The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2021 (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 2021. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods.¹ The data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time-series analyses.

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

For additional detailed information on the composition of government in the 36 countries, please consult the “Supplement to the Comparative Political Data Set Government Composition 1960-2021”, 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: Yara Schmidt, Joshua Starbatty, 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: 2023-06-16
Contents

1 General Variables 1
2 Governments 2
3 Elections 6
4 Party System 8
5 Institutions 9
6 Openness of the Economy 13
7 Macroeconomic Data 14
8 Labour Force Data 21
9 Industrial Disputes and Trade Unions 25
10 Public Social Expenditure and Revenue Data 29
11 Educational Expenditure and Attainment Data 32
12 Family Policy 36
13 Labour Market Policy 38
14 Income Inequality 41
15 Demographic Data 42
A Notes concerning the variables gov_right, gov_cent, gov_left 44
B Assignment of governing political parties to left, centre, right 44
C Notes concerning votes and seats of political parties in national parliaments (lower houses in bicameral systems) 56
D Assignments of political parties in parliament to party families 59
E Notes concerning the variables for consensus democracy 80
1 General Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>Year of observation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>Country names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iso3n</td>
<td>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>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_left1=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.

\[ \text{gov_new} \]
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’.

\[ \text{gov_gap} \]
‘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’.

\[ \text{gov_chan} \]
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) dissenion 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.

\[ \text{gov_right2} \]
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:** 1960-2021.

**Missing:** None.

**Source:** See variable ‘gov_right1’.

**Notes:**

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

2. For some calculations the total weight does not amount to 100 percent due to non-partisan/technocratic governments in office.

**gov_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:** 1960-2021.

**Missing:** None.

**Source:** See variable ‘gov_right1’.

**Notes:**

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

2. For some calculations the total weight does not amount to 100 percent due to non-partisan/technocratic governments in office.

**gov_right3**

Government support: parliamentary seat share of right-wing parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.

**Period covered:** 1960-2021.

**Missing:** None.

**Source:** See variable ‘gov_right1’.

**gov_cent3**

Government support: parliamentary seat share of centre parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.

**Period covered:** 1960-2021.

**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.

**gov_left3**

Government support: parliamentary seat share of social democratic and other left parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.

**Period covered:** 1960-2021.

**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.

**gov_sup**

Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.

**Period covered:** 1960-2021.

**Missing:** None.

**Source:** See variable ‘gov_right1’.
**gov_type**

Type of government based on the following classification:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Period covered:** 1960-2021.

**Missing:** None.

**Source:**

**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.  
4. Bulgaria 2021: From the three elections in 2021 (April 4, July 7 and November 14), only the results of the third one on November 14 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.)  
*Period Covered:* 1960-2021.  
*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-liberal10, protest1-protest5, green1-green3, ethnic1-ethnic4, right1-right7, 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’.

(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:**

ssocial1-ssocial8, sleftsoc1-sleftsoc5, scomm1-scomm4, spostcom1-spostcom2, sagrarian1-sagrarian3, sconserv1-sconserv10, srelig1-srelig7, sliberal1-sliberal10, sprotest1-sprotest5, sgreen1-sgreen3, sethnic1-sethnic4, sright1-sright7, sregio1, sfemin1, 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**: Inter-Parliamentary-Union (1995, 1997); Inter-Parliamentary Union Archive, and since 2019 Inter-Parliamentary Union Website.

**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 \( v \) 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 \( s \) is the share of votes for party \( i \) and \( m \) the number of parties (without the category ‘sothers’). The index can take values between 1 (maximal fractionalization) and 0 (minimal fractionalization).

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: 

\[ effpar_{ele} = \frac{1}{1 - rae_{ele}} \]

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: 

\[ effpar_{leg} = \frac{1}{1 - rae_{leg}} \]

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: \( \text{dis_abso} = \text{effpar}_{\text{ele}} - \text{effpar}_{\text{leg}} \)

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: \( \text{dis_rel} = \frac{\text{effpar}_{\text{ele}} - \text{effpar}_{\text{leg}}}{\text{effpar}_{\text{ele}}} \)

Source: Own calculations.

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

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

, 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:

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 manoeuvrability.
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.
Source: Schmidt (1996, p. 172) transformed into time variant annual data. Data for
Period covered:
AUT 1960-2021 | FIN 1960-2021 | LVA – | ROU –
BEL 1960-2021 | FRA 1960-2021 | LTU – | SVK –
HRV – | HUN – | NLD 1960-2021 | SWE 1960-2021

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, ma
joritarian = 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).
**fed**

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


*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.

**pres**

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.


*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.

**prop**

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


*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.

**bic**

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


*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).

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

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:

judrev  Judicial review (existence of an independent body which decides whether laws are con-
form to the constitution). Coded 0 = no, 1 = yes.
Missing: None.
Source: Huber et al. (2004), Ismayr (ed.) (2003), and Lijphart (2012), national constitu-
tions, 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 indepen-
dent 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 Par-
liament: Article 145 [Procedure in Cases of Unconstitutionality], Constitution of
Romania, 1991: “(1) In cases of unconstitutionality, in accordance with Article 144
(a) and (b), the law or orders shall be returned for reconsideration. If the law is
passed again in the same formulation by a majority of at least two-thirds of the
members of each chamber, the objection of unconstitutionality shall be overturn,
and promulgation thereof shall be binding.”

6 Openness of the Economy

kaopen  Index for the degree of openness in capital account transactions. The index incorporates
a variable indicating the presence of multiple exchange rates, a second variable indicat-
ing 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: 2023-04-01).
Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>1994-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>2000-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1996-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>1996-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>1990-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>1996-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1996-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>1972-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>1991-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>1975-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>1990-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>1996-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>1977-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHE</td>
<td>1996-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1970-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

openc  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 10.01, National Accounts data
(Downloaded: 2023-04-01).
## 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 (2023), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2023-03-08). 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: 2023-03-23).

### Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1962-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1970-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1970-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>2000-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1971-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>1963-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>1970-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>1993-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>1992-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>1966-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>1991-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>1975-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHE</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>1991-2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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 (2023), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2023-04-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat (Government revenue, expenditure and main aggregates) (Downloaded: 2023-03-29).

**Period covered:**

- **AUS 1960-2021**
- **AUT 1960-2021**
- **BEL 1970-2021**
- **BGR 1995-2021**
- **CAN 1970-2021**
- **HRV 2000-2021**
- **CYP 1995-2021**
- **CZE 1995-2021**
- **DNK 1971-2021**
- **EST 1995-2021**
- **FIN 1960-2021**
- **FRA 1960-2021**
- **DEU 1960-2021**
- **GRC 1960-2021**
- **HUN 1991-2021**
- **HRV 1991-2021**
- **ISL 1970-2021**
- **IRL 1960-2021**
- **IT 1960-2021**
- **ITA 1960-2021**
- **JPN 1960-2021**
- **LVT 1995-2021**
- **LUX 1990-2021**
- **MLT 1995-2021**
- **NLD 1969-2021**
- **NOR 1991-2021**
- **POL 1995-2021**
- **PRT 1995-2021**
- **ROU 1995-2021**
- **SVK 1995-2021**
- **SVN 1995-2021**
- **USA 1960-2021**
- **EST 1994-2021**
- **JPN 1960-2021**
- **ROU 1995-2021**
- **SVK 1995-2021**
- **SVN 1995-2021**
- **USA 1960-2021**

**Notes:**


realgdpgr

Growth of real GDP, percent change from previous year.

**Source:** OECD (2023), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable OVGD) (Downloaded: 2023-03-29).

**Period covered:**

- **AUS 1961-2021**
- **AUT 1961-2021**
- **BEL 1961-2021**
- **BGR 1992-2021**
- **CAN 1961-2021**
- **HRV 2000-2021**
- **CYP 1991-2021**
- **CZE 1991-2021**
- **DNK 1961-2021**
- **EST 1994-2021**
- **FIN 1961-2021**
- **FRA 1961-2021**
- **DEU 1961-2021**
- **GRC 1961-2021**
- **HUN 1992-2021**
- **HRV 1992-2021**
- **ISL 1961-2021**
- **IRL 1961-2021**
- **ITA 1961-2021**
- **JPN 1961-2021**
- **LVA 1993-2021**
- **LUX 1961-2021**
- **MLT 1992-2021**
- **NLD 1961-2021**
- **NOR 1961-2021**
- **POL 1991-2021**
- **PRT 1997-2021**
- **ROU 1991-2021**
- **SVK 1993-2021**
- **SVN 1991-2021**
- **ESP 1977-2021**
- **SWE 1960-2021**
- **GBR 1970-2021**
- **USA 1960-2021**
Notes:

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


nomgdpg

Growth of nominal GDP, percent change from previous year.
Source: OECD (2023), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable UVGD) (Downloaded: 2023-03-29).

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 (2023), “Key short-term indicators”, Main Economic Indicators (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable ZCPIIH) (Downloaded: 2023-03-29).

Period covered:

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 (2023), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24). 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: 2023-03-29).

Period covered:


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:

- AUS 1960-1988
- AUT 1960-1969
- BEL 1960-1968
- BGR 1990-1996
- CAN 1960
- HRV 2000-2001
- AUS 1993-1994
- DK 1960-1979
- FRA 1960-1968
- HUN 1990
- IRL 1960-1973
- JPN 1960-1969
- AUT 1960-1969
- FIN 1960-2021
- Fra 1960-1968
- DEU 1960-2021
- GRE 1960-2021
- HUN 1991-2021
- ISL 1970-2021
- IRL 1960-2021
- ITA 1960-2021
- LTU 1994
- Mlt 1980-1994
- MLT 1990-1999
- MLT 1980-1999
- MLT 1980-1999
- MLT 1980-1999
- MLT 1980-1999
- MLT 1980-1999
- LVA 1994
- LTA 1994
- LVA 1994
- LVA 1994
- LVA 1994
- LVA 1994
- LVA 1994
- LVA 1994
- ROU 1990-1994
- SVN 1993-1994
- SVL 1960-1992
- SWE 1960-1969
- CHE 1960-1989
- GBR 1960

**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 (2023), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24). 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: 2023-03-29).

**Period covered:**

- AUS 1960-2021
- AUT 1960-2021
- BEL 1970-2021
- BGR 1995-2021
- CAN 1961-2021
- HRV 2000-2021
- CYP 1995-2021
- CZE 1995-2021
- DNK 1971-2021
- EST 1995-2021
- FIN 1960-2021
- Fra 1960-2021
- DEU 1960-2021
- GRE 1960-2021
- HUN 1991-2021
- ISL 1970-2021
- IRL 1960-2021
- ITA 1960-2021
- JPN 1960-2021
- LVA 1994
- LTA 1994
- LVA 1994
- LVA 1994
- ROU 1990-1994
- SVN 1993-1994
- SVL 1960-1992
- SWE 1960-1969
- CHE 1960-1989
- GBR 1960
- PRT 1977-2021
- ROU 1995-2021
- SVK 1995-2021
- SVN 1995-2021
- ESP 1977-2021
- SWE 1960-2021
- CHE 1990-2021
- GBR 1960-2021
- USA 1960-2021
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:

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</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 (2023), “OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable ILN) (Downloaded: 2023-03-29).

**Period covered:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start Year-End Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start Year-End Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start Year-End Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1961-2021</td>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>2001-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>2001-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>2002-2021</td>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1973-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>2006-2021</td>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>1999-2021</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
</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).

**curac**

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


**Period covered:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start Year-End Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start Year-End Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start Year-End Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>EST</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1968-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1975-2021</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>1975-2021</td>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>1993-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>1974-2021</td>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1972-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1993-2021</td>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1975-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1971-2021</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**ttl_labf**  
Total labour force, in thousands.  
Source: AMECO (variable NLTN) (Downloaded: 2023-04-26)  
Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>Period 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1960-2020</td>
<td>EST</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>PRT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>ROU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>SVK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>SVN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1960-2020</td>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>ESP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>2000-2021</td>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>SWE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>CHE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>GBR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>POL</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:


**civ_labf**  
Civilian labour force, in thousands.  
Source: AMECO (Variable NLCN) (Downloaded: 2023-03-29)  
Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period 1</th>
<th>Period 2</th>
<th>Period 3</th>
<th>Period 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1960-2020</td>
<td>EST</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>PRT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>ROU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>SVK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>SVN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>ESP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>SWE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>CHE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>GBR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>POL</td>
<td>USA</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).  

- 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).  

*Period covered:*  
- AUS 1964-2021  
- AUT 1968-2021  
- BEL 1960-2021  
- BGR 1995-2021  
- CAN 1960-2021  
- HRV 2001-2021  
- CYP 1995-2021  
- CZE 1990-2021  
- DNK 1965-2021  
- EST 1992-2021  
- FIN 1960-2021  
- FRA 1960-2021  
- DEU 1960-2021  
- GRC 1961-2021*  
- GRL 1961-2021*  
- HUN 1992-2021  
- ISL 1964-2021  
- IRL 1960-2021  
- ITA 1960-2021  
- JPN 1960-2021  
- LVA 1993-2021  
- LTV 1995-2021  
- LUX 1960-2021  
- MLT 1990-2021  
- NLD 1971-2021  
- NOM 1960-2021  
- NOR 1960-2021  
- PRT 1975-2021  
- ROU 1995-2021  
- SVN 1995-2021  
- Spain 1977-2021  
- SWE 1963-2021  
- UAE 1960-2021  
- USA 1960-2021  
- YUG 1991-2021

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Beginning</th>
<th>Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1964-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1968-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>2000-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1960-2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>1992-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>1992-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>1964-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>2000-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>2000-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1960-2020</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>1991-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>2000-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>2000-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>1996-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVK</td>
<td>1994-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>1996-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHE</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHE</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:


emp_ag

Civilian employment in agriculture, in thousands.


Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania are taken from AMECO (variable NET1) (Downloaded 2023-03-29).

Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Beginning</th>
<th>Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1960-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>1992-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>1992-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>1964-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>1995-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>1991-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>1975-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHE</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1960-2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1990-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1965-2021</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:


emp_ind

Civilian employment in industry, in thousands.

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

Notes:

2. Switzerland 1986-2004: Data is taken from Ameco (variables NET2, NET4, and NETM).

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: 2023-03-29).
Period covered:

|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
Codebook Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2021

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.

unemp
Unemployment rate, percentage of civilian labour force.
Source: AMECO (Variable ZUTN) (Downloaded: 2023-03-29).
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: 2020-07-30).

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS 1960-2019*</td>
<td>EST 1992-2018*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT 1979-2017*</td>
<td>FIN 1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL 1960-2000*</td>
<td>FRA 1960-2004*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR –</td>
<td>DEU 2009-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV –</td>
<td>HUN 1991-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK 1960-2021</td>
<td>ITA 1960-2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>JAP 1960-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>LVA 2005-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>LTU 2000-2019*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>LUX 1982-2006*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>MLT 1971-2012*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>NLD 1960-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>NOR 1960-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>NZL 1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>POL 1991-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>PRT 1977-2018*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>ROU 1992-2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>SVN –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>SVK 1991-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>SWE 1971-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>ESP 1977-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>USA 1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–</td>
<td>CHE 1960-2021*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Luxembourg: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2009-10-19).
wi
Workers involved in labour disputes, in thousands.

Source: See variable ‘nld’.


Notes:

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).
7. Slovakia 2016: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2022-08-17).

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: \( \left( \frac{wdlost \times 1000}{ttl\_labf} \right) \).

Source: Own calculations (see variables ‘wdlost’ and ‘ttl\_labf’).

Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS 1960-2019*</td>
<td>EST 1992-2018*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT 1960-2019</td>
<td>FIN 1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL 1960-2018*</td>
<td>FRA 1960-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR –</td>
<td>DEU 1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV –</td>
<td>HUN 1992-2019*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE 1991-2017*</td>
<td>IRL 1960-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK 1960-2020</td>
<td>ITA 1960-2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN 1960-2021*</td>
<td>LVA 1997-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LUX 1982-2006*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MLT 1990-2012*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NLD 1960-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOR 1960-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>POL 1991-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRT 1977-2018*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ROU 1995-2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVK 1995-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SVN –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SWE 1960-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHE 1960-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GBR 1960-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA 1960-2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26
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 (2023), OECD/AIAS ICTWSS Database, (Downloaded: 2023-04-07, variable ‘TUM’).
Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country 1</th>
<th>Country 2</th>
<th>Country 3</th>
<th>Country 4</th>
<th>Country 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Notes:

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

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:
### 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: \( \frac{WCB}{WSEE - WStat} \times 100 \).”

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

**Period covered:**
- AUS 1960-2018*
- AUT 1960-2020*
- BEL 1960-2020*
- BGR 2002-2018*
- CAN 1960-2020
- CAN 1994-2019
- CZE 1994-2019
- DNK 1960-2018*
- EST 2006-2018*
- FIN 1960-2017*
- FRA 1960-2018*
- DEU 1960-2018*
- GRC 1980-2016*
- GRC 1980-2016*
- HRV 2009-2014*
- HRV 2009-2014*
- HUN 1993-2019*
- ISL 1980-2019*
- IRL 1970-2017*
- ITA 1960-2019
- JPN 1960-2019
- LVA 2006-2018*
- LUX 1970-2018*
- MLT 1995-2016*
- NLD 1960-2019*
- NZL 1960-2020*
- NOR 1960-2017*
- POL 2000-2019*
- PRT 1900-2017*
- ROU 2000-2017*
- SVK 2000-2015*
- SVN 1991-2017*
- ESP 1977-2018*
- SWE 1960-2018*
- CHE 1960-2018*
- USA 1960-2020*

### 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).

### grossu_ipol
Linear interpolation of variable ‘grossu’,
**Source:** See variable ‘grossu’,
**Period covered:** See variable ‘grossu’.

### netu_ipol
Linear interpolation of variable ‘netu’,
**Source:** See variable ‘netu’,
**Period covered:** See variable ‘netu’.

### ud_ipol
Linear interpolation of variable ‘ud’,
**Source:** See variable ‘ud’,
**Period covered:** See variable ‘ud’.

### adjcov_ipol
Linear interpolation of variable ‘adjcov’,
**Source:** See variable ‘adjcov’,
**Period covered:** See 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.

**sstran**

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

**Source:** OECD (2023), “National Accounts Statistics: National Accounts at a Glance”, OECD National Accounts Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania (not covered by the OECD) is taken from AMECO (Variable UYTGH) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24).

**Period covered:**

- AUS 1960-2021
- AUT 1960-2021
- BEL 1960-2021
- BGR 1995-2021
- CAN 1960-2021
- CZE 1995-2021
- DNK 1960-2021
- EST 1995-2021
- FIN 1960-2021
- FRA 1960-2021
- DEU 1960-2021
- GRC 1960-2021*
- HRV 1995-2021
- IRL 1960-2021
- ISL 1968-2021*
- ITA 1960-2021
- ISL 1968-2021*
- JPN 1960-2021
- LAV 1995-2021
- LAT 1995-2021
- LTU 1995-2021
- LUX 1960-2021*
- MLT 1995-2021
- NLD 1960-2021
- NOR 1960-2021
- POL 1995-2021
- PRT 1975-2021
- ROU 1995-2021
- SGE 1960-2021*
- SVN 1995-2021
- SWA 1960-2021
- NZL 1960-2020*
- CHE 1960-2021
- SWE 1960-2020
- GBR 1960-2021
- USA 1960-2021*

**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-d) 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 (2023), “Social Expenditure: Aggregated data”, OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24). 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: 2023-04-05) and does not include mandatory private expenditure.

**Period covered:**
- AUS 1980-2019
- AUT 1980-2021*
- BEL 1980-2021
- BGR 2005-2020
- CAN 1980-2020
- HRV 2008-2020
- CYP 2000-2020
- CZE 1990-2021
- DNK 1980-2021
- EST 1999-2021
- FIN 1980-2021
- FRA 1980-2021
- DEU 1980-2021
- GRC 1980-2021
- HUN 1999-2021
- ISL 1990-2021
- IRL 1980-2021
- IRL 1980-2020
- ITA 1980-2020
- LVA 1997-2020
- LTU 1996-2020
- LUX 1980-2021
- MLT 1995-2020
- NLD 1980-2021
- NZL 1980-2021
- NOR 1980-2021*
- POL 1991-2021
- PRT 1980-2021
- ROU 2000-2020
- SVK 1995-2021
- SVN 1995-2021
- SVN 1996-2021
- ESP 1980-2021
- CHE 1980-2021
- USA 1980-2021

**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’.

**Period covered:**

**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’.
Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Start - End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1985-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1991-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1986-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>1993-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>1985-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>1992-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1990-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1980-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>1991-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>1986-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVK</td>
<td>1991-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>2003-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHE</td>
<td>1985-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1986-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (2023), “World Development Indicators”, People - Education inputs (Table 2.7) (Downloaded: 2023-05-10).
Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1978-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1975-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>1990-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1971-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>2002-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>1976-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1992-2018*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>1993-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1971-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>1975-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>1996-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1970-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>1991-2020*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>1991-2020*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:


3. Estonia 1993-94; 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).


**eduexp_gov_ipol**  Linear interpolation of the variable ‘eduexp_gov’.

**eduexp_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.

**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, Slovenia and Spain is taken from Eurostat (Public expenditure on education as % of GDP) (Downloaded: 2022-03-02).
### 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).


#### educexp_public_ipol

Linear interpolation of variable ‘educexp_public’.

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

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

#### educexp_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).

**Period covered:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1991-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>1995-2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1973-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>1992-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1970-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>2002-2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>1993-2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1996-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1991-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>1993-2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1978-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>1974-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1970-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>1976-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUN</td>
<td>1992-2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>1971-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1971-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1970-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>1993-2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>1993-2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1995-2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>1998-2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>1970-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1972-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1972-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>1995-2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVK</td>
<td>1992-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>1992-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWK</td>
<td>1992-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUR</td>
<td>1992-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1970-2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: 2023-04-05). Data for Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand and USA is taken from OECD (2023), “Educational attainment and labour-force status”, OECD Educational attainment and outcomes (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24).

**Period covered:**


**Notes:**


2. Czech Republic 2004-2020: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat (Population by educational attainment level, sex and age) (Downloaded: 2022-03-02).

### 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: 2023-04-05). Data for Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and USA is taken from OECD (2023), “Educational attainment and labour-force status”, OECD Educational attainment and outcomes (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24) and does include upper secondary education.
Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1980-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1981-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>2004-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1989-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1997-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>2004-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1999-2021*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVK</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUR</td>
<td>2004-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1981-2021*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:


3. Czech Republic 2004-2020: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat (Population by educational attainment level, sex and age) (Downloaded: 2022-03-02).

**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 2021 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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUT</td>
<td>2002-2019*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEL</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGR</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>1980-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRV</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYP</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZE</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNK</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EST</td>
<td>1999-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>1980-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEU</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>1990-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRL</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>1980-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVA</td>
<td>1995-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTU</td>
<td>1996-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUX</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLT</td>
<td>1980-2019*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZL</td>
<td>1998-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOR</td>
<td>1980-2019*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POL</td>
<td>1991-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROU</td>
<td>1980-2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVK</td>
<td>1999-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN</td>
<td>1999-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUR</td>
<td>1980-2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1980-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 2021 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.

Source: OECD (2023), “Social Expenditure: Aggregated data”, OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania is taken from Eurostat (Public expenditure on labour market policy (LMP) interventions) (Downloaded: 2023-04-05) and does not include mandatory private expenditure.

Period covered:


Notes:

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

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

Source: See variable ‘servadmi_pmp’.

Period covered:


Notes:

2. Iceland 1990-95: 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.


Period covered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVN 2003-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:


**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SVN 2003-2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:*

- AUS 1985-2017
- AUT 1985-2017
- BEL 1985-2017
- BGR 2004-2019
- CAN 1985-2018
- HRV 2012-2020
- CYP –
- CZE 1991-2017
- DNK 1980-2017
- EST 2003-2017
- FIN 1980-2017
- FRA 1985-2018
- DEU 1985-2017
- GRC 1985-2017
- HUN 1992-2018
- IRL 1985-2017
- ITA 1990-2017
- LVA 2003-2019
- LUX 1980-2017
- MLT 2006-2019
- NOR 1985-2017
- POL 1992-2017
- ROU 2003-2019
- SVK 1991-2017
- SVN 2003-2017
- ESP 1980-2017
- CHE 1985-2018
- GBR 1980-2011
- USA 1986-2018

*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 1980-2019
- AUT 1980-2019*
- BEL 1980-2019
- BGR 2004-2020
- CAN 1980-2020
- HRV 2012-2020
- CYP 2006-2020
- CZE 1991-2019
- DNK 1980-2019
- EST 1999-2019
- FIN 1980-2019
- FRA 1985-2020
- DEU 1980-2019
- GRC 1980-2019
- HUN 1992-2019
- IRL 1985-2019
- ITA 1980-2019
- JPN 1980-2020
- LVA 2003-2019
- LUX 1980-2019
- MLT 2006-2020
- NOR 1985-2017
- POL 1992-2017
- ROU 2003-2019
- SVN 1996-2019
- SVK 1991-2017
- SVN 1996-2019
- ESP 1980-2017
- CHE 1980-2019
- GBR 1980-2011
- USA 1980-2020

*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’.
### 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:**

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

**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.

\[ \text{prefisc\_gini} \]
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: 2023-04-28).

\[ \text{pretran\_gini} \]
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’.

\[ \text{postfisc\_gini} \]
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.

\[ \text{pop} \]
Total population, in thousands.
Source: AMECO (variable NPTD) (Downloaded: 2023-06-07).
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).

\[ \text{pop15\_64} \]
Population 15-64, in thousands.
Source: AMECO (variable NPAN) (see variable pop).
Period covered: See variable pop.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Australia 2021; Canada 2021; Croatia 2000; Cyprus 1976-92; Greece 1960; Malta 1966-76; New Zealand 2021.

\[ \text{pop65} \]
Population over 65, in thousands.
Source: AMECO (variable NPON) (see variable pop).
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Australia 2021; Canada 2021; Croatia 2000; Cyprus 1976-92; Greece 1960; Malta 1966-76; New Zealand 2020-21; Norway 2021; Poland 2021; Switzerland 2021.
elderly  
Population over 65, as a percentage of population.  
Source: AMECO (variable NPTD and NPON) (see variable pop).  
Period covered: See variable pop65.  
Notes:  
1. Additional missing values: Australia 2021; Canada 2021; Croatia 2000; Cyprus 1976-92; Greece 1960; New Zealand 2021; Norway 2021; Poland 2021; Switzerland 2021.
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 Re-
  form Party (PRL))
- Movement of Citizens for Change (Mouvement des citoyens pour le changement, MCC)

Bulgaria

left
- Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialisticska 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)
- We Continue the Change (Prodalzhavame promyanata, PP)

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 Dvisenie Simeon Tvori, 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)]
- There is such a people (Ima takuv narod, ITN)
- Democratic Bulgaria (Demokratichna Bulgariya, DB), (electoral alliance of Movement Yes,
  Bulgaria!, Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Green Movement)

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)
  tou Ergazomenou Laou, AKEL)
The Democratic Rally (Δημοκρατικός Συναγερμός, DISY)
The Democratic Party (Δημοκρατικό Κόμμα, DIKO)
Free/United Democrats (Ενομένοι Δημοκράτες, EDI)
Liberal Party
European Party (Ευρωπαϊκό Κόμμα, EVROKO)
Bridge of Independent List (Μετοχικός Συναγερμός, MOST)

Czech Republic

left
- Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (Česká strana sociálně demokratická CSSD)
- Green Party (SZ)

center
- Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People’s Party (Křesťanská a Demokratická Unič eskoslonská Strana Lidová, KDU-CSL)

right
- Civic Democratic Party (Občanská demokratická Strana, ODS)
- Union of Freedom/Democratic Union (Únie Svobody/Demokratická Unie, US/DEU)
- Democratic Union (Krestanka a Demokratická Unič eskoslovenská Strana Lidová, KDU/CSL Unie Svobody/Demokratická Unič, US/DEU) [Christian democrats and liberals]
- Civic Democratic Alliance (Občanská demokratická aliance, ODA)
- TOP 09 (TOP 09)
- Public Affairs (Vše věcné, VV)
- LIDEM-Liberal Democrats (LIDEM - liberální demokraté)
- Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (Akce nespokojených oban 2011, ANO)
- Mayors and Independents (Starostové a nezávislí, STAN), (in 2021 STAN ran together with the Czech Pirate Party/eská pirátská strana/Piráti as Pirates and Mayors/Piráti a Starostové/PirStan)
- Together (Spolu), (electoral alliance of Civic Democratic Party/ODS, Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People’s Party/KDU-CSL and TOP09, formed in 2021)

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 Kooperatsioon, EK) and Rural Union (Eesti Maalit, EM): [formed from Estonian Coalition Party (KE or KMU-K), Estonian Rural Union (EM or KMU-M), Estonian Country People’s Party (EME), Estonian Pensioners’ and Families’ League (EPPL) and Farmers’ Assembly (PK)]

center
- Estonian Centre Party (Eesti Keskerakond, KE)
Homeland (Isamaa) until 1999; in 1999 merged with Pro Patria and formed Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit)
Estonian People’s Union (Rahvaliit, RL)
Estonian Reform Party (Eesti Reformierakond, RE)
Estonian National Independence Party (Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatu Partei, ERSP)
Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit, IRL) [merger of Res Publica and Pro Patria Union]
Conservative People’s Party of Estonia (Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond, EKRE) [until 2012: Estonian People’s Union (Rahvaliit, RL), until 2002: Estonian Country Peoples Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME)]

Finland

Social Democrats (Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue, SDP)
Finnish Peoples Democratic Union (SKDL)
Social Democratic League (TPSL)
Left-Wing Alliance (Vasemmistoliitto, VAS)
Green League (Vihreä Liitto, VIHR)

Centre Party (Keskusta, KESK)
Liberal Peoples Party (LK)
Christian Democrats (Kristillisdemokraatit, KD) (former Christian League, SKL)
Finnish Rural Party (Suomen Maaseudun Puolue, SMP) (SMP) (now True Finns, PS)

National Coalition (Kansallinen Kokoomus, KOK)
Swedish Peoples Party (Svenska Folkepartiet I Finland, SFP/RKP)
True Finns (Perussuomalaiset, PS) (former Finnish Rural Party, SMP)
Blue Reform (Sininen tulevaisuus, SIN) (splitter of the True Finns, PS)

France

Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS)
Communist Party (Parti Communiste Français, PCF)
Greens (Les Verts)
Movement for Citizens (Mouvement des Citoyens, MDC)
Generation Ecology (Génération Écologie, GE)
Left Radicals (Parti Radical de Gauche, PRG (since 1998)) (former: Mouvement des radicaux de gauche, MRG (until 1996) and Parti Radical Socialiste, PRS (until 1998))
In Common (En Commun (EC))
 Territories of Progress (Territoires de Progrès, TDP)

Centre of Social Democrats (CDS), Democratic Force (Force Démocrate, FD)
Popular Republican Movement (MRP)
Centre of Progress and Modern Democracy (PDM)
Democratic Movement (Mouvement démocrate, MoDem) (until 2007: Union for French Democracy (Union pour la Démocratie Française, UDF))
Reformers Movement (REF, Reformers Movement)
Republican Party (Parti Républicain, PR)
New Centre (Nouveau centre, NC)
right  The Republicans (Les Républicains, LR) (former: Union for a Presidential Majority UMP)  
Gaulists, Rally for the Republic (Rassemblement pour la République, RPR) (former 
Union pour la Nouvelle République (UNR) and Union des Démocrates pour la République 
(UDR), in 2002: Union for a Presidential Majority (UMP)); in 2007: Union for a Popular 
Movement (UMP))  
Centre National des Indépendants (IND)  
Centre Democracy and Progress (CDP)  
Radical Party (Parti Radical, RAD)  
Forward (La République En Marche!, LRM)  
Act (Agir)

Germany

left  Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, SPD)  
Greens/Alliance 90 (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)

center  Christian Democratic Union (Christlich-demokratische Union, CDU)  
Christian Social Union (Christlich-soziale Union, CSU)

right  German Party (Deutsche Partei, DP)  
Free Democrats (Freie demokratische Partei, FDP)

Greece

left  Pan-Hellenic Social Movement (Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima, PASOK)  
Communist Party (Kommunistiko Komma Elladas, KKE)  
Democratic Left (Dimokratiki Aristera, DIMAR)  
Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA; former Coalition of Left and Progress)

center  –

right  New Democracy (Nea Dhimokratia, ND)  
Political Spring (POLAN)  
National Radical Union (ERE)  
Progressives (KP)  
Centre Union, Union of the Democratic Centre (EDIK)  
Independent Hellenes (ANEL)

Hungary

left  Hungarian Socialist Party (Magyar Szocialista Párt, MSzP)  
Independent Smallholders Party (Független Kisgazdapárt, FKGP)

center  Christian Democratic People's Party (Keresztény Demokrata Néppárt, KDNP)

right  Hungarian Democratic Forum (Magyar Demokrata Fórum, MDF)  
Hungarian Civic Union (Magyar Polgári Szövetség, Fidesz)  
Alliance of Free Democrats (Szabad Demokrata Szövetsége, SzDSz)

Iceland

left  Social Democratic Party (SDP) (Alþýðduflokkur)  
Peoples Alliance (PA, USP) (Alþýðubandalag)  
Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) (Samfylkingin)  
Left-Greens (LG) (Vinstri græn)

center  Progressive Party (PP) (Framsóknarflokkur)  
Union of Liberals and Leftists (ULL)  
Regional Equality Platform (REP)
right  Independence Party II (IP)  (Sjálfstaedisflokkur)
      Citizens Party (CP)  (Borgaraflokkur)
      Reform (Viðreisn, V)
      Bright Future (Björt framtíð, BF)

Ireland

left  Labour Party (LAB)
       Democratic Left (DL)
       Green Party (GP)

center  Republican Party (Clann na Poblachta, CNP)
        Fine Gael (FG)

right  Party of the Land (Clann na Talmhan, CNT)
       Progressive Democrats (PD)
       Fianna Fail (Republican Party, FF)

Italy

left  Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity (PSIU)
       Communist Party (Partito dei Comunisti Italiani, PDCI)
       Socialist Party (Partito Socialista Italiano, PSI)
       United Socialist Party (PSU)
       Social Democratic Party (Socialisti Democratici Italiani, PSDI)
       Greens (Verdi)
       Party of the Democratic Left (Democratici di Sinistra, PDS), (in 2006, the DS ran together
       with Daisy (Margherita) in the Olive Tree Coalition (Ulivo))
       The Democrats (I Democratici, DEM)
       Di Pietro List (Lista di Pietro/Italia dei Valori, IdV)
       Socialists and Radicals (former Rose in the Fist, Rosa nel Pugno, RnP)
       Democratic Party (Partito Democratico, PD)

center  Christian Democratic Party (Democrazia Cristiana, DC)
        Republican Party (Partito Repubblicano Italiano, PRI)
        Italian Popular Party (Partito Popolare Italiano, PPI)
        Union of the Centre (Unione Democratici di Centro, UDC)
        Dini List  Italian Renewal (Rinnovamento Italiano, RI)
        Democratic Union (Unione Democratica, UD)
        Union of Republican Democrats (Unione dei Democratici per la Repubblica, UDR), known
        as Union of Democrats for Europe (Unione dei Democratici per lEuropa, UDEUR) since
        1999
        Christian Democratic Centre, United Christian Democrats (Centro Cristiano Demo-
        cratico, CCD, Cristiani Democratici Uniti, CDU)
        Christian Democracy for the Autonomies (Democrazia Cristiana per le Autonomie,
        DCpA)
        New Centre-Right (Nuovo Centrodestra, NCD)
        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]
        Five Star Movement (Movimento 5 Stelle, M5S)

right  The People of Freedom (Il Popolo della Libertà, PdL)
       Liberal Party (Partito Liberale Italiano, PLI)
       Forza Italia (FI)
       Lombard League, Northern League (Lega Lombarda, Lega Norte, LN)
       National Alliance (Alleanza Nazionale, AN)
       Civic Choice-Monti for Italy (Scelta civica-Monti per l’Italia, SC)
       Italian Radicals (Radicali Italiani, IR)

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

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 Socildemokrītu 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 savienîba, ZZS) [formed of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaïâ Partija) and Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savienîba)]
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 (Vienoto, 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
Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (Lietuvos valstiei sjunga, LVS) [former Lithuanian Peasants People Union (Lietuvos valstiei liaudinink sajunga, LPPU), Union of Farmers and New Democratic Party (Valstiei ir naujosios Demokratijos partij sajunga, VNDPS)]
Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratau 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)

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 Aikcija, LLRA)

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, LLS)
Liberal and Centre Union (merger of LCS and LLS)
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

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

Christian Social Party (Parti Crétien Social/Chrestlech Sozial Vollekspartei, PCS/CSV)

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

Malta

Malta Labour Party MLP (Partit Laburista)

Nationalist Party (Partit Nazzjonalista, PN)

Netherlands

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

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)

Liberal Party/People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy (Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie, VVD)
Christian Historical Union (CHU)
Anti Revolutionary Party (ARP)
List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)
New Zealand

left
Labour Party (LAB)
Alliance (A)
Progressive Coalition (PC)

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 (Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, SRP)
Polish Social Democracy (Socjaldemokracja 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 (Wyborycza 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 Wyborecz 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 Sprawiedliwosc, PiS)
Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska, PO)

Portugal

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

center
–
right Social Democrats, Popular Democrats (Partido Social Democrática, 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 Democratilor, ALDE)
Save Romania Union (Uniunea Salvari 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 (Zdruenie 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)
The Slovak Democratic Coalition (Slovenská Demokratická Koalícia, SDK)
Public Against Violence Union (Verenost proti nasiliu, 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 obcana, ANO)
Slovak National Party (Slovenská národná strana, SNS)
Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko, HZDS)
Freedom and Solidarity (Sloboda a solidarita, SaS)
The Bridge (Most-Híd)
Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (Obajni udia a nezávislé osobnosti, OLaNO)
We are Family- Boris Kollar (Sme Rodina Boris Kollár, SR)
For People (Za l’udi)

Slovenia

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 (Pozitivna Slovenija, PS)

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

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)
Concretely (Konkretno, K) (until 2021: 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

Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)
We Can (Podemos, P) [in 2015 in alliance with: In Common We Can (En Común 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)]

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

Sweden

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

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 Suisse/, 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>Year</th>
<th>Votes</th>
<th>Seats</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 ‘agrarian’ 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Family</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Democratic</td>
<td>social1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>social2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>social3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>social4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>social5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>social6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>social7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>social8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left-Socialist</td>
<td>leftsoc1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>leftsoc2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>leftsoc3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>leftsoc4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>leftsoc5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>comm1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>comm2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>comm3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>comm4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Communist*</td>
<td>postcom1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>postcom2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrarian</td>
<td>agrarian1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agrarian2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agrarian3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td>conserv1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conserv2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conserv3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conserv4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conserv5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conserv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conserv7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conserv8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conserv9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conserv10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>relig1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relig2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relig3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relig4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relig5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relig6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relig7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal</td>
<td>liberal1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liberal2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liberal3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liberal4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liberal5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liberal6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liberal7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liberal8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liberal9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>liberal10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protest</td>
<td>protest1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>protest2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>protest3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>protest4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>protest5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>green1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>green2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>green3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic</td>
<td>ethnic1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethnic2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethnic3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ethnic4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right-Populist</td>
<td>right1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regionalist*</td>
<td>regio1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminist*</td>
<td>femin1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarchist*</td>
<td>monarch1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personalist*</td>
<td>person1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernsioners*</td>
<td>pension1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pension2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-lable*</td>
<td>nonlbl1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nonlbl2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electoral Alliance</td>
<td>allia1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allia2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allia3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These labels are used exclusively to classify post-communist countries.*
Appendix D  Assignments of political parties in parliament 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Party Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>social1</td>
<td>1) Labour Party (ALP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social2</td>
<td>21) Democratic Labour Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agrarian1</td>
<td>7) Country Party, National Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv1</td>
<td>18) Australian Liberal Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv2</td>
<td>Family First</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal1</td>
<td>27) Australian Democrats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal2</td>
<td>23) Australia Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal3</td>
<td>Palmer United Party (PUP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green1</td>
<td>Australian Greens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right1</td>
<td>One Nation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Austria**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Party Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>social1</td>
<td>1) Socialist Party (SPÖ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftsoc1</td>
<td>Communist Party (KPÖ), (until 2005: comm1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm1</td>
<td>5) Communist Party (KPÖ), (since 2005 leftsoc1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig1</td>
<td>2) Peoples Party (ÖVP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal1</td>
<td>11) Freedom Party (FPÖ) (since 1986: right1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal2</td>
<td>17) Liberal Forum (LIF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal3</td>
<td>The New Austria and Liberal Forum (NEOS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal4</td>
<td>Team Frank Stronach (TS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest1</td>
<td>12) Democratic Progressive Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest2</td>
<td>List Dr Martin For Democracy, Control and Justice (Martin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green1</td>
<td>15) Green Alternative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green2</td>
<td>Liste Peter Pilz (Pilz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right1</td>
<td>11) Freedom Party (FPÖ) (until 1985: liberal1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right2</td>
<td>Alliance for the Future of Austria (BZÖ)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Belgium**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Party Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>social1</td>
<td>3) Socialist Party (since 1977 split into 30 and 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social3</td>
<td>31) Francophone Socialist Party (PS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftsoc1</td>
<td>Workers Party of Belgium (PTB-PVDA) (until 2008: comm2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm1</td>
<td>10) Communist Party (KPB/PCB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm2</td>
<td>Workers Party of Belgium (PTB-PVDA) (since 2008: leftsoc1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig1</td>
<td>1) Catholic Party (since 1965 split into 19 and 20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal1</td>
<td>2) Liberal Party (since 1971 split into 21 and 22)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
liberal2 21) Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Open VLD) (until 2007: Flemish Liberals & Democrats (VLD); former: Flemish Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV))

liberal3 22) Reform Movement (MR) (former Francophone Liberal Reform Party (PRL); in 1995: Alliance with FDF; in 1999: Fédération PRL-FDF-MCC) (Francophone)

liberal4 Vivant (joined the VLD in 2007)

liberal5 5) Liberal/Socialist cartels

liberal6 De Deckers List (LDD)

protest1 32) ROSSEM/ROSSUM

green1 26) ECOLO (Francophone)

green2 27) Green (Flemish) (former: AGALEV)

ethnic1 8) New Flemish Alliance (N-VA) (former Flemish/Peoples Union (VU))

ethnic2 14) Democratic Federalist Independent (until 2015: Francophone Democratic Front (FDF))

ethnic3 18) Walloon Rally

right1 28) Democratic Union for the Respect of Labour (UDRT/RAD)

right2 33) National Front (FN-NF) (Francophone)

right3 29) Flemish Interest (since 2004: Flemish Block)

Bulgaria

democratic 60

social1 Democratic Alternative for the Republic (Demokratichna Alternativa za Republika, DAR)

social2 Coalition for the Democratic Left [comprised of Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socializmicheska Partiya); Bulgarian Agrarian People’s Union - Alexander Stanboliski (Bulgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Aleksander Stanbolisjki) and PC "Eco Glasnost"]

social3 Coalition Euroleft (Bulgarska Evrolevitsa)

social4 Alternative for Bulgarian Revival (Alternativa za bulgarsko razrazhdane, ABV)

social5 Stand Up.BG! We are coming! (Izpravi se.BG! Nie idvame!, IBG-NI)

leftsoc1 Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalicija za Bulgarija) [comprised of Bulgarian Socialist Party, "Social Democrats" Political Movement, United Labour Block, Bulgarian Agrarian Union "Al. Stamboliyski - 1899", Union for the Fatherland, Social-Liberal Progress Alliance, "Forward Bulgaria" Movement, Communist Party of Bulgaria, "Trakiya" Political Club, "Roma" Civil Alliance]

leftsoc2 Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialistieska Partija BSP) (until 1994: postcom1)

postcom1 Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialistieska Partija BSP) (since 1994: leftsoc2)

agrarian1 Bulgarian National People's Union - official (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz BZNS)

agrarian2 Bulgarian National People’s Union - United (Bulgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz O, BZNS-O)

agrarian3 Bulgarian National People's Union - Nikola Petkov (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Nikola Petko, BZNS-NP)

conserv1 Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (Grazhdani za Evropeisko Razvitie na Bulgaria, GERB)

conserv2 Order, Law and Justice (Red, Zakonnost I Spravedlivost, RZS)

conserv3 Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Bulgarian Democratic Forum (Demokrati za Silna Bulgaria i Bulgarski Demokratichen Forum, DSB-BDF)

conserv4 Bulgaria Without Censorship (Balgariya bez cenzura, BBT)

conserv5 Reformist Bloc (Reformatorski blok, RB)

conserv6 Citizens for European Development-Union of Democratic Forces (Grazhdani za evropeisko razvitie na Bulgaria-Sayuz na demokratichne sili, GERB-SDS), (coalition of Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria/GERB and Union of Democratic Forces/SDS)

conserv7 There is such a people (Ima takuv narod, ITN)

relig1 Union of Democratic Forces (Sil Demokratic Sajuz, SDS)
**relig2** People’s Union (Naroden Sajuz, NS) [comprised of Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and Democratic Party]

**liberal1** Union of Democratic Forces - Centre (Sil Demokratic Sajuz tsentrum, SDS-ts)

**liberal2** Union of Democratic Forces - Liberal (Sil Demokratic Sajuz Liberali, SDS-l)

**liberal3** Bulgarian Business Bloc (Bulgarski Biznes Blok, BBB)

**liberal4** Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (Demokrati za Silna Bulgarija, DSB)

**liberal5** Lider

**liberal6** Movement Bulgaria of the Citizens (Dvizhenie Bulgaria na grazhdanite, DBG)

**liberal7** Movement Yes, Bulgaria! (Da Bulgaria, DB)

**liberal8** Democratic Bulgaria (Demokratichna Balgariya, DB), (electoral alliance of Movement Yes, Bulgaria!, Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Green Movement)

**liberal9** We Continue the Change (Prodalzhavame promyanata, PP)

**green1** Green Movement (Zeleno dvizhenie)

**ethnic1** Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvizhenie za Prava I Svobodi, DPS)

**ethnic2** Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvienie za Pravata i Svobodite) [comprised of Movement for Rights and Freedoms, (Dvienie za Pravata i Svobodite); Liberal Union (Liberalen Sajuz) and Euroroma (Evroroma)]

**ethnic3** Democrats for Responsibility, Solidarity and Tolerance (Assosiation DOST)

**right1** George Day-International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (VMRO-Gergiovden)

**right2** Party Ataka (Nacionalno Obedinenie Ataka) [comprised of National Movement for the Salvation of the Fatherland (Nacionalno Dvienie za Spasenie na Otecestvoto), Bulgarian National Patriotic Party (Balgarska Nacionalna-Patrioticna Partija), Union of Patriotic Forces and Militaries of the Reserve Defense (Sajuz na Patrioticnite Sili i Voinite ot Zapaca 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 Bulagrian National Movement (VMRO); National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (NFSB) Party Ataka (ATAKA)]

**right6** Will (Volya)

**right7** Revival (Vazrazhdane)

**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 Tvori, 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 Revolyucionna Organizaciya- Bulgarsko Nacionalno Dvizhenie), and Union of Free Democrats (Sajuz na svobodnite demokrati)]

**allia2** Blue Coalition (Sinyata Koalitizia, 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
**Croatia**

- **social1** Social Democratic Party of Croatia (Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatska, SDP) (2003 in alliance with Istran 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**

- **18** Bloc Québecois
- **People's Party of Canada (PPC)**
social1  Social Democrats Movement (Kinima Socialdemokraton, KISOS), former United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party (EDEK), (in 2021 EDEK ran together with the Citizen’s Alliance/Symmaxia, SYPOL/SYM)

social2  Renewal Democratic Socialist Movement (Ananeotiko Demokratiko Sosialistiko Kinima, ADISOK)

social3  Citizen’s Alliance (Symmaxia, SYPOL/SYM), (in 2021 SYPOL ran together with The Socialist Party/EDEK, later SYPOL merged into EDEK)


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 (Demokratikos 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)

liberal6  Democratic Front (DEPA)

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 sociálně 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 Zemdelcu a Venkova, ZSV)

conserv1  Civic Democratic Party (Obcanska Demokraceutka Strana ODS)

conserv2  SNK European Democrats (SNK Evroptí demokraté)

conserv3  TOP 09 Tradition, Responsibility, Prosperity (tradice, odpovdnost, prosperit TOP 09)

conserv4  Public Affairs (Vci veejné, VV)

conserv5  Club of Committed Non-Party Members (Klb Angaovaných Nestranič, KAN)

conserv6  Mayors and Independents (Starostové a nezávislí, STAN), (in 2021 STAN ran together with the Czech Pirate Party/eská pirátská strana/Piráti as Pirates and Mayors/Piráti a Starostové/PirStan)

conserv7  Together (Spolu), (electoral alliance of Civic Democratic Party/ODS, Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People’s Party/KDU-CSL and TOP09, formed in 2021)

relig1  Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People’s Party (Kresanská a Demokraceutká Unie eskoslovenská Strana Lidová KDU-CSL)

liberal1  Civic Forum (Obcanské fórum, OF)

liberal2  Civic Democratic Alliance (Obcanská demokraceutka aliance, ODA)

liberal3  Civil Movement (Obcanske hnuti, OH)

liberal4  Party of Czechoslovak Entrepreneurs, Tradesmen and Farmers (Strana Podnikateli a Obchodniků, SPO)

liberal5  Democratic Union (Demokraceutká Unie, DU)
liberal6 Free Democrats - National Social Liberal Party (Svobodní Demokraté - Liberální Strana Národní Sociální, SD - LSNS)

liberal7 Freedom Union (Unie Svobody, US)

liberal8 Czech Pirate Party (eská pirátská strana, Piráti), (in 2021 the Czech Pirate Party ran together with Mayors and Independents/Starostové a nezávislí/STAN as Pirates and Mayors/Piráti a Starostové/PirStan)

liberal9 Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (Akce nespokojených oban 2011, ANO)

protest1 Oath - Robert lachta’s Civic Movement (Písaha - obánske hnutí Roberta lachty)

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 Boboíková Bloc (Suverenita/blok Jany Boboíková, 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 Tomia Okamura SPD)

right6 Tricolour Citizens’ Movement (Trikolóra hnutí oban, Trikolóra)

regio1 Movement for Self-Governing Democracy - Society for Moravia and Silezia (Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii-Spolecnost pro Moravu a Slezsko, HSD-SMS)

pension1 Pensioners for Secure Living (Duchodci za ivotní Jistoty, DZJ)

allia1 Liberal Social Union (Liberálne Sociální Unie, LSU)

allia2 Christian Democratic Union/Czech People’s Party and Freedom Union-Democratic Union (Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidova. KDU/CSL Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU) [christian democrats and liberals]

Japan

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
Codebook Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2021

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 (Põllumeeuse 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 Parempoolsed, VKR)

conserv3

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

conserv7
Estonian Free Party (Eesti Vabaerakond, EVA)

relig1
Estonian Christian People’s Party (Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei, EKR)

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 Kuningriklased, SK)

green1
Estonian Greens (Eesti Rohelised, EER)

ethnic1
Our Home is Estonia (Meie Kodu on Estimaa, MKE) [comprised of United People’s Party; Russian Party; Estonian Russian People’s Party]

ethnic2
Estonian United People’s Party (Eesti Uhendatud Rahvapartei / Obedinennaya Narodnaya Partiya Estonii)

ethnic3
Russian Party in Estonia (Vene Erakond Eestis, VEE)

right1
Estonian Citizens (Eesti Kodanik)

right2
Estonian National Independence Party (Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatu Seaduspartei, ERSP)

right3
Estonian Future Party (Tulevikupartei, TP)

right4
Better Estonia + Estonian Citizens (Parem Eesti ja Eesti Kodanik, PE & EK)

right5
Conservative People’s Party (Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond, EKRE) [until 2012: Estonian People’s Union (Rahvaliit, RL), until 2002: Estonian Country People’s Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME) (agrarian3)]

pension1
Estonian Pensioners Union

allia1
Popular Front of Estonia (Rahvarinne)

Finland

social1
1) Social Democratic Party (SDP)

leftsoc1
15) Social Democratic League (belongs to 1 before 1958 and after 1972)
13) Finnish Peoples Democratic Union (SKDL)
22) Democratic Alternative (DEVA)
23) Left-Wing Alliance (VAS)
4) Centre Party (KESK), [1983: Electoral Alliance with the Liberal Party (9)]
8) National Coalition (KOK)
16) Christian Democrats (KD) (until 1999: Christian League (SKL))
9) Liberal Peoples Party (LKP)
Progressive Finnish Party (NUORS)
Movement Now (Liike Nyt, LN)
17) Finnish Rural Party (SMP)) (since 1995: True Finns (right1))
1) Socialist Party (PS)
Other Left
1967/1968: Electoral Alliance of Socialist Party (1) and Radical Socialist Party (2)
Territories of Progress (Territoires de Progrès, TDP)
In Common (En Commun, EC)
19) Unified Socialist Party
Extreme/Far Left (Extrême gauche)
Unsubmissive France (La France insoumise, FI)
9) Communist Party (since 2009: most important part of the coalition Left Front)
12) Conservatives/Moderates
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))
20) Republican Party (PR)
30) Democratic Movement (Mouvement démocrate, MoDem) (until 2007: Union for French Democracy (UDF))
23) Centre Democracy and Progress (CDP, only in 1973; from 1973 on belongs to 21)
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)
28) Greens (V, since 2010: Europe Ecologie Les Verts)
Generation Ecology
Other Ecologists (Autres Ecologistes)
29) National Front

France

1) Socialist Party (PS)
1967/1968: Electoral Alliance of Socialist Party (1) and Radical Socialist Party (2)
Territories of Progress (Territoires de Progrès, TDP)
In Common (En Commun, EC)
19) Unified Socialist Party
Extreme/Far Left (Extrême gauche)
Unsubmissive France (La France insoumise, FI)
9) Communist Party (since 2009: most important part of the coalition Left Front)
12) Conservatives/Moderates
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))
20) Republican Party (PR)
30) Democratic Movement (Mouvement démocrate, MoDem) (until 2007: Union for French Democracy (UDF))
23) Centre Democracy and Progress (CDP, only in 1973; from 1973 on belongs to 21)
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)
28) Greens (V, since 2010: Europe Ecologie Les Verts)
Generation Ecology
Other Ecologists (Autres Ecologistes)
29) National Front

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

Greece
social1 37) Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) [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]
social2 Democratic Social Movement
social3 Democratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi) formed by PASOK und DIMAR
social4 The River (To Potami, P)
leftsoc1 Democratic Left (DIMAR) [in 2015: run under the name Democratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi)]
leftsoc2 Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA; until 2004: SYN comm3)
leftsoc3 Popular Unity (Laiki Enotita, LAE)
leftsoc4 The European Realistic Disobedience Front (MeRA25)
comm1 4) Communist Party of Greece (KKE)
comm2 United Left [formed of the 25] United Democratic Left (EDA), the Communist party (KKE) and the Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)
comm3 47) Left and Progress (SYRIZA, since 2004: SYRIZA leftsoc2)
comm4 35) Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)
conserv1 29) National Radical Union (ERE)
conserv2 31) Progressives (KP)
conserv3 36) New Democracy (ND)
conserv4 50) Political Spring (POLAN)
conserv5 30) Popular Social Party (LKK)
liberal1 32) Centre Union, Union of the Democratic Centre (EDIK)
liberal2 1) Liberal Party (KF)
liberal3 24) Farmers and Workers Rally (SAE)
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
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).

Hungarian Social Democratic Party (Magyar Szocialdemokrata Párt, MSDP)

Democratic Coalition (Demokratikus Koalíció, DK)

Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party/Workers' Party (Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt / Munkáspár, MSZMP/MP)

Hungarian Democratic Forum (Magyar Demokrata Fórum, MDF)

Republican Party (Koztarsaság Part, KP)

Alliance for Hungary Centre Party (Osszefogas Magyarorszagert Centrum, OMC)

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.

Christian Democratic People's Party (Keresztény Demokrata Néppárt, KDNP)

Alliance of Free Democrats (Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége, SzDSz)

Politics Can be Different (Lehet Más a Politika, LMP)

Hungarian Justice and Life Party (Magyar Igazság és Élet Partya, MIÉP)

Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik)

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

Social Democrats (SDP)

Social Democratic Federation

Peoples Movement (PM)

Social Democratic Alliance (SDA), (1999: United Left)

National Preservation Party

People's Party (Flokkur fólksins, FIF)

Socialist Party (Sózialistaflokkurinn, SÓS)

Peoples Alliance (PA) (since 1999: Left-Greens, green3)

Progressive Party (PP)

Independence Party II (IP)

Reform (Viðreisn, V)

Union of Liberals and Leftists (ULL)

Bright Future (BF)

Pirates (P)

Centre Party (Miðflokkurinn, FRFL)

Citizens Party II

Liberal Party (LP)

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)

Dawn

Democracy Watch

Womens Alliance (WA)

Iceland Movement
Left-Greens (LG) (until 1999: Peoples Alliance (PA), comm1)

Households Party

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

Ireland

8) Irish Labour Party
9) Social Democrats (DS)
19) Workers Party
20) Democratic Left (joined Labour Party in 2002)
21) United Left Alliance (formed of the Socialist Party, People Before Profit Alliance and Workers and Unemployed Action Group)
22) Anti-Austerity Alliance People before Profit (in 2011 they ran with the United Left Alliance)
23) Solidarity - People Before Profit (formed of People Before Profit and Solidarity)
24) Green Party
25) Fine Gael
26) Fianna Fail
27) Party of the Land (Clann na Talmhan)
28) Green Party
29) Sinn Féin II, Sinn Féin III from 1982 onwards
30) Progressive Democrats (dissolved in 2009)
31) National H-Block Committee

Italy

3) Socialist Party (PSI) (in 2001: New PSI)
23) United Socialist Party (PSU/only in 1968, as a coalition of 3 and 23)
24) 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]
25) 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))]
36) Italy Alive (IV) (split from Democratic Party (PD) in 2019)
37) Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity (PSIUP; belongs to 11 after 1972)
38) Democrats of the Left (DS) (reformist wing of the disbanded PCI (1991))
39) The Left/The Rainbow (SA)
40) Free and Equal (Liberi e Uguali) (former Left, Ecology, Freedom (Sinistra Ecologia Libertà, SEL))
41) Civic Revolution (Rivoluzione civile, CR)
11) Communist Party (PCI)
50) Communist Refoundation (RC) (left wing of the disbanded PCI (1991))
61) Forza Italia
20) Monarchist Party
27) Popular Monarchist Party
48) The People of Freedom (PDL), (comprised of Forza Italia and National Alliance)
17) Christian Democratic Party (DC), (since 1994: Italian Popular Party (PPI))
58) Segni Pact (Patto Segni)
relig3: Christian Democratic Centre (CCD)/United Christian Democrats (CDU) (conservative wing of the former DC (since 1994)) (since 2006 under the name Democratic Centre Union)

relig4: European Democracy (DE)

liberal1: 19) Liberal Party (PLI)

liberal2: 4) Republican Party (PRI)

liberal3: 34) Radical Party (PR)

liberal4: Dini List Italian Renewal (RI)

liberal5: Di Pietro List

liberal6: Civic Choice-Monti for Italy (Scelta civica-Monti per l'Italia, SC)

protest1: Pannella List Reformers

protest2: Five Stars Movement (Movimento 5 Stelle, M5S)

green1: 45) Greens (formerly Green Federation)

right1: 24) National Alliance (AN) (formerly Social Movement (MSI-DN))

right2: 42) Northern League (formerly Lombard League)

right3: Brothers of Italy (Fratelli d'Italia, FdI)

alia1: 2001: La Margherita (PPI, the Democrats, Italian Renewal, UDEUR)

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

social1: 35) Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) (SDP)

social2: 44) Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)

social3: Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)

social4: Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan (Rikken Minshut, CDP)

comm1: 31) Japanese Communist Party (JCP)

conserv1: 43) Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)

conserv2: 48) Japan Renewal Party (Shinseitō) (JRP)

conserv3: 49) Japan New Party (JNP)


conserv5: (New) Sakigake Party (Splinter from LDP, 1993)

conserv6: Party of Hope (Kib no Tō, TPH)

conserv7: Democratic Party for the People (Kokumin Minshut, DPP)

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: \( \frac{38.6 \times 300}{500} + \frac{32.8 \times 200}{500} = 36.28 = 36.3 \).

### Latvia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>social1</td>
<td>Democratic Centre Party (since 1995, Democratic Party &quot;Master&quot; (DPS Saimnieks))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social2</td>
<td>Harmony for Latvia - Revival for the Economy (Saskana Latvijai Atdzimsana Taut-saimniecibai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social3</td>
<td>National Harmony Party (Tautas Saskanas Partija, TSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social4</td>
<td>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”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social5</td>
<td>Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance (Latvijas Socildemokru Apvienba, LSDA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social6</td>
<td>New Party (Jauna partija, JP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social7</td>
<td>Latvian Social Democratic Workers’ Party (Latvijas Socialdemokratiska Stradienu Partija, LSDSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social8</td>
<td>Social Democratic Party Harmony (Socildemokrattlesk Partija “Saskaas”, SDPS) (until 2010: Harmony Centre (Saskaas Centrs) [formed in 2005 from National Harmony Party, Socialist Party of Latvia and “New Centre”])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftsoc1</td>
<td>Latvia’s Unity Party (Latvijas Vienbas Partija, LVP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm1</td>
<td>Latvian Socialist Party (Latvijas Socialistiska Partija / Socializisticheskaya Partiya Latvii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agrarian1</td>
<td>Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienba, LZS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agrarian2</td>
<td>Union of Greens and Farmers (Zaīo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS) [comprised of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaīa Partija, LZP) and Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savienība)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv1</td>
<td>United list of Latvia’s Farmers’ Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv2</td>
<td>Unity (Vienošba V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv3</td>
<td>For good Latvia (Par labu Latviju, PLL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv4</td>
<td>Zatlers Reform Party (Zatlers Reformu partija, ZRP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv5</td>
<td>Latvian Popular Front (Latvijas Tautas Fronte, LTF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv6</td>
<td>Peoples’ Party (Tautas Partija, TP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv7</td>
<td>For Latvia from the Heart (No sirds Latvijai, NSL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv8</td>
<td>Alliance of Latvia’s Regions (Latvijas Reionu apvienba, LRA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv9</td>
<td>New Conservative Party (Jauna konservatīva partija, JKP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv10</td>
<td>KPV LV Party (Kam pieder valsts?, KPV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig1</td>
<td>Latvian Christian Democratic Union (Latvijas Kristgo Demokrtu Savienba, LKDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig2</td>
<td>Latvia’s First Party (Latvijas Pirma Partija, LPP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal1</td>
<td>Latvia’s Way (Latvijas Ce, LC)</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>
right4  Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK)
right5  National Alliance/For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK (NA/TB/LNNK) (competed in 2011 under the name National Union [Nacionl apvienba “Visu Latvijai!”.-“Tvzemei un Brvbai”/LNNK], NA)
allia1  Latvian National Independence Movement + Latvian Green Party
allia2  Labour Party + Latvian Christian Democratic Union + Latvian Green Party
allia3  Latvias First Party and Latvias Way (Latvijas Pirm partija/Latvijas Ce, LPP/LC)

Lithuania

social1  Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija, LSDP) [2000 election: Largest part of the Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas which involved additionally the Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party, the Union of Lithuanian Russians and the Party of New Democracy, 2004 elections: Largest part of the Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas and Artras Paulauskas ‘Working for Lithuania’ (Algirdo Brazausko ir 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, LSDLDP)
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 sjunga LVS) [former Lithuanian Peasants People Union (Lietuvos valstieci liaudinink 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 teisingumas, O&J) [in 2008: Liberal Democratic Party liberal6]
conserv3 National Alliance (Nacionalinis susivienijimas, NS)
relig1 Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikioni Demokratu 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 Konservatoriai, 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 (Lietuvos Respublikos Liberal sajudis, LMLR)
liberal8 Freedom Party (Laisves partija, LP)
liberal9 Party Freedom and Justice (Partija Laisve ir teisingumas, LT)
etnic2 Alliance of the the Lithuanian National Minorities
Lithuania

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 kelia”, DK)
right1 Lithuanian National Party 'Young Lithuania’ (Lietuvui Nacionaline Partija ‘Jaunoji Lietuva’, LNP-JL)
right2 Lithuanian National Union List [comprised of Lithuanian National Union and Independent Party]
right3 Lithuanian National Union and Lithuanian Democratic Party
femin1 Lithuanian Women’s Party
allia1 Sajudis Coalition [comprised of Lithuanian Movement Sajudis and Charter of Lithuanian Citizens and Union of Lithuanian Political Prisoners and Lithuanian Green Party]
allia2 Lithuanian Christian Democratic Union and Lithuanian National Youth Union “Young Lithuania”

Luxembourg

social1 2) Socialist Workers Party (LSAP)
social2 19) Social Democratic Party (SDP)
social3 21) Independent Socialists
leftsoc1 The Left
comm1 7) Communist Party (KPL)
relig1 1) Christian Social Party (PCS/CSV)
liberal1 16) Democratic Party (Liberal Party) (DP)
liberal2 Pirate Party (Piratepartei, PP)
protest1 18) Independent Movement (split into two factions after 1968, one belonging to 1 and the other to 16)
protest2 20) Enrôlés de force
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 Nazzjonlista)
relig2 Christian Workers Party (Partit Haddiema Nsara)
relig3 Progressive Constitutionalist Party (Partit Kostituzzjonali Progressiv)
relig4 Democratic Nationalist Party (Partit Demokratiku Nazzjonalistu)

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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>relig2</td>
<td>Catholic Peoples Party (KVP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig3</td>
<td>Christian Historical Union (CHU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig4</td>
<td>Radical Political Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig5</td>
<td>Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) (merger of ARP, KVP, and CHU in 1977)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig6</td>
<td>Christian Union (merger of RPF and Reformed Political Union in 2002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig7</td>
<td>Political Reformed Party (SGP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal1</td>
<td>Peoples Party for Freedom and Democracy (Liberal Party) (VVD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal2</td>
<td>Democrats 66 (D66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest1</td>
<td>Peoples Party of the Right (formerly Farmers Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest2</td>
<td>United Old Persons League, General Association of Elderly People (AOV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green1</td>
<td>Green Left (merger of 10, 27, 32 and Evangelical Peoples Party in 1989)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green2</td>
<td>Party of Animals (Partij voor de Dieren, PvdD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green3</td>
<td>Volt Netherlands (Volt Nederland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right1</td>
<td>Centre Democrats (CD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right2</td>
<td>List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right3</td>
<td>Freedom Party/Group Wilders (PVV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right4</td>
<td>Yes21 (JA21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right5</td>
<td>Forum for Democracy (Forum voor Democratie, FvD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pension1</td>
<td>50PLUS (50+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New Zealand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>social1</td>
<td>Labour Party (LP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social2</td>
<td>New Labour Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social3</td>
<td>Alliance (Merger of 11, 17, 18, and two minor parties in 1993)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm1</td>
<td>Socialist Unity Party (between 1972 and 1984 party was a formation of the Communist Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv1</td>
<td>National Party (NP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv2</td>
<td>United Future New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conserv3</td>
<td>Conservative Party (CP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig1</td>
<td>New Zealand Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig2</td>
<td>Christian Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relig3</td>
<td>Christian Coalition [electoral alliance of Christian Heritage Party (16) and the Christian Democrats]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal1</td>
<td>Social Credit Party, Democratic Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal2</td>
<td>Association of Consumers and Taxpayers (ACT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal3</td>
<td>The Opportunities Party (TOP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green1</td>
<td>Values Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green2</td>
<td>Green Party (Aotearoa) (was part of Alliance (20) from 1991 until 1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right1</td>
<td>New Zealand First</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethnic1</td>
<td>Maori Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>social1</td>
<td>Labour Party (DNA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leftsoc1</td>
<td>Socialist Left Party (SV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm1</td>
<td>Communist Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comm2</td>
<td>The Red Party (Redt, R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
agrarian1  7) Centre Party (SP) 
conserv1  2) Conservatives (Hoyre) (H) 
relig1  10) Christian Peoples Party (KRF) 
liberal1  1) Liberals (Venstre) (V) 
liberal2  16) Liberal Peoples Party, New Peoples Party 
protest1  15) Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FRP) (formerly Anders Langes Party) [right1 since 2013] 
green1  The Greens (Miljøpartiet de Grønne, MDG) 
right1  15) 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, SdPl) 
social6  Left and Democrats (Koalicjyjn Komitet Wyborczy Lewici Demokraci, LiD) [comprised by Alliance of the Democratic Left (SLD), Polish Social Democracy (SdPl), 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) 
relig1  Party of Christian Democrats (Partia Chrzescijanskich Demokratow, PChD) 
relig2  Union of Political Realism (Unia Polityki Realnej, UPR) 
relig3  Catholic Election Action (Wyborca Akcja Katolicka, WAK) [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and other small groupings] 
relig4  Fatherland Catholic Electoral Committee [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and Christian Peasant Party] 
relig5  Solidarity Election Action (Akcja Wyborcza Solidarno, AWS) 
relig6  League of Polish Families (Liga Polskich Rodzin. LPR) 
relig7  Confederation 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 Przyjaci 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)

agrarian1 Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (Partidul Democrat Agrar din România, PDAR)

relig1 National Peasants' Party - Christian Democratic (Partidul Naional rнесен Crețin Democrat)

relig2 Peoples Movement Party (Partidul Micarea Popular, PMP)

liberal1 National Liberal Party (Partidul Naional Libera, PNL)
liberal2 Alliance Truth and Justice, in 2004: electoral alliance of the National liberal party (liberal1) and the Democratic Party (social2)

liberal3 Democrat-Liberal Party (Partidul Democrat-Liberal) [formed through the incorporation of a PNL dissident group into the Democrat Party, 2012: major part in the Right Romania Alliance (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)]

liberal4 Alliance of Liberals and Democrats Party (Aliana Liberalilor i Democrailor, ALDE)

liberal5 Save Romania Union (Uniunea Salvai România, USR)[in 2020: in an alliance with Freedom, Unity, and Solidarity (Partidul Libertate, Unitate si Solidaritate, PLUS)]

green1 Ecological Movement from Romania (Micarea Ecologist din România, MER)

ethnic1 Democratic Union of Hungarians from Romania (Uniunea Democrat a Maghiar din România)

right1 Greater Romania Party (Partidul România Mare)

right2 Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unitii Naionale Române PUNR), [1990: in alliance with the Republican Party]

right3 Alliance for the Unity of Romanians (Aliana pentru Unitatea Românilor, AUR)

person1 Polpular Party Dan Diaconescu (Partidul Popular Dan Diaconescu, PPDD)

nonlbl1 New Generation Party (PNG)-Christian-Democrat (Partidul Noua Generaie/Crestin-Democrat)

allia1 Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenia Democrat din România), [In 2000: Democratic Convention from Romania 2000 (Convenia Democrat din România 2000)]

allia2 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)]

Slovakia

social1 Social Democratic Party of Slovakia (Socialno Demokratická Strana Slovenska, SDSS)

social2 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]

social3 Direction/Social Democracy (Smer-SD) [in 2002/03: only Smer; in 2004: SDL and SDA both merged with Smer to Smer-SD]

social4 Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL) [founded in 2005 after the original Party of the Democratic Left (leftsoc1) merged with Smer-SD (social3) in 2004]

leftsoc1 Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL) [since 1996]

leftsoc2 Association of Slovak Workers (Zdrujenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS)

comm1 Communist Party of Slovakia (Komunisticka Strana Slovenska, KSS)

postcom1 Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL) [until 1996]

agrarian1 Alliance of Farmers and the Countryside

conserv1 Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (Obyajní udia a nezávislé osobnosti, OLaNO)

conserv2 Network Sie (S)

relig1 Christian Democratic Movement (Krestanskodemokratické 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 demokratické únia, ODÚ)

liberal2 Democratic Party (Demokratická Strana, DS)
liberal3  Democratic Party - Civil Democratic Party
liberal4  Democratic Union of Slovakia (Demokratická Únia Slovenska, DUS)
liberal5  The Slovak Democratic Coalition (Slovenská Demokratická Koalícia, SDK)
liberal6  Party of Civic Understanding (Strana Obianskeho Porozumenia, 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, SFSZ)
etnic1   Coexistence and Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement
ethnic2   Party of the Hungarian Coalition (Magyar Koalitio Partja, SMK) (1994: Hungarian Coalition)
etnic3   Hungarian Civic Party (Magyar Polgári Párt - Madarská obcanská strana, MPP-MOS)
etnic4   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 Naše Slovensko, LAS)
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 (Socialistična Stranka Slovenije, SSS)
social4   Slovenia is Ours (Slovenija je naa, SJS)
social5   Positive Slovenia/List Zorana Jankovia (Pozitivna Slovenija/Lista Zorana Jankovia, LZJS)
leftsoc1  Left (Levica) (former United Left Coalition (Zdruena levica, 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 (Dravljanska lista, DL) (until 2012: Citizens Alliance of Gregor Virant (Dravljanska lista Gregorja Viranta, DLGV))
liberal6  Alliance of Alenka Bratusek (Zavezništvo Alenke Bratuek, ZaAB)
liberal7  Concretely (Konkretno, K) (until 2021: Party of Modern Centre (Stranka modernega centra, SMC)) (until 2015: Party of Miro Cerar (Stranka Mira Cerarja, MC))
liberal8  List of Marjan arec (Lista Marjana arca, LM)
green1   Greens of Slovenia (Zeleni Slovenije, ZS)
etnic1   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/IU), [in 2015: run under the name United Left Popular Unity (Unidad Popular: Izquierda Unida, IU-UPeC), until 1989: Communist Party United Left (Partido Comunista-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 (Cuidadanos, Cs)
ethnic1 44) Democratic Party of Catalonia (Partido Democràtico 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 Cataluna (DC), until 2016: Democracy and Freedom (Democràcia i Libertat, DL)]
ethnic2 Catalanian 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 Española, 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 (Compromís-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)
agrarian1 7) Agrarian Party, Centre Party (C)
conserv1 6) Conservatives, Moderate Unity Party (M)
relig1 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)
agrarian1 6) Swiss Peoples Party (UDC/SVP; since 1995: right4)
conserv1  Conservative Democratic Party (BDP/PBD)
relig1   1) Christian Democrat Peoples Party (PDC/CVP)
relig2   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)
ethic1   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 Lijphart’s original variable, we correlated the mean of lfirstp for the years 1981 to 2010 with lfirst in 1981 (i.e. Lijphart’s first dimension measured for the years 1981 to 2010). The correlation is 0.903 (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 2021 of lfirstp are correlated with the means of lfirstpi 0.790 and with the means of lfirstpb 0.787; both correlations are significant at p<0.001 (n=36). The correlation between the means of lfirstpi and lfirstpb (1969-2020) is 0.245 and significant at p<0.001 (n=36).

References

Eurostat. (various issues). Eurostat database.


Keesing’ record of world events. (various issues).


OECD. (various years-a). Economic outlook.

OECD. (various years-b). Employment and labour market statistics.

OECD. (various years-c). Factbook.

OECD. (various years-d). Historical statistics.

OECD. (various years-e). Indicators of employment protection.

OECD. (various years-f). Main economic indicators.

OECD. (various years-g). National account statistics.

OECD. (various years-h). Social expenditure database (socx).

OECD, & AIAS. (2021). Institutional characteristics of trade unions, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts.


Parline database. (various). https://data.ipu.org/content/parline-global-data-national-parliaments


Reinhart, C. M., & Rogoff, K. S. (2009). This time is different. princeton university press.


