska Strana Lidová, KDU-CSL)

- **right**
  - Civic Democratic Party (Obcanska Demokraticka Strana, ODS)
  - Union of Freedom/Democratic Union (Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU)
  - Democratic Union (Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidova. KDU/CSL Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU) [christian democrats and liberals]
  - Civic Democratic Alliance (Obcanska demokraticka aliance, ODA)
  - TOP 09 (TOP 09)
  - Public Affairs (Vci veejne, VV)
  - LIDEM-Liberal Democrats (LIDEM liberální demokraté)
  - Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (Akce nespokojených oban 2011, ANO)

**Denmark**

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

- **center**
  - Centre Democrats (Centrum Demokraterne, CD)
  - Christian Peoples Party (Kristendemokraterne, KRF)

- **right**
  - Liberals (Venstre, LIB)
  - Conservative Peoples Party (Det Konservative Folkeparti, KF)
  - Justice Party
  - Radical Party (Social Liberal Party) (Det RadiKale Venstre, RV)
  - Liberal Alliance (Ny-Liberal Alliance LA)

**Estonia**

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

- **center**
  - Estonian Centre Party (Eesti Keskerakond, KE)
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Party</th>
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<td><strong>Estonia</strong></td>
<td>Homeland (Isamaa) until 1999; in 1999 merged with Pro Patria and formed Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit)</td>
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<td>Estonian People's Union (Rahvaliit, RL)</td>
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<td>Estonian Reform Party (Eesti Reformierakond, RE)</td>
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<td>Estonian National Independence Party (Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatuse Partei, ERSP)</td>
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<td>Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit, IRL) [merger of Res Publica and Pro Patria Union]</td>
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<td><strong>Finland</strong></td>
<td>Social Democrats (Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue, SDP)</td>
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<td>Finnish Peoples Democratic Union (SKDL)</td>
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<td>Social Democratic League (TPSL)</td>
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<td>Liberal Peoples Party (LK)</td>
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<td>Christian Democrats (Kristillisdemokraatit, KD) (former Christian League, SKL)</td>
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<td>Finnish Rural Party (Suomen Maaseudun Puolue, SMP) (SMP) (now True Finns, PS)</td>
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<td>National Coalition (Kansallinen Kokoomus, KOK)</td>
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<td>Swedish Peoples Party (Svenska Folkepartiet I Finland, SFP/RKP)</td>
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<td>True Finns (Perussuomalaiset, PS) (former Finnish Rural Party, SMP)</td>
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<td>Blue Reform (Sininen tulevaisuus, SIN) (splitter of the True Finns, PS)</td>
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<td>Communist Party (Parti Communiste Français, PCF)</td>
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<td>Greens (Les Verts)</td>
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<td>Movement for Citizens (Mouvement des Citoyens, MDC)</td>
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<td>Generation Ecology (Génération Écologie, GE)</td>
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<td>Left Radicals (Parti Radical de Gauche, PRG (since 1998)) (former: Mouvement des radicaux de gauche, MRG (until 1996) and Parti Radical Socialiste, PRS (until 1998))</td>
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<td>In Common (En Commun (EC))</td>
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<td>Territories of Progress (Territoires de Progrès, TDP)</td>
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<td>Centre of Social Democrats (CDS), Democratic Force (Force Démocrate, FD)</td>
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<td>Popular Republican Movement (MRP)</td>
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<td>Centre of Progress and Modern Democracy (PDM)</td>
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<td>Democratic Movement (Mouvement démocrate, MoDem) (until 2007: Union for French Democracy (Union pour la Démocratie Française, UDF))</td>
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<td>Reformers Movement (REF, Reformers Movement)</td>
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<td>New Centre (Nouveau centre, NC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, SDP)</td>
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<td>Pan-Hellenic Social Movement (Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima, PASOK)</td>
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<td>Communist Party (Kommunistiko Komma Elladas, KKE)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Democratic Left (Dimokratiki Aristera, DIMAR)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA; former Coalition of Left and Progress)</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Hungarian Socialist Party (Magyar Szocialista Párt, MSzP)</td>
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<td>Independent Smallholders Party (Független Kisgazdapárt, FKGP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Social Democratic Party (SDP) (Alþýðuflokkur)</td>
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<td>Peoples Alliance (PA, USP) (Alþýðubandalag)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) (Samfylkingin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party/Group</td>
<td>Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Right</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Party II (IP) (Sjálfstaedisflokkur)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizens Party (CP) (Borgaraflokkur)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform (Viðreisn, V)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright Future (Björt framtíð, BF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ireland</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour Party (LAB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Left (DL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Party (GP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centre</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Party (Clann na Poblachta, CNP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Gael (FG)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Right</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party of the Land (Clann na Talmhan, CNT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive Democrats (PD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fianna Fail (Republican Party, FF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity (PSIU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist Party (Partito dei Comunisti Italiani, PDCI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist Party (Partito Socialista Italiano, PSI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Socialist Party (PSU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Democratic Party (Socialisti Democratici Italiani, PSDI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greens (Verdi)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party of the Democratic Left (Democratici di Sinistra, PDS), (in 2006, the DS ran together with Daisy (Margherita) in the Olive Tree Coalition (Ulivo))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Democrats (I Democratici, DEM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di Pietro List (Lista di Pietro/Italia dei Valori, IdV)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialists and Radicals (former Rose in the Fist, Rosa nel Pugno, RnP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Party (PartitoDemocratico, PD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centre</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Democratic Party (Democrazia Cristiana, DC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Party (Partito Repubblicano Italiano, PRI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Popular Party (Partito Popolare Italiano, PPI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of the Centre (Unione Democratici di Centro, UDC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dini List Italian Renewal (Rinnovamento Italiano, RI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Union (Unione Democratica, UD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of Republican Democrats (Unione dei Democratici per la Repubblica, UDR), known as Union of Democrats for Europe (Unione dei Democratici per lEuropa, UDEUR) since 1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Democratic Centre, United Christian Democrats (Centro Cristiano Democratico, CCD, Cristiani Democratici Uniti, CDU)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Democracy for the Autonomies (Democrazia Cristiana per le Autonomie, DCpA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Centre-Right (Nuovo Centrodestra, NCD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popular Area (Area Popolare, AP-NCD) [until 2016 comprised of New Centre-Right and Union of the Centre (NCD-UDC), in 2016 most of the UDC members left the group]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Star Movement (Movimento 5 Stelle, M5S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Right</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The People of Freedom (Il Popolo della Libertà, PdL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Party (Partito Liberale Italiano, PLI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forza Italia (FI)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombard League, Northern League (Lega Lombarda, Lega Norte, LN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Alliance (Alleanza Nazionale, AN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic Choice-Monti for Italy (Scelta civica-Monti per l'Italia, SC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian Radicals (Radicali Italiani, IR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49
Japan

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

center Clean Government Party (CGP) (Komeito)
       Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) (Minshut)
	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)
      Peoples New Party (PNP)
      (New) Sakigake Party (NPS)

Note: According to its party manifesto, the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) is a center-left party. Since it is more to the center than to the left, we classified it as ‘center’ 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 Socildemokrtu Apvienba, LSDA)
       New Party (Jauna partija, JP)
       Latvia’s Unity Party (Latvijas Vienbas Partija, LVP)
       Latvian Farmers Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienba, LZS)

center 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 “Latvias Way” (Latvijas Pirma Partija un Savieniba Latvijas Ce)
       Union of Greens and Farmers (Zaïo un Zemnieku savieniba, ZZS) [formed of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaïâ Partija) and Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savieniba)]
       Development/For! (Attistibai/Par!, A/P)

right Latvia’s Way (Latvijas Ce, LC)
       New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL)
       For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB
       Peoples Party (Tautas Partija, TP)
       Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK)
       Civic Union (Pilsonisk savienba, PS)
       Unity (Vienotba, V)
       Zatlers Reform Party (Zatlera reform partija, ZRP)
       National Alliance (Nacionl apvienba, NA)
       KPV LV Party (Kam pieder valsts?, KPV)
       New Conservative Party (Jaun konservatv partija, JKP)
Lithuania

**left**
- Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
- Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (Lietuvos valstiecių sjunga LVJS) [former Lithuanian Peasants People Union (Lietuvos valstieci liaudinink sajunga, LPPU), Union of Farmers and New Democratic Party (Valstieci ir naujosios Demokratijos partij sajunga, VNDPS] 
- Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratu 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 (DP)  
- Civic Democratic Party (CDP)  
- Social Democratic Labour Party of Lithuania (LSDDP)

**center**
- Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikioni Demokrat Partija LKDP)  
- New Union - Social Liberals (Naujoji Sajunga Socialliberalai, NS-SL)  
- Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania (Lietuvos Lenk Rinkim Akcija, LLRA)

**right**
- Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (Tevynes Sajunga Lietuvos Konservatoriai, TS-LK) [in 2008: electoral alliance with the Lithuanian Christian Democrats]  
- Lithuanian Centre Union (Lietuvos Centro Sajunga, LCS)  
- Lithuanian Liberal Union (Lietuvos Liberal Sajunga, LL)  
- Liberal and Centre Union (merger of LCS and LL)  
- Liberal Movement of Lithuanian Republic (Lietuvos Respublikos Liberal sajudis, LMLR)  
- Nations Ressurection Party (Tautos prisikelimo partija, NRP)  
- Order and Justice Party (Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas, TT)  
- Freedom Party (Laisves partija, LP)

Luxembourg

**left**
- Socialist Workers Party (Parti Ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois/Letzemburger Sozialistisch Arbechterpartei, POSL/LSAP)  
- The Greens (Déi Gréng, GLEI-GAP)

**center**
- Christian Social Party (Parti Crétilen Social/Chrestlech Sozial Vollekspartei, PCS/CSV)

**right**
- Democratic Party (Parti Démocratique/Demokratesch Partei, PD/DP)

Malta

**left**
- Malta Labour Party MLP (Partit Laburista)

**center**
- Nationalist Party (Partit Nazzjonalista, PN)

**right**
- –

Netherlands

**left**
- Labour Party (Partij van der Arbeid, PvdA)  
- Political Party of the Radicals (PPR)

**center**
- Catholic Peoples Party (KVP)  
- Christian Democratic Appeal (Christen Demokratisch Appel, CDA)  
- Democratic Socialists 70 (DS70)  
- Democrats 66 (Democraten 66, D66)  
- Christian Union (Christen Unie, CU)
right  Liberal Party/Peoples 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)

center –

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)

center  Centre Party (Senterpartiet, SP), former Farmers Party
          Christian Peoples 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 (Samozwingie Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, SRP)
      Polish Social Democracy (Sojusz demokracji Polska, SdPL)

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

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

left
Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Portuguêsa, PSP)
Communist Party (PCP)

center
–

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 (Micarea Ecologist 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 Romanias Progress (Uniunea Nationala pentru Progresul Romaniei, UNPR)

center
Democratic Union of Magyars in Romania (Uniunea Democratic 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 Naional Liberal PNL)
Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unitii Naionale Române PUNR)
Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenia Democrat 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)
Liberal Reformist Party (Partidul Liberal Reformator PLR)
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats Party (Aliana Liberalilor i Democrailor, ALDE)
Save Romania Union (Uniunea Salvi România, USR)[in 2020: in an alliance with Freedom, Unity, and Solidarity (Partidul Libertate, Unitate si Solidaritate, PLUS)]

Slovakia

left
Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL)
Association of Slovak Workers (Zdruzenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS)
Direction Social Democracy (Smer-SD, S)

center
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)
Network (Sie)
right  The Slovak Democratic Coalition (Slovenská Demokratická Koalícia, SDK)  
Public Against Violence Union (Verejnost proti násiliu, VPN)  
Democratic Party (Demokratická Strana, DS)  
Democratic Union of Slovakia (Demokratická Únia Slovenska, DUS) Party of Civic Understanding (Strana Obianskeho Porozumenia, SOP) Alliance of New Citizens (Aliancia nového obcanu, 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)  
Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (Obyajní udia a nezávislé osobnosti, OLaNO)  
We are Family- Boris Kollar (Sme Rodina Boris Kollár, SR)  
For People (Za l’udi)  

Slovenia  

left  Social Democrats (Socialni demokrati, SD) (until 2008: United List of Social Democrats (Zdruena Lista Sociálnih Demokratov, ZLSD))  
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 (Positivna Slovenija, PS)  

center  Slovenian Christian Democratic Party (Slovenski Kranski Demokrati, SKD)  
New Slovenia and People’s Christian Party (NSi)  
List of Marjan arce (Lista Marjana arca, LM)  

right  Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije, LDS)  
Party for Real/New Politics (Zares/nova politika, ZARES)  
Civic List (Dravljanska lista, DL) (until 2012: Citizens Alliance of Gregor Virant (Dravljanska lista Gregorja Viranta, DLGV))  
Alliance of Alenka Bratusek (Zaveznitvo Alenke Bratuek, ZaAB)  
Party of modern Centre (Stranka modernega centra, SMC) (former Party of Miro Cerar (Stranka Mira Cerarja, MC))  
Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS)  

Spain  

left  Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)  

center  Popular Alliance, Popular Party (Alianza Popular/Partido Popular, AP/PP)  
Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD)  

right  –  

Sweden  

left  Social Democrats (Socialdemokraterna, S)  
Green Party (Miljöpartiet de gröna, MP)  

center  Agrarian Party, Center Party (Centerpartiet, C)  
Christian Democratic Union (Kristen Demokratisk Samling, KDS)  

right  Conservatives, Moderate Unity Party (Moderate Samlingspartiet, M)  
Peoples Party (The Liberals) (Folkpartiet, FP)
Switzerland

_left_ Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz Parti Socialiste Suisse/, SPS/ PSS)

center Christian Democrats (Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei/Parti Démocrate-Chrétien Su- iisse/, CVP/PDC)

_right_ Radical Democrats (Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei/Parti Radical-Démocratique, FDP/PRD)
Swiss Peoples 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)

center –

_right_ Conservative Party (CON)
Liberal Democrats (LIB)

USA

_left_ –

center Democratic Party

_right_ Republican Party

Appendix C  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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>liberal</th>
<th>sliberal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our classification of party families started from the work by 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 et al. (1997) and right-populist parties according to the definition of populist radical right parties by Mudde (2007, pp. 22–23). Three features distinguish these parties from other parties: Nativism, authoritarianism and populism. Examples are given in Mudde (2007, p. 44) and Mudde (2013, p. 3). For Central and Eastern European countries,
Bugajski (2002) was the main source for labelling, combined with additional national sources. As often acknowledged in the literature, parties in these areas often 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 United Kingdom has no agrarian party, the variable ‘agarian’ has the value ‘0’ in the case of the United Kingdom. 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”.

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 et al. (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 postcom2  
Agrarian | agrarian1 agrarian2 agrarian3  
Conservative | conserv1 conserv2 conserv3 conserv4 conserv5 conserv6 conserv7 conserv8 conserv9 conserv10  
Religious | relig1 relig2 relig3 relig4 relig5 relig6 relig7  
Liberal | liberal1 liberal2 liberal3 liberal4 liberal5 liberal6 liberal7 liberal8 liberal9  
Protest | protest1 protest2 protest3 protest4 protest5  
Green | green1 green2 green3  
Ethnic | ethnic1 ethnic2 ethnic3 ethnic4  
Right-Populist | right1 right2 right3 right4 right5 right6  
Regionalist* | regio1  
Feminist* | femin1  
Monarchist* | monarch1  
Personalist* | person1  
Pernsioners* | pension1 pension2  
Non-lable* | nonlbl1 nonlbl2  
Electoral Alliance | allia1 allia2 allia3  
Others | others  
*These labels are used exclusively to classify post-communist countries.

### Appendix D  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
conserv\textsubscript{1} 18) Australian Liberal Party
conserv\textsubscript{2} Family First
liberal\textsubscript{1} 27) Australian Democrats
liberal\textsubscript{2} 23) Australia Party
liberal\textsubscript{3} Palmer United Party (PUP)
.green\textsubscript{1} Australian United Greens
.right\textsubscript{1} One Nation

\textbf{Austria}

social\textsubscript{1} 1) Socialist Party (SPÖ)
leftsoc\textsubscript{1} Communist Party (KPÖ), (until 2005: comm\textsubscript{1})
comm\textsubscript{1} 5) Communist Party (KPÖ), (since 2005 leftsoc\textsubscript{1})
.relig\textsubscript{1} 2) Peoples Party (ÖVP)
liberal\textsubscript{1} 11) Freedom Party (FPÖ) (since 1986: right\textsubscript{1})
liberal\textsubscript{2} 17) Liberal Forum (LIF)
liberal\textsubscript{3} The New Austria and Liberal Forum (NEOS)
liberal\textsubscript{4} Team Frank Stronach (TS)
.protest\textsubscript{1} 12) Democratic Progressive Party
.protest\textsubscript{2} List Dr Martin For Democracy, Control and Justice (Martin)
.green\textsubscript{1} 15) Green Alternative
.green\textsubscript{2} Liste Peter Pilz (Pilz)
.right\textsubscript{1} 11) Freedom Party (FPÖ) (until 1985: liberal\textsubscript{1})
.right\textsubscript{2} Alliance for the Future of Austria (BZÖ)

\textbf{Belgium}

social\textsubscript{1} 3) Socialist Party (since 1977 split into 30 and 31)
social\textsubscript{2} 30) Socialist Party Different (SP.a) (until 2001: Flemish Socialist Party (SP), in 2003 and 2007: electoral coalition with SPIRIT)
social\textsubscript{3} 31) Francophone Socialist Party (PS)
leftsoc\textsubscript{1} Workers Party of Belgium (PTB-PVDA) (until 2008: comm\textsubscript{2})
comm\textsubscript{1} 10) Communist Party (KPB/PCB)
comm\textsubscript{2} Workers Party of Belgium (PTB-PVDA) (since 2008: leftsoc\textsubscript{1})
.relig\textsubscript{1} 1) Catholic Party (since 1965 split into 19 and 20)
.relig\textsubscript{3} 20) Humanist Democratic Centre (CDH) (until 2002: Francophone Christian Social Party (PSC))
.liberal\textsubscript{1} 2) Liberal Party (since 1971 split into 21 and 22)
.liberal\textsubscript{2} 21) Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Open VLD) (until 2007: Flemish Liberals & Democrats (VLD); former: Flemish Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV))
.liberal\textsubscript{3} 22) Reform Movement (MR) (former Francophone Liberal Reform Party (PRL); in 1995: Alliance with FDF; in 1999: Fédération PRL-FDF-MCC) (Francophone)
.liberal\textsubscript{4} Vivant (joined the VLD in 2007)
.liberal\textsubscript{5} 5) Liberal/Socialist cartels
.liberal\textsubscript{6} De Deckers List (LDD)
.protest\textsubscript{1} 32) ROSSEM/ROSSUM
.green\textsubscript{1} 26) ECOLO (Francophone)
.green\textsubscript{2} 27) Green (Flemish) (former: AGALEV)
ethnic\textsubscript{1} 8) New Flemish Alliance (N-VA) (former Flemish/Peoples Union (VU))
14) Democratic Federalist Independent (until 2015: Francophone Democratic Front (FDF))

18) Walloon Rally

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

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

29) Flemish Interest (since 2004: Flemish Block)

**Bulgaria**

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

Coalition for the Democratic Left [comprised of Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialisticheska Partiya); Bulgarian Agrarian People’s Union - Alexander Stamboliiski (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Aleksander Stanbolijnski) and PC "Ecoglasnost"]

Coalition Euroleft (Bulgarska Evrolevitsa)

Alternative for Bulgarian Revival (Alternativa za balgarsko vazrazhdane, ABV)

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]

Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialistieska Partija BSP) (until 1994: postcom)

Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialistieska Partija BSP) (since 1994: leftsoc)

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

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

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

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

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

Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Bulgarian Democratic Forum (Demokrati za Silna Bulgaria i Bulgarski Demokratichen Forum, DSB-BDF)

Bulgaria Without Censorship (Balgariya bez tsenzura, BBT)

Reformist Bloc (Reformatorski blok, RB)

Union of Democratic Forces (Sil Demokratic Sajuz, SDS)

People’s Union (Naroden Sajuz, NS) [comprised of Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and Democratic Party]

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

Union of Democratic Forces - Liberal (Sil Demokratic Sajuz Liberali, SDS-l)

Bulgarian Business Bloc (Bulgarski Biznes Blok, BBB)

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

Lider

Movement Bulgaria of the Citizens (Dvizhenie Bulgaria na grazhdane, DBG)

Movement Yes, Bulgaria! (Da Bulgaria, DB)

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

Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvienie za Pravata i Svobodie) [comprised of Movement for Rights and Freedoms, (Dvienie za Pravata i Svobodie); Liberal Union (Liberalen Sajuz) and Euroroma (Evrorama)]

Democrats for Responsibility, Solidarity and Tolerance (Assosiation DOST)

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 Dvienie za Spasenie na Otecevstvoto), Bulgarian National Patriotic Party (Balgarska Nacionalna-Patriotichca Partija), Union of Patriotic Forces and Militaries of the Reserve Defense (Sajuz na Patriotichnite Sili i Voinite ot Zapaca Zacita)]

right3 National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (Natzionalen Front za Spasenieto na Bulgaria, NDSB)

right4 Patriotic Front (Patriotichen Front, PF)

right5 United Patriots (OP) [coalition of International Bulgarian National Movement (VMRO); National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (NFSB) Party Ataka (ATAKA)]

right6 Will (Volja)

monarch1 Coalition Simeon II (Koalicija Simeon II)

person1 National Movement for Stability and Progress (Nacionalno dvienie za stabilnost i vzhod, NDSV) [Until 2007: National Movement Simeon II (Nacionalno Dvisenie Simeon Tvoiri, NDSV)]

allia1 Bulgarian Peoples 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 Revoluucioni 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); in 2015: run under the electoral coalition Croatia is Growing (Koalicija Hrvatska raste))

social2 Milan Bandic 365 The Party of Labour and Solidarity

leftsoc1 Croatian Labourists Labour Party (Hrvatski Laburisti - Stranka Rada, HL-SR)

leftsoc2 Human Shield (Zivi zid, ZZ)

leftsoc3 Alliance between We Can! (Mozemo!, M!), New Left (Nova ljevica, NL) and Workers’ Front (Radnicka fronta, RF)

agrarian1 Croatian Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljaka Stranka, HSS) (2007 in alliance with Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLS), Alliance of Primorje- Gorski Kotar (PGS), Democratic Party of Zagorje (ZDS) and Zagorje Party (ZS); in 2015; run under the electoral coalition Patriotic Coalition (Domoljubna koalicija))

relig1 Croatian Democratic Union (Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica, HDZ) (2007 in alliance with Croatian Civic Party (HGS) and Democratic Centar (DC); in 2015; run under the electoral coalition Patriotic Coalition (Domoljubna koalicija))
liberal1  Croatian Peoples Party Liberal Democrats (Hrvatska Narodna Stranka - Liberalni Demokrati, HNS) until 2005 Croatian Peoples 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); in 2015: run under the electoral coalition Croatia is Growing (Koalicija Hrvatska raste))

liberal2  Alliance between Croatian Social Liberal Party (Hrvatska Socijalno Liberalna Stranka, HSLS) and Democratic Center (Demokratski Centar, DC)

liberal3  Bridge of Independents Lists (Most nezavisnih lista, MOST)

liberal4  Istrian Democratic Assembly (Istarski demokratski sabor IDS)

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 Starevi (Hrvatska Stranka Prava dr. Ante Starevi, HSP AS)

right3  Alliance between Miroslav koro Homeland Movement (Domovinski pokret Miroslava kore, DPM), Croatian Sovereigntists (Hrvatski suverenisti, HS) and Bloc of Croatia (Blok za Hrvatsku, BLOK)

regio1  Croatian Democratic Alliance of Slavonia and Baranja (Hrvatski Demokratski 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 Seljaka Stranka, HSS), Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka, LS) Croatian Peoples 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)

social3  Citizen’s Alliance (Symmaxia, SYPOL/SYM)


green1  Cyprus Green Party (Ecological and Environmental Movement, Kinima Oikologoi Perivallontistoi)

conserv1  The Democratic Rally (Demokratikos Synagermos, DISY)

conserv2  Pancypriot Militant/Renewal Front (Pankyprio Agonistiko Metopo, PAME)

liberal1  The Democratic Party (Demokratiko Komma, DIKO)

liberal2  Free/United Democrats (Enomenoi Democrats, EDI)

liberal3  New Horizons (Neoi Orizontes, NEO)

liberal4  European Party (Evropaiko Komma, EVROKO)

liberal5  Centre Union (Enosi Kentrou, EnKe)

right1  National Popular Front (Ethniko Laiko Metopo, ELAM)

right2  Solidarity Movement (Kinima Allileggiis, KINHMA)

protest1  Fighting Democratic Movement (Agonistiko Demokratiko Kinima, ADIK)

allia1  Electoral alliance of The Democratic Party (DIKO), Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) and The Socialist Party (EDEK)
Czech Republic

social1  Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (Ceská strana sociálne demokratická CSSD)
social2  Party of Citizen Rights/Zemans (Strana práv Oban/Zemanovci SPOZ)
leftsoc1  Czechoslovak Socialist Party
comm1  Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (Komunistická strana Ceskoslovenska, SCK)
comm2  Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (Komunistická strana Cech a Moravy, KSCM)
agrarian1  Alliance of the Farmers and the Countryside (Spojenectví Zemdelců a Venkova, ZSV)
conserv1  Civic Democratic Party (Obcanska Demokraticka Strana ODS)
conserv2  SNK European Democrats (SNK Evroptí demokraté)
conserv3  TOP 09 Tradition, Responsibility, Prosperity (tradice, odpovdnost, prosperit TOP 09)
conserv4  Public Affairs (Vci veejně, VV)
conserv5  Club of Committed Non-Party Members (Klub Angaovaných Nestraník, KAN)
conserv6  Mayors and Independents (Starostové a nezávislí STAN)
reli1  Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People’s Party (Kresanskaá a Demokratická Unie eskoslovenská Strana Lidová KDU-CSL)
liberal1  Civic Forum (Obcanské fórum, OF)
liberal2  Civic Democratic Alliance (Obcanská demokratická alejance, ODA)
liberal3  Civil Movement (Obcanské hnuti, OH)
liberal4  Party of Czechoslovak Entrepreneurs, Tradesmen and Farmers (Strana Podnikatel a Obchodníků, SPO)
liberal5  Democratic Union (Demokratická Unie, DU)
liberal6  Free Democrats - National Social Liberal Party (Svobodní Demokraté - Liberální Strana Národně Sociální, SD - LSNS)
liberal7  Freedom Union (Unie Svobody, US)
liberal8  Czech Pirate Party (eská pirátská strana, Piráti)
liberal9  Action of Dissatisifed Citizens (Akce nespokojených oban 2011, ANO)
green1  Green Party (Strana Zelených, SZ)
right1  Rally for the Republic - Republican Party of Czechoslovakia (Sdružení Pro Republiku Republikánská Strana eskoslovenska, SPR-RSC)
right2  Sovereignty/Jana Boboǐková Bloc (Suverenita/blok Jany Boboǐková, SUV)
right3  Dawn of Direct Democracy of Tomio Okamura (Úsvit Pímé Demokracie Tomia Okamury, Usvit)
right4  Party of Free Citizens (Strana svobodných oban, SSO)
right5  Freedom and Direct Democracy Tomio Okamura (Svoboda a pímá demokracie Tomio Okamury SPD)
regio1  Movement for Self-Governing Democracy - Society for Moravia and Silezia (Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii-Spoolecnost pro Moravu a Slezsko, HSD-SMS)
pension1  Pensioners for Secure Living (Duchodci za ivotní Jistoty, DZJ)
nonlbl1  Association of Independents (Sdružení nezavislych, SN)
allia1  Liberal Social Union (Liberálie Sociální Unie, LSU)
allia2  Christian Democratic Union/Czech People’s Party and Freedom Union-Democratic Union (Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidová. KDU/CSL Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU) [christian democrats and liberals]

Denmark

social1  4) Social Democrats (SD)
leftsoc1  16) Socialist Peoples Party
leftsoc2  18) Left Socialist Party
leftsoc3  24) Enhedslisten (EL) The Unity List
comm1  9) Communist Party (DKP)
conserv1  1) Conservative Peoples Party (KF)
conserv2  15) Independents Party
relig1   19) Christian Peoples 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  22) Common Course
right1   Danish Peoples Party (DF, splinter from the Progress Party, see EJPR vol. 36: 377)
right2   The New Right (Nye Borgerlige, NB)
right3   21) Progress Party (FP)
green1   The Alternative (Alternativet, Alt)

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 (Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond, SDE) [Formerly: Moderates (Mõõdukad, M) [merger of Peoples 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 KMU - Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK) and Rural Union (Eesti Maaliit, EM) [comprised of Estonian Coalition Party (EK 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 Country People’s Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME)
conserv1 Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit, IL) [until 1999 Homeland (Isamaa); in 1999 merged with Pro Patria Union]
conserv2 Republican and Conservative Peoples Party - Right-Wingers (Vavariiklaste ja Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond Parempooled, VKR)
conserv3 Res Publica (Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica, ResP)
conserv4 Estonian People’s Union (Rahvaliit, RL) [until 2002: Estonian Country People’s Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME) (agrarian3)]
conserv5 Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit, IRL) [merger of Res Publica and Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit)]
conserv6 Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit) + Estonian National Indepence Party (ERSP) until 2007, merged in 2007 with the Union for the Republic Res Publica (ResP) and formed Pro Patria and Res Publica Union
conserv7 Estonian Free Party (Eesti Vabaerakond, EVA)
relig1   Estonian Christian People’s Party (Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei, EKRP)
liberal1 Estonian Entrepreneurs’ Party (Eesti Ettevõtjate Erakond, EEE)
liberal2 Estonian Reform Party (Eesti Reformierakond, RE)
liberal3 Estonian Centre Party (Eesti Keskerakond, KE)
liberal4 Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK)
protest1 Independent Royalists (Sõltumatud Kuningriiklased, SK)
green1  Estonian Greens (Eesti Rohelised, EER)
etnic1  Our Home is Estonia (Meie Kodu on Estimaa, MKE) [comprised of United People’s Party; Russian Party; Estonian Russian People’s Party]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codebook Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ethnic2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ethnic3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>right1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>right2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>right3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>right4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>right5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pension1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>allia1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finland**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>code</th>
<th>Party Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>social1</strong></td>
<td>1) Social Democratic Party (SDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>leftsoc1</strong></td>
<td>15) Social Democratic League (belongs to 1 before 1958 and after 1972)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>comm1</strong></td>
<td>13) Finnish Peoples Democratic Union (SKDL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>comm2</strong></td>
<td>22) Democratic Alternative (DEVA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>comm3</strong></td>
<td>23) Left-Wing Alliance (VAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>agrarian1</strong></td>
<td>4) Centre Party (KESK), [1983: Electoral Alliance with the Liberal Party (9)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>conserv1</strong></td>
<td>8) National Coalition (KOK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>relig1</strong></td>
<td>16) Christian Democrats (KD) (until 1999: Christian League (SKL))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>liberal1</strong></td>
<td>9) Liberal Peoples Party (LKP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>liberal2</strong></td>
<td>Progressive Finnish Party (NUORS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>liberal3</strong></td>
<td>Movement Now (Liike Nyt, LN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>protest1</strong></td>
<td>17) Finnish Rural Party (SMP)) (since 1995: True Finns (right1))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>green1</strong></td>
<td>20) Green League (VIHR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ethnic1</strong></td>
<td>2) Swedish Peoples Party (SFP/RKP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>right1</strong></td>
<td>17) True Finns (PS) (until 1994: Finnish Rural Party (SMP; protest1))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>right2</strong></td>
<td>Blue Reform (Sininen tulevaisuus, SIN) (splinter of the True Finns, PS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**France**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>code</th>
<th>Party Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>social1</strong></td>
<td>1) Socialist Party (PS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>social2</strong></td>
<td>Other Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>social3</strong></td>
<td>1967/1968: Electoral Alliance of Socialist Party (1) and Radical Socialist Party (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>social4</strong></td>
<td>Territories of Progress (Territoires de Progrès, TDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>social5</strong></td>
<td>In Common (En Commun, EC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>leftsoc1</strong></td>
<td>19) Unified Socialist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>leftsoc2</strong></td>
<td>Extreme/Far Left (Extrême gauche)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>leftsoc3</strong></td>
<td>Unsubmissive France (La France insoumise, FI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>comm1</strong></td>
<td>9) Communist Party (since 2009: most important part of the coalition Left Front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>conserv1</strong></td>
<td>12) Conservatives/Moderates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>conserv2</strong></td>
<td>14) Left Radicals (Les Républicains, LR) (until 2015: Gaullists, Rally for the Republic (RPR) (in 2002: Union for a Presidential Majority (UMP); in 2007: Union for a Popular Movement (UMP))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>conserv3</strong></td>
<td>20) Republican Party (PR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>conserv4</strong></td>
<td>30) Democratic Movement (Mouvement démocrate, MoDem) (until 2007: Union for French Democracy (UDF))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>conserv5</strong></td>
<td>23) Centre Democracy and Progress (CDP, only in 1973; from 1973 on belongs to 21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13) Popular Republican Movement (MRP)
21) Democratic Centre (belongs to 30 since 1978)
26) Reformers Movement (only in 1973 as a coalition of 2, 21 and some smaller parties)
Union of Democrats and Independents (Union des Démocrates et Indépendants (UDI)) (former: New Centre (NC))
2) Radical Socialist Party (RSP)
25) Radical Left (PRG) formerly called Left Radicals (MRG) (see Hix & Lord, 1997, p. 37)
Forward (La République en marche!, LRM)
Act (Agir)
Greens (V, since 2010: Europe Ecologie Les Verts)
Generation Ecology
Other Ecologists (Autres Ecologistes)
National Front
2) Social Democrats (SPD)
The Left (PDS) (until 2005: Party of Democratic Socialism)
47) All-German Party (Gesamtdeutsche Partei)
41) German Party (DP)
36) Christian Democratic Union (CDU)
37) Christian Social Union (CSU)
38) Free Democrats (FDP)
Pirate Party
51) Greens/Alliance 90
45) Refugee Party (GB/BHE)
49) National Democratic Party (NDP)
57) Republicans
Alternative for Germany (AFD)
37) Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) [in 2015: run under the name Democratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi); in 2019: run under the name Movement for Change (Kinima Allagis) with Movement of Democratic Socialists]
Democratic Social Movement
Democratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi) formed by PASOK und DIMAR
The River (To Potami, P)
Democratic Left (DIMAR) [in 2015: run under the name Democratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi)]
Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA; until 2004: SYN comm3)
Popular Unity (Laiki Enotita, LAE)
The European Realistic Disobedience Front (MeRA25)
4) Communist Party of Greece (KKE)
United Left [formed of the 25 United Democratic Left (EDA), the Communist party (KKE) and the Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)]
Left and Progress (SYRIZA leftsoc2)
Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)
29) National Radical Union (ERE)
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)
liberal4 The Union of Centrists (Enosi Kentroon, EK)
green1 Ecologists Greens (OP)
right1 38) National Alignment, National Front (EM)
right2 Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS)
right3 Independent Hellenes (ANEL)
right4 Golden Dawn (XA)
right5 Greek Solution (Elliniki Lisi, EL)

Hungary

social1 Hungarian Socialist Party (Magyar Szocialista Párt, MSzP). In 2014, MSzP was in an electoral coalition (Unity) with Together (Együtt), Democratic Coalition (DK), Dialogue for Hungary (PM) and the Hungarian Liberal Party (MLP). In 2019 MSzP was in an electoral coalition with Dialogue for Hungary (PM)
social2 Hungarian Social Democratic Party (Magyar Szocialdemokrata Párt, MSDP)
social3 Democratic Coalition (Demokratikus Koalíció, DK)
comm1 Hungarian Socialist Workers’ Party/Workers’ Party (Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt / Munkáspárt, MSZMP/MP)
agrarian1 Independent Smallholders Party (Független Kisgazadapárt, 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 Hungarian Civic Union (Magyar Polgári Szövetség, Fidesz). In 2002, Fidesz was in an electoral coalition with the Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF) and in 2006, 2010 and 2014 with the Christian Democratic Peoples Party (KDNP). From 2015 onwards, Fidesz is coded as right3.
reliq1 Christian Democratic People’s Party (Keresztny Demokrata Néppárt, KDNP)
liberal1 Alliance of Free Democrats (Szabad Demokratak Szövetsege, SzDSz)
green1 Politics Can be Different (Lehet Más a Politika, LMP)
right1 Hungarian Justice and Life Party (Magyar Igazsag es Élet Partya, MIÉP)
right2 Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik)
right3 Hungarian Civic Union (Magyar Polgári Szövetség, Fidesz) Before 2015 coded as conserv4. In 2019, Fidesz was in an electoral coalition with the Christian Democratic Peoples Party (KDNP).

Iceland

social1 7) Social Democrats (SDP)
social2 22) Social Democratic Federation
social3 Peoples Movement (PM)
leftsoc1 36) Social Democratic Alliance (SDA), (1999: United Left)
leftsoc2 17) National Preservation Party
leftsoc3 People’s Party (Flokkur fólksins, FIF)
comm1 37) Peoples Alliance (PA) (since 1999: Left-Greens, green3)
agrarian1 8) Progressive Party (PP)
conserv1  13) Independence Party II (IP)
conserv2  Reform (Víðreisn, V)
liberal1  20) Union of Liberals and Leftists (ULL)
liberal2  Bright Future (BF)
liberal3  Pirates (P)
liberal4  Centre Party (Míðflókkurinn, FRFL)
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) Womens Alliance (WA)
green2   Iceland Movement
green3   Left-Greens (LG) (until 1999: Peoples Alliance (PA), comm1)
right1   Households Party

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

Ireland

social1   8) Irish Labour Party
social2   Social Democrats (DS)
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)
leftsoc4  Anti-Austerity Alliance People before Profit (in 2011 they ran with the Untied Left Alliance)

leftsoc5  Solidarity - People Before Profit (formed of People Before Profit and Solidarity)
relig1   14) Fine Gael
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))
social5  Italy Alive (IV) (split from Democratic Party (PD) in 2019)
leftsoc1  30) Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity (PSIUP; belongs to 11 after 1972)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leftsoc2</td>
<td>Democrats of the Left (DS) (reformist wing of the disbanded PCI (1991))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftsoc3</td>
<td>The Left/The Rainbow (SA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftsoc4</td>
<td>Free and Equal (Liberi e Uguali) (former Left, Ecology, Freedom (Sinistra Ecologia Libertà, SEL))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftsoc5</td>
<td>Civic Revolution (Rivoluzione civile, CR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm1</td>
<td>11) Communist Party (PCI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm2</td>
<td>50) Communist Refoundation (RC) (left wing of the disbanded PCI (1991))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv1</td>
<td>61) Forza Italia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv2</td>
<td>20) Monarchist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv3</td>
<td>27) Popular Monarchist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv4</td>
<td>The People of Freedom (PDL), (comprised of Forza Italia and National Alliance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig1</td>
<td>17) Christian Democratic Party (DC), (since 1994: Italian Popular Party (PPI))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig2</td>
<td>Segni Pact (Patto Segni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig3</td>
<td>Christian Democratic Centre (CCD)/United Christian Democrats (CDU) (conservative wing of the former DC (since 1994)) (since 2006 under the name Democratic Centre Union)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig4</td>
<td>European Democracy (DE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal1</td>
<td>19) Liberal Party (PLI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal2</td>
<td>4) Republican Party (PRI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal3</td>
<td>34) Radical Party (PR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal4</td>
<td>Dini List Italian Renewal (RI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal5</td>
<td>Di Pietro List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal6</td>
<td>Civic Choice-Monti for Italy (Scelta civica-Monti per l’Italia, SC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest1</td>
<td>Pannella List Reformers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest2</td>
<td>Five Stars Movement (Movimento 5 Stelle, M5S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green1</td>
<td>45) Greens (formerly Green Federation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right1</td>
<td>24) National Alliance (AN) (formerly Social Movement (MSI-DN))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right2</td>
<td>42) Northern League (formerly Lombard League)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right3</td>
<td>Brothers of Italy (Fratelli d’Italia, FdI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allia1</td>
<td>2001: La Margherita (PPI, the Democrats, Italian Renewal, UDEUR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** 1994: Introduction of a new electoral system. 474 MPs of 630 are elected on the basis of a single-ballot first-past-the-post system; the remaining 156 seats are distributed on the basis of a proportional formula (EJPR 1995: 398). Data on votes refer to the (proportional) list votes, data on seats refer to the total of seats gained by the party (proportional plus plurality system). However, by the end of 2005, a party-list proportional representation system was re-introduced.

### Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>social1</td>
<td>35) Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) (SDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social2</td>
<td>44) Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social3</td>
<td>Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social4</td>
<td>Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan (Rikken Minshut, CDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm1</td>
<td>31) Japanese Communist Party (JCP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv1</td>
<td>43) Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv2</td>
<td>48) Japan Renewal Party (Shinseitō) (JRP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv3</td>
<td>49) Japan New Party (JNP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv5</td>
<td>(New) Sakigake Party (Splinter from LDP, 1993)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
conserv6  Party of Hope (Kib no T, TPH)
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)
liberal3  Japan Innovation Party (JIP)
green1   Tomorrow Party of Japan (TPJ)
right1   Japan Restoration Party (JRP)
right2   Party for Future Generations (PFG)

Note: 1996: Introduction of a new electoral system. 300 of 500 MPs (since 2014, 295 of 475) 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, p.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 * 300/500) + (32.8 * 200/500) = 36.28 = 36.3.

Latvia

social1  Democratic Centre Party (since 1995, Democratic Party "Master" (DPS Saimnieks)
social2  Harmony for Latvia - Revival for the Economy (Saskaņa Latvijai Atdzimsana Tautsaimniecībai)
social3  National Harmony Party (Tautas Saskaņas 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 Socīdemokrātu Apvienība, LSDA)
social6  New Party (Jauna partija, JP)
social7  Latvian Social Democratic Workers’ Party (Latvijas Socialdemokrātiska Strādnieku Partija, LSDSP)
social8  Social Democratic Party Harmony (Socīdemokrātisk Partija “Saskaņa”, SDPS) (until 2010: Harmony Centre (Saskaņas Centrs) [formed in 2005 from National Harmony Party, Socialist Party of Latvia and “New Centre”])
leftsoc1 Latvia’s Unity Party (Latvijas Vienbas Partija, LVP)
comm1   Latvian Socialist Party (Latvijas Socialistiska Partija / Socialistačeskaya Partiya Latvii)
agrarian1 Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība, LZS)
agrarian2 Union of Greens and Farmers (Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS) [comprised of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaļā Partija, LZP) and Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savienība)]
conserv1 United list of Latvia’s Farmers’ Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party
conserv2 Unity (Vienotba V)
conserv3 For good Latvia (Par labu Latviju, PLL)
conserv4 Zatlers Reform Party (Zatlera Reformu partija, ZRP)
conserv5 Latvian Popular Front (Latvijas Tautas Fronte, LTF)
conserv6 Peoples’ Party (Tautas Partija, TP)
conserv7 For Latvia from the Heart (No sirds Latvijai, NSL)
conserv8 Alliance of Latvias Regions (Latvijas Reģionu apvienība, LRA)
conserv9 New Conservative Party (Jauna konservatīva partija, JKP)
conserv10 KPV LV Party (Kam pieder valsts?, KPV)
relig1   Latvian Christian Democratic Union (Latvijas Kristgo Demokrātu Savienība, LKDS)
relig2   Latvia’s First Party (Latvijas Pirmo Partiju, LPP)
liberal1 Latvia’s Way (Latvijas Ce, LC)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>liberal2</td>
<td>New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal3</td>
<td>For Development/For! (Attistibai/Par!, A/P)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethnic1</td>
<td>For Equal Rights in a United Latvia [since 1998: For Human Rights in a United Latvia (Par cilvēka tiesībām vienotā Latvijā, PCTVL)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right1</td>
<td>For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right2</td>
<td>Latvian National Independence Movement (Latvijas Nacionlas Neatkarbas Kustba, LNNK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right3</td>
<td>People’s (National) Movement for Latvia - Siegerist Party (Tautas Kustba Latvijai Zgerista Partija, TKL-ZP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right4</td>
<td>Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right5</td>
<td>National Alliance/For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK (NA/TB/LNNK) (competed in 2011 under the name National Union [Nacionl apvienba “Visu Latvijai!”-“Tvzemei un Bvhai”/LNNK], NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allia1</td>
<td>Latvian National Independence Movement + Latvian Green Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allia2</td>
<td>Labour Party + Latvian Christian Democratic Union + Latvian Green Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allia3</td>
<td>Latvias First Party and Latvias Way (Latvijas Pirm partija/Latvijas Ce, LPP/LC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 Art ro Paulausko koalicija ‘U darb Lietuva’)] |
| social2    | Labour Party (Darbo partija, DP) [2008: Coalition of Labour Party + Youth (Darbo partija + jaunimas)] |
| social3    | Frontas Party (Fronto partija)                                                                |
| social4    | Social Democratic Labour Party of Lithuania (Lietuvos socialdemokrat darbo partija, LSDDP)      |
| 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 Valstieci Partija, LVP)                                   |
| agrarian2  | Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (Lietuvos valstieci tjunga LVS) [former Lithuanian Peasants People Union (Lietuvos valstieci laudinink sajunga, LPPU), Union for Farmers and New Democratic Party] |
| conserv1   | Center Party - Nationalists (Centro partija tautininkai, LCP), [in 2016: Alliance of Lithuanian Centre Party and Party of Pensioners] |
| conserv2   | Party Order and Justice (Partija Tvarka ir teisingumus, O&J) [until 2006: Liberal Democratic Party liberal6] |
| conserv3   | National Alliance (Nacionalinis susivienijimas, NS)                                            |
| relig1     | Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikioni Demokrat 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 (Krikioni konservatori socialin sjunga, KKSS) [in 2000: Union of Moderate Conservatives] |
| liberal1   | Lithuanian Centre Movement                                                                     |
| liberal2   | Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (Tevnes Sajunga Lietuvos Konservoriai, TS-LK)        |
| liberal3   | Lithuanian Centre Union (Lietuvos Centro Sajunga, LCS)                                        |
| liberal4   | Lithuanian Liberal Union (Lietuvos Liberal Sajunga, LLS)                                      |
liberal5  New Union - Social Liberals (Naujoji Sajunga Socialliberalai, NS-SL)
liberal6  Liberal Democratic Party (Liberal Demokrat Partija, LDP) [since 2006: Party order and Justice conserv2]
liberal7  Liberal Movement of Lithuanian Republic (Lietuvas Respublikos Liberal sajudis, LMLR)
liberal8  Freedom Party (Laisves partija, LP)
liberal9  Party Freedom and Justice (Partija Laisve ir teisingumas, LT)
ethnic2  Alliance of the the Lithuanian National Minorities
green1   Lithuanian Green Party (Lietuvos alioji partija, LZP)
protest1  Nations Resurrection Party (Tautos prisikelimo partija, NRP)
protest2  Political Party "Way of Courage" (Politine 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 (Piratpartei, 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 Democratiku Nazzjonalista)
Netherlands

social1  23) Labour Party (PvdA)
social2  30) Democratic Socialists 70 (before 1971 belonging to 23)
social3  Think (Beweging DENK)
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 Peoples 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)
relig6  14) Political Reformed Party (SGP)
liberal1 24) Peoples Party for Freedom and Democracy (Liberal Party) (VVD)
liberal2 29) Democrats 66 (D66)
protest1 28) Peoples 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 Peoples Party in 1989)
green2  38) Green Left (merger of 10, 27, 32 and Evangelical Peoples Party in 1989)
right1  32) Radical Political Party
right2  32) Radical Political Party
right3  32) Radical Political Party
pension1 50PLUS (50+)

New Zealand

social1  3) Labour Party (LP)
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 (NP)
conserv2  United Future New Zealand
conserv3  Conservative Party (CP)
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)
liberal3  The Opportunities Party (TOP)
green1  13) Values Party
green2  17) Green Party (Aotearoa) (was part of Alliance (20) from 1991 until 1998)
right1  21) New Zealand First
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**: Labour Party (DNA)
- **leftsoc1**: Socialist Left Party (SV)
- **comm1**: Communist Party
- **comm2**: The Red Party (Rødt, R)
- **agrarian1**: Centre Party (SP)
- **conserv1**: Conservatives (Hoyre) (H)
- **reliq1**: Christian Peoples Party (KRF)
- **liberal1**: Liberals (Venstre) (V)
- **liberal2**: Liberal Peoples Party, New Peoples Party
- **protest1**: Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FRP) (formerly Anders Langes Party) [right1 since 2013]
- **green1**: The Greens (Miljøpartiet de Grønne, MDG)
- **right1**: Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FRP) (formerly Anders Langes Party) [protest1 until 2013]

### Poland

- **social1**: Solidarity (Solidarnosc)
- **social2**: Labour Solidarity (Solidarnosc Pracy)
- **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 (PPS)]
- **social4**: Labour Union (Unia Pracy, UP)
- **social5**: Polish Social Democracy (Socjaldemokracja Polska, SdPI)
- **social6**: Left and Democrats (Koalicjny Komitet Wyborczy Lewica i Demokraci, LiD) [comprised by Alliance of the Democratic Left (SLD), Polish Social Democracy (SdPI), Labor Union (Unia Pracy, UP) and Democratic Party (PD)]
- **social7**: United Left (Zjednoczona Lewica, ZL) = electoral alliance of SLD (Alliance of the Democratic Left), TR (Your Movement), PPS (Polish Socialist Party), UP (Labour Union) and the Greens (Zieloni)
- **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 (Samooobrona 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 Sprawiedliwo, 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), after 2005 coded as right5.
- **conserv4**: Poland Comes First (Polska jest Najwaniejsza, PJN)
- **reliq1**: Party of Christian Democrats (Partia Chrzeszczjanskich Demokratów, PChD)
- **reliq2**: Union of Political Realism (Unia Polityki Realnej, UPR)
- **reliq3**: Catholic Election Action (Wyborcza Akcja Katolicka, WAK) [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and other small groupings]
- **reliq4**: Fatherland Catholic Electoral Committee [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and Christian Peasant Party]
- **reliq5**: Solidarity Election Action (Akjia Wyborcza Solidarno, AWS)
- **reliq6**: League of Polish Families (Liga Polskich Rodzin. LPR)
(relig7) Confederação Liberty and Independence (Konfederacja Wolno i Niepodlego, KON) (Coalition between KORWiN and National Movement Party established in 2018)

(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 Wolnoci, UW) [merger of Democratic Union (liberal1) and Liberal Democratic Congress (liberal2)]]

(liberal5) Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska)

(liberal6) Your Movement (Twoj Ruch, TR) [until 2013: Palikots Movement (Ruch Palikota, RP)]

(liberal7) Ryszard Petrus Modern (Nowoczesna, .N)

(right1) Confederation for Independent Poland (Konfederacja Polski Niepodlegiej, KPN)

(right2) Party X (Partia X)

(right3) Movement for Rebuilding Poland (Ruch Odbudowy Polski, ROP)

(right4) Kukiz15 (K)

(right5) Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwo, PiS), before 2005 coded as conserv3.

(nonlbl1) Polish Friends of Beer Party (Polska Partia Przyjació Piwa, PPPP)

Portugal

(social1) 4) Socialist Party (PS)

(leftsoc1) 7) Popular Democratic Union (UDP)

(leftsoc2) Block of the Left (BE) (Merger of Popular Democratic Union (7), Socialist Revolutionary Party and Política 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) (in 2015: in alliance “Portugal Alliance (Alianca Portugal)” with PSD)

(liberal1) 3) Social Democratic Party (Partido Social Democrata, PSD), (until 1977 Popular Democratic Party (PPD); in 2015: in alliance “Portugal Alliance (Alianca Portugal)” with CDS-PP)

(liberal2) 17) Democratic Renewal Party (PRD)

(green1) 16) Greens

(green2) Party for Animals and Nature (PAN)

(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 Democrat:comprised of Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party of Romania]

(social3) Alliance for Romania (Aliana pentru România)

(leftsoc1) Socialist Party (Partidul Socialist)

(postcom1) Socialist Party of Labour (Partidul Socialist al Muncii)
Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (Partidul Democrat Agrar din România, PDAR)

National Peasants’ Party - Christian Democratic (Partidul Naional rnesc Cretin Democrat)

Peoples Movement Party (Partidul Micarea Popular, PMP)

National Liberal Party (Partidul Naional Libera, PNL)

Alliance Truth and Justice, in 2004: electoral alliance of the National liberal party (liberal1) and the Democratic Party (social2)

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 (Aliana România Dreapt, ARD) also part of the electoral alliance were the National Christian Democrat Peasant Party (Partidul Naional rnesc Cretin Democrat, PNTCD) and the Civic Force Party (Partidul Fora Civic, PFC)]

Alliance of Liberals and Democrats Party (Aliana Liberalilor i Democraților, ALDE)

Save Romania Union (Uniunea Salvai România, USR) [in 2020: in an alliance with Freedom, Unity, and Solidarity (Partidul Libertate, Unitate si Solidaritate, PLUS)]

Ecological Movement from Romania (Micarea Ecologist din România, MER)

Democratic Union of Hungarians from Romania (Uniunea Democrat a Maghiar din România)

Greater Romania Party (Partidul România Mare)

Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unitii Naionale Române PUNR), [1990: in alliance with the Republican Party]

Alliance for the Unity of Romanians (Aliana pentru Unitatea Românilor, AUR)

Polpular Party Dan Diaconescu (Partidul Popular Dan Diaconescu, PPDD)

New Generation Party (PNG)-Christian-Democrat (Partidul Noua Generaie/Crestin-Democrat)

Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenia Democrat din România), [in 2000: Democratic Convention from Romania 2000 (Convenia Democrat din România 2000)]

Social Liberal Union (Uniunea Social Liberal, USL), [the alliance consists of the Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat, PSD), National Liberal Party (Partidul Naional Libera, PNL) and Conservative Party (PC)]

Social Democratic Party of Slovakia (Socialno Democratická Strana Slovenska, SDSS)

Common Choice (Spoloná Voba, SV) [comprised of Party of the Democratic Left; Social Democratic Party of Slovakia; Party of Greens in Slovakia; Agricultural Movement of the Slovak Republic]

Direction/Social Democracy (Smer-SD) [in 2002/03: only Smer; in 2004: SDL and SDA both merged with Smer to Smer-SD]

Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL) [founded in 2005 after the original Party of the Democratic Left (leftsoc1) merged with Smer-SD (social3) in 2004]

Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL) [since 1996]

Association of Slovak Workers (Zdruzenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS)

Communist Party of Slovakia (Komunisticka Strana Slovenska, KSS)

Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL) [until 1996]

Alliance of Farmers and the Countryside

Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (Obyajní udia a nezávislé osobnosti, OLaNO)

Network Sie (S)

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 (Kresansko Socialná Unia, KSU)

**relig4** Free Forum (Slobodné fórum) [split in 2004 from SDKU]

**liberal1** Public Against Violence (since 1992 - Civil Democratic Union) (Verejnost proti násiliu, VPN; 1992: Obcianská demokratická 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 Obianskeho Porozenienia, SOP)

**liberal7** Alliance of New Citizens (Aliancia nového obcana, ANO)

**liberal8** Freedom and Solidarity (Sloboda a solidarita, SaS)

**liberal10** Progressive Slovakia/Together (Progresívne Slovensko/Spolu, PS/POLU)

**green1** Party of Greens (Strana zelených, SZ)

**green2** Party of Greens in Slovakia (Strana zelených na Slovensku, SZeS)

**ethnic1** Coexistence and Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement

**ethnic2** Party of the Hungarian Coalition (Magyar Koalitio Partja, SMK) (1994: Hungarian Coalition)

**ethnic3** Hungarian Civic Party (Magyar Polgári Párt - Mádarská obcanska 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: LS-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)

**right5** Kotleba - People’s Party Our Slovakia (udová strana Naš Slovensko, LSNS)

**right6** We are Family- Boris Kollar (Sme Rodina Boris Kollár, SR)

**Slovenia**

**social1** Alliance of Socialists

**social2** Social Democrats (Socialni demokrati, SD) [former United List of Social Democrats, ZLSD]

**social3** Socialist Party of Slovenia (Socialistièna Stranka Slovenije, SSS)

**social4** Slovenia is Ours (Slovenija je naa, SJN)

**social5** Positive Slovenia/List Zorana Jankovia (Pozitivna Slovenija/Lista Zorana Jankovia, LZJ-PS)

**leftsoc1** Left (Levica) (former United Left Coalition (Zduena levia, ZL))

**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 Kranski Demokrati, SKD)

**relig2** New Slovenia and People’s Christian Party (NSI)

**liberal1** Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije, LDS)

**liberal2** Democratic Party of Slovenia (Demokratina Stranka Slovenije, DSS)

**liberal3** Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka/Slovenski Liberalci, LS)

**liberal4** Party for Real/New Politics (Zares/nova politika, ZARES)

**liberal5** Civic List (Dravlajanska lista, DL) (until 2012: Citizens Alliance of Gregor Virant (Dravlajanska lista Gregorja Viranta, DLGV))
liberal6  Alliance of Alenka Bratusek (Zaveznitvo Alenke Bratuek, ZaAB)
liberal7  Party of Modern Centre (Stranka modernega centra, SMC) (until 2015: Party of Miro Cerar (Stranka Mira Cerarja, MC))
liberal8  List of Marjan arce (Lista Marjana arce, LM)
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)
right2  Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS)
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 Peoples 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 (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)
social2  32) Popular Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Popular, PSP) (only in 1977; afterwards part of 1)
comm1  2) United Left (PCE/PSUC/IIU), [in 2015: run under the name United Left  Popular Unity (Unidad Popular: Izquierda Unida, IU-UPeC), until 1989: Communist Party United Left (Partido Communista-Izquierda Unida PCE-IU)
conserv1  28) Union of the Democratic Centre (Unión de Centro Democrático, UCD)
conserv3  50) Democratic and Social Centre (CDS)
liberal1  Progress and Democracy Union (UpyD)
liberal2  Citizens (Cuidaddanos, Cs)
ethnic1  44) Democratic Party of Catalonia (Partido Democrático de Catalunya, PdCat) [1977: Coalition of Democratic Convergence of Catalonia and Democratic Left of Catalonia, until 2011: Convergence and Unity (CiU), in 2015: consist of Democratic Convergence of Catalonia (CDC) and Democrats of Catalonia (DC), until 2016: Democracy and Freedom (Democracia i Libertat, DL)]
ethnic2  Catalanion Left Republicans (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya, 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)
right2  Voice (Vox)
leftsoc1  We Can (Podemos, P) [in 2015 in alliance with: In Common We Can (En Comú Podem, ECP), Compromise-We-Can-It Is Time Coalition (Compromis-Podemos-És el Moment, EeM), We Can-In Tide-Anova-United Left (Podemos-En- Marea-Anova-Esquerda Unida, in 2016 and 2019 in alliance with United Left)]
leftsoc2  Together we Can (En Comú Podem, ECP ) [in 2015 in alliance with: We Can]
leftsoc3  Compromise We Can-It Is Time- Coalition (Compromís|A la valenciana, C|AV) [in 2015 in alliance with: We Can]
Sweden

social1  5) Social Democrats (S)
social2  Feminist Initiative (FI)
leftsoc1  Left Party (V) (until 1991: Communist Party, comm1)
comm1  10) Communist Party (since 1991: Left Party (V), leftsoc1)
agrian1  7) Agrarian Party, Centre Party (C)
conserv1  6) Conservatives, Moderate Unity Party (M)
reli1  20) Christian Democratic Union (KDS)
liberal1  18) Peoples Party (The Liberals) (FP)
green1  23) Green Party (MP)
right1  24) New Democracy (NYD)
right2  Sweden Democrats (SD)

Switzerland

social1  5) Social Democratic Party (PSS/SPS)
leftsoc1  18) Progressive Organisations (POCH)
comm1  9) Communist Party (PdA)
agrian1  6) Swiss Peoples Party (UDC/SVP; since 1995: right4)
conserv1  Conservative Democratic Party (BDP/PBD)
reli1  1) Christian Democrat Peoples Party (PDC/CVP)
reli2  8) Protestant Peoples Party (EVP)
liberal1  4) The Liberals (Die Liberalen, FDP/ Les Libéraux Radicaux, PLR) (until 2009: Radical Democratic Party (PRD/FDP), merged in 2009 with LPS (Liberal Party of Switzerland))
liberal2  12) Independents Party (LDU)
liberal3  3) Liberal Party of Switzerland (PLS/LPS)
green1  19) Greens (GPS/PES)
green2  20) Green Alliance (GBS), Alternative Greens (DACH)
green3  Swiss Green Liberal Party (GLP/PVL)
right1  14) National Action, Swiss Democrats (SD)
right2  16) Republican Movement
right3  22) Swiss Motorists (AP), Freedom Party
right4  6) Swiss Peoples Party (UDC/SVP; until 1994: agrarian1)

United Kingdom

social1  6) Labour Party
conserv1  1) Conservative Party
liberal1  2) Liberal Party
liberal2  21/22) Liberal Democrats (LD) (until 1988: Alliance, until 1981: Liberals)
protest1  UK Independence Party (UKIP, since 2010: right1)
etnic1  11) Scottish National Party (SNP)
green1  Green Party (GP)
right1  UK Independence Party (UKIP, until 2010: protest1)

USA

conserv1  8) Republican Party
liberal1  1) Democratic Party
Appendix E  Notes concerning the variables for consensus democracy

$lfirstp$: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable.

This variable is a time-variant proxy for Lijpharts 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, pp. 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 Lijpharts 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 0.903 (significant at $p<0.001$, $n=24$).

$lfirstpi$: 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 behaviour ($lfirstpb$) 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 2020 of $lfirstp$ are correlated with the means of $lfirstpi$ 0.790 and with the means of $lfirstpb$ 0.790; both correlations are significant at $p<0.001$ ($n=36$). The correlation between the means of $lfirstpi$ and $lfirstpb$ (1969-2020) is 0.250 and significant at $p<0.001$ ($n=36$).
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