The Comparative Political Data Set III 1990-2006 is a collection of political and institutional data which consists of (mostly) annual data for a group of 35 OECD and/or EU-member countries for the period 1990-2006. Data are mainly drawn from two data sets created at the University of Berne, Institute of Political Science and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation: The Comparative Political Data Set I (CPDS I) and The Comparative Political Data Set II (CPDS II). The present data set differs in several respects from both CPDS I and CPDS II.

Compared to CPDS I Cyprus (without the Northern territory) and Malta have been added to the group of countries for which data are presented. Compared to CPDS II, CPDS III contains only data for those post-communist countries that joined the EU.

CPDS III introduces a different operationalisation for some of the institutional variables. In addition, the cabinet composition (right-centre-left) was calculated both as a percentage of parliamentary seats and as a percentage of cabinet positions.

Several variables under the heading ‘Fiscal and Social Policy’, have previously not been part of CPDS I or of CPDS II.

The present data set is suited for cross national, longitudinal and pooled time series analyses.

In any work using data from this data set, please quote both the data set, and where appropriate, the original source. This data set is to be cited as; Klaus Armingeon, Romana Careja, Panajotis Potolidis, Marlène Gerber, Philipp Leimgruber. Comparative Political Data Set III 1990-2006, Institute of Political Science, University of Berne 2008.

Last update: 2008-11-21

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1 For former communist countries data was entered starting with 1990, 1991 or 1992. For detailed information, please refer to the notes at the beginning of each chapter. The data set does not include Korea, Mexico and Turkey.

2 Please note that this update version contains revised calculations for the government composition of post-communist countries. For details, see Appendix (6.1/2).
CONTENT

1. General Variables
2. Governments
3. Elections
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VARIABLE LIST

1. General Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>Country name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countrynr</td>
<td>Country number: 1 Australia; 2 Austria; 3 Belgium; 4 Bulgaria; 5 Canada; 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cyprus (Greek part); 7 Czech Republic; 8 Denmark; 9 Estonia; 10 Finland; 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France; 12 Germany; 13 Greece; 14 Hungary; 15 Iceland; 16 Ireland; 17 Italy;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Japan; 19 Latvia; 20 Lithuania; 21 Luxembourg; 22 Malta; 23 Netherlands;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 New Zealand; 25 Norway; 26 Poland; 27 Portugal; 28 Romania; 29 Slovakia;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 Slovenia; 31 Spain; 32 Sweden; 33 Switzerland; 34 United Kingdom; 35 USA.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Governments

For former communist countries data were gathered starting with the first free elections. Please consider that in the category “missings”, only missing data from after the first free elections are included.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gov_right1</td>
<td>Cabinet composition: right-wing parties as a percentage of total cabinet posts,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>weighted by the number of days the government was in office in a given year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missings: Information was not available for Romania 1990 and Slovenia 1992.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Source: For details and sources see Appendix (6.1/2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gov_cent1</td>
<td>Cabinet composition: centre parties as a percentage of total cabinet posts,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>weighted by the number of days the government was in office in a given year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missings: see govright1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Source: For details and sources see Appendix (6.1/2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gov_left1</td>
<td>Cabinet composition: social democratic and other left-wing parties as a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>percentage of total cabinet posts, weighted by the number of days the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>government was in office in a given year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Missings: see govright1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Source: For details and sources see Appendix (6.1/2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes on cabinet composition 1:
1. For the first governments after independence / the fall of communist rule, the total weight does not amount to 100, since the governments did not commence their time in office at the beginning of the calendar year.
2. Due to independents, the calculations of ‘gov_right1’, ‘gov_cent1’ and ‘gov_left1’ do not always sum up to 100 percent. Bulgaria 1997 and Italy 1995/96 do not sum up to 100 percent mainly because of the caretaker governments which were in force from 13.02.1997 until 21.05.1997 in Bulgaria and from 17.01.1995 until 17.05.1996 in Italy. Bulgaria 1993 to Bulgaria 1995 do not sum up to 100 due to non-party governments from 30.12.1992 until 25.01.1995.

govparty
Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index): (1) hegemony of right-wing (and centre) parties (gov_left=0), (2) dominance of right-wing (and centre) parties (gov_left<33.3), (3) balance of power between left and right/centre (33.3<gov_left<66.6), (4) dominance of social-democratic and other left parties (gov_left>66.6), (5) hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties (gov_left=100).
Calculations of authors based on gov_right1, gov_cent1, and gov_left1.
Source: Own calculations according to Schmidt (1992).

Notes:
1. Where the sum of ‘gov_left1’, ‘gov_cent1’ and ‘gov_right1’ 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 Czech Republic 1998:
gov_right + gov_center: 13.02 + 19.53 = 32.55; gov_left: 42.3.
The total of 74.85 percent is the basis for the calculation of the new boundaries. 74.85/3 = 24.95% is in this case the new boundary for the lower third, replacing 33.3 percent. 24.95*2 = 49.9 would be the new boundary for the upper third, replacing 66.6 percent. As gov_left = 42.3, we have a stand-off between left and right, because 24.95<gov_left<49.9. Therefore, a (3) was entered.
2. Poland 1991: The marginal input in the case of Poland 1991 results from the first free elections at the end of the year (cabinet of Jan Olszewski, 6.12.1991-5.06.1992). Since the party-governments which were in force in 1992 (Olszewski, Suchocka) can be classified as “hegemony of right-wing and centre parties”, the input in 1991 falls under this category, too.

gov_new
New party composition of cabinet: (0) no change (1) change, if cabinet composition (govparty) changed from last to present year. Own calculations based on gov_right1, gov_cent1, and gov_left1.
Missings: Romania 1990/91 and Slovenia 1993 (information not available).
Source: Own calculations.

gov_gap
Ideological gap between new and old cabinet. The gap is calculated as the difference of the index value (govparty) of the outgoing and the incoming government. For an example, see Note 1 below.
Source: Own calculations based on govparty.

**Note:**
1. For example, the cabinet in Australia in 1996 is coded (2) for the variable ‘govparty’ (dominance of right- and centre parties). As in 1995, the government of Australia had a hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties, coded (5) for the variable ‘govparty’, the value for ‘gov_gap’ in 1996 would be (-3), calculated as the difference of the ideology of the outgoing (2) and the incoming government (5).

gov_type

Type of Government. Classification: (1) single party majority government; (2) minimal winning coalition; (3) surplus coalition; (4) single party minority government; (5) multi party minority government; (6) caretaker government or non-party government; (7) other. Period covered: 1990-2006. Missings: None. Source: Berglund/Ekman/Aarebrot (2004); European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues); Woldendorp/Keman/Budge (1998 and 2000); Zarate’s Political Collections (ZPC) available at www.terra.es/personal2/monolith (Download: 2006-12-14).

**Notes:**
1. The indicator refers to the type of government that was in office for the longest period of the year.
2. Cyprus 2000/01: ‘gov_type’ is coded as 2 (minimal winning coalition), although the two larger coalition parties together have exactly 50.0% of parliamentary seats without the third (and minor) coalition party.
3. Spain 1990: ‘gov_type’ is coded as 1 (single party majority government), although the single government party had exactly 50.0% of parliamentary seats.
4. Lithuania 2005/2006: Although the government of Brazauskas II, which was elected in December 2004, can be classified as a minimal winning coalition, it is according to EJPR in the following coded as a surplus coalition, as the LSDP gained seats in Parliament.

gov_chan

Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) dissension within government, (d) lack of parliamentary support, or (e) intervention by the head of state (Woldendorp/Keman/Budge 1998)].


gov_right2

Cabinet composition: right-wing parties as a percentage of parliamentary seats, weighted by the number of days the government was in office in a given year. Period covered: 1990-2006. Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94 (non-party government), Italy 1995 (caretaker government), Romania. Source: For details and sources see Appendix (6.1/2).

gov_cent2

Cabinet composition: centre parties as a percentage of parliamentary seats, weighted by the number of days the government was in office in a given year. Period covered: 1990-2006. Missing: see govright2. Source: For details and sources see Appendix (6.1/2).
gov_left2  Cabinet composition: social democratic and other left-wing parties as a percentage of parliamentary seats weighted by the number of days the government was in office in a given year.
Missing: see govright2.
Source: For details and sources see Appendix (6.1/2).

Notes on cabinet composition 2:
1. For the first governments after independence / the fall of communist rule, the total weight does not amount to 100, since the governments did not commence their time in office at the beginning of the calendar year.
2. Greece 1990: Data entered do not sum up to 100, as the all party government (grand coalition) of Xenofón Zolótas (until 4.11.1990) could not be classified ideologically. Therefore, only the single-party government of Konstantínos Mitsotákos (NP) was considered.
3. In the case of Italy 1996, Bulgaria 1995/97 and Canada 2005/06, the total weight does not amount to 100, due to the caretaker and non-party governments for which calculations could not be made.
5. For details about the classification of parties to right/centre/left see the Appendix (6.1/2).

3. Elections

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 leads some authors 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 part 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 of January 1993.
Please consider that in the category “missings” only missing data from after the first free elections are included.

elect  Date of election of national parliament (lower house). (If there were two elections in a year, the date of the second is given).
Missings: None.
Source: Bugajski (2002); Election World (www.electionworld.org), Essex Database (www.essex.ac.uk/elections); European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues); Keesing’s Archive; Parline database (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp).
Note:

vturn  Voter turnout in the parliamentary election (lower house).
Missings: None.
Source: see elect.

Note:

As a general rule we entered data on votes and seats for a party if it reached at least 2% of votes in an election. If it does not reach this threshold, it receives a zero (see Appendix 6.3). For the assignment of parties to party families, see Appendix 6.4.

social1 Share of votes for the party classified as social1.
   Source: see elect.

social2 Share of votes for the party classified as social2.
   Source: see elect.

etc.

ssocial1 Share of seats of the party classified as social1.
   Source: see elect.

ssocial2 Share of seats of the party classified as social2.
   Source: see elect.

etc.

Notes:
1. In the case of Italy, (1993-2005), Germany, Lithuania and New Zealand (since 1994), the share of votes entered 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 entered 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. ‘others1’ and ‘sothers1’ are residual categories. They display the difference of entries on votes or seats of the sum of all other categories compared to 100 percent.

womenpar Percentage of women in parliaments. Entries refer to the composition of the parliament at the end of the corresponding year. In bicameral systems data is taken for the lower house.
   Missings: Czech and Slovak Federal Assembly 1990/91, Slovenia (as part of SFR Yugoslavia) 1990/91.
4. Fiscal and social policy

Please consider that in the category “missings” only data missing after the first free elections are included.

fisccent  Fiscal centralization, measured as tax revenue of central government as a percentage of total taxation (including revenue of central, state and local government, social security funds and supranational organizations).

fiscdec  Fiscal decentralization, measured as the tax revenue of state and local government as percentage of total taxation (including the revenue of central, state and local governments, social security funds and supranational organizations).
Missings: see fisccent.
Source: see fisccent.

Note:
1. Malta: Eurostat entered n.a. (not available) for the local government tax revenue. Since the entries of the central government tax revenue as a percentage of total taxation sum up to 100, a zero (0) was entered for Malta, meaning there is no local government tax revenue.
2. USA: The data reported in the previous version of CPDS III (covering 1990-2004) erroneously only referred to local level taxes.

ssfunds1  Tax revenue of social security funds as a percentage of total taxation (including revenue of central, state and local government, social security funds and supranational organizations).
Missings: see fisccent.
Source: see fisccent.

Note:
1. Malta: The same as with the local government tax revenues applies to the tax revenues of social security funds (see Note to fiscdec).
2. USA: The data reported in the previous version of CPDS III (covering 1990-2004) erroneously referred to the tax revenue of state and local government.

ssfunds2  Tax revenue of social security funds as a percentage of GDP.
Missings: see fisccent.
Source: OECD Revenue Statistics – Comparative tables, Vol. 2007 release 01, available at http://new.sourceoecd.org (Download: 2008-11-10). For countries which are not part of the OECD, namely Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania and Slovenia, data was retrieved from Eurostat
Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set III, 1990-2006

tot_taxrev Total tax revenue (including total revenue of central, state and local government, social security funds and supranational organizations) as a percentage of GDP.

5. Institutions

For post communist countries the entries generally start with the year the new constitution came into force\(^3\). Please consider that information for the old constitutions of these countries has not been gathered and therefore is not included in the category “missings”.

fed Federalism.
Coded: 0 = no; 1 = yes.
Missings: None.
Source: constitutions.

Notes: Our definition of federalism is based on the respective national constitutional definitions. Italy and Spain, which did not use the term ‘federalism’ in their constitution, are coded as ‘0’ and can be considered the strongest cases of deviation:
1. Italy: The article 114, which was introduced with the constitutional revision in 2001, foresees autonomy for the municipalities, provinces, metropolitan cities and regions. However, the use of the disputed term ‘federal’ was avoided (Trautmann/Ullrich 2003:596).
2. Spain: As in Italy, the Constitution of Spain avoids the use of the term ‘federal’ (Art. 148 and 149 names the competences of the autonomous communities and the central state). Furthermore, not every region has the same level of autonomy (Barrios 2003:643).

lpol_sys Executive legislative relations according to Lijphart (1999:116ff.).
Coded: 0 = parliamentary system; 1 = presidential; 2 = semi-presidential dominated by president; 3 = semi-presidential dominated by parliament; 4 = hybrid system.
Missings: None.
Source: Ismayr (2003 and 2006), Lijphart (1999), Countries constitutions retrieved from International Constitutional Law,

\(^3\) Upon gaining independence Latvia did not immediately adopt a new constitution, but instead reinstated its old 1922 Constitution. Data were gathered from this constitution from 1993 on.
Notes:
1. **Poland 1992-1996**: The system under the Small Constitution gave no clear orientation in regards to the separation of powers between the president and Parliament, but is said to have weakened the presidential-parliamentary system (Ziemer/Matthes 2006:195). As under the new constitution the system can be classified as semi-presidential dominated by parliament, the time period under the small constitution received a (3), too.
2. **Switzerland**: Switzerland is the only system classified as hybrid, since the collegial executive elected by the legislative does not depend on legislative confidence.

**Lesys**
Electoral system according to Lijphart (1999:143ff.).
Coded: 0 = simple plurality formula; 1 = majority-plurality/alternative vote; 2 = semiproportional formulas; 3 = list proportional representation; 4 = mixed member proportional formula; 5 = single transferable vote.
Missings: None.

Notes:
1. If there were any changes in the electoral system, the year of change was coded according to the electoral law which was in force for the greater period of the year.
2. Countries with generally proportional representation but majority vote in a few districts like e.g. in the Spanish Enclaves Ceuta and Mellila or in the Swiss half-cantons are simply counted according to Lijphart (1999) as countries with proportional representation systems.
3. The difference between the mixed member proportional formula and the parallel plurality-PR system (semiproportional formula) is that in the parallel system, there is no compensation for any disproportionality produced by the single-member district results.

**Lbic**
Index of bicameralism according to Lijphart (1999:200ff.).
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).
Missings: None.

Notes:
1. The term “incongruent” is used when the second chamber is elected by different methods and has the aim to overrepresent 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 1999:209).
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:* Both are coded as 1.5 (one-and-a-half chamber), because the legislators are elected as one body, but after elections, they divide themselves into two chambers (Lijphart 1999:201). Today, most of the Norwegian debates are held in front of the assembled parliament, which means an approach towards a unicameral parliament (Gross/Rotholz 2003:135).

5. *UK:* The British case is coded as 2.5 (between medium-strength and weak bicameralism) because the upper house is a “relict of a predemocratic era” (Lijphart 1999:213). In 1999, the Government introduced the House of Lords Bill to remove the hereditary peers. This was the beginning of a still ongoing reform debate. The Labour Party makes clear in its 2005 General Election Manifesto “that a reformed Upper Chamber must be effective, legitimate and more representative without challenging the primacy of the House of Commons (HM Government 2007)”.

**req_ref**

Required referendum (also called obligatory or mandatory referendum) according to Hug and Tsebelis (2002) = existence of a mechanism, where specific amendments of the Constitution or a law need to be submitted to the people automatically. The amendments will only come into force in the case the people accepted the presented proposals.  
Coded: 1 = yes; 0 = no.  
Missings: None.  

**vp_ref**

Veto-player referendum represents the first category of non-required referenda according to Hug and Tsebelis (2002). An existing veto-player (e.g. President, majority in Parliament) can submit to the people a given issue, which was set before, for example in form of a law, from an existing veto-player.  
Coded: 1 = yes; 0 = no.  
Missings: None.  
Source: See req_ref.

**pop_veto**

Popular veto as the second category of non-required referenda according to Hug and Tsebelis (2002). The referendum issue (set by an existing veto player) is triggered by a non-existing veto-player. Non-existing veto-players are, for example, a group of citizens or a parliamentary minority.  
Coded: 1 = yes; 0 = no.  
Missings: None.  
Source: See req_ref.

**pop_init**

Popular initiative as the third and last category of non-required referenda according to Hug and Tsebelis (2002). A given number of electors (non-existing veto-players) have the right to bring in an initiative, which afterwards has to be submitted to the people.  
Coded: 1 = yes; 0 = no.  
Missings: None.  
Source: See req_ref.

**Notes on referenda:**
1. Accounted for are only referenda with binding characteristics. Consultative or advisory referenda, also called plebiscites, are characterized by generally non-binding results and are therefore excluded. Whether or not a referendum’s result is legally binding is generally determined by a country’s constitution or basic law.

2. Considered are only referenda at national level.

3. Our coding does not contain information about the frequency of referenda. For more details on referenda, please refer to the Research Center on Direct Democracy, which can be found under the following web-link: www.c2d.ch.

4. Details on the institutional requirements and further information are presented in the Annex Required Referenda and in the Annex Non-required Referenda.

**judrev**  
Judicial review = existence of an independent body which decides whether laws are in conformity with the Constitution.  
Coded: 1 = yes; 0 = no.  
Missings: None.  

**Note:**

1. The judicial review body exists in Poland since 1982, but until the end of the Small Constitution in 1996, it was subordinated to the Parliament (Ziemer/Matthes 2006:236). Therefore, Poland was not considered to have an independent body under the Small Constitution and gets a zero (0) until 1996.

(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 removed, and promulgation thereof shall be binding.
6. **Appendix**

6.1 Notes concerning the variables gov_right, gov_center and gov_left

All entries were calculated on the basis of Colberg (1998), Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (1998), Ismayr (2003), Ker-Lindsay and Webb (2004 and 2005), Waschkuhn and Bestler (1997), Keesing’s Archive, European Journal of Political Research, People in Power (http://www.circa-uk.demon.co.uk/pip.html) and the Parline database (http://www.ipu.org/parline/parlinesearch.asp). Where possible, the entries were gathered from the European Journal of Political Research. For the post-communist countries, all entries up to the year 2004 are primarily based on Keesing’s. For the following years, entries for these countries are retrieved from the European Journal of Political Research, too. The classification of parties was done according to Schmidt (cf. Schmidt 1996). If there was no classification by Schmidt, it was done by us according to the assignments below.

‘Left’ denotes social democratic parties and political parties left of social democracy
‘Right’ denotes liberal and conservative parties
‘Center’ denotes center parties, in particular Christian Democratic or Catholic parties.

**Note:**

1. This version contains revised calculations of the government composition of post-communist countries. The changes concern mainly the assignment of parties to left/center/right, which entails changes in calculations of government composition. We recommend users of the data-set to carefully consider whether our classifications fit their conceptual perspective and re-classify according to their needs.

2. Between the two calculations of government composition (according to cabinet posts and according to parliamentary seats) there are differences, the reasons of which are listed below.

First of all, they can be caused due to over- or underrepresentation of the party in the cabinet compared to its strength in parliament. For example, in 2002 the Hungarian party SZDS only accounts for about 5 percent of all parliamentary seats but occupied over 20 percent of all cabinet posts.

Differences may also occur when two or more parties ran together in the parliamentary elections. In this case, for the calculation on the basis of parliamentary seats they were assigned to left, center or right as one party, due to the impossibility of reaching more detailed data on the share of parliamentary seats of each of them. However, for the calculation of government composition based on cabinet seats, we were able to retrieve the detailed information which allowed us to determine how many cabinet positions were occupied by each of these parties.

Furthermore, some differences may be the result of different sources that had to be used due to incomplete information. This especially accounts for Estonia (1992-94) and Latvia (2001).

Please note that the government calculations according to cabinet posts do not always sum up to 100 percent, due to the fact that sometimes cabinet posts were given to non-party ministers.
6.2 Assignments of governing political parties to left, center, right

(For the assignment of the parliamentary political parties to party families, see Appendix 6.4)

**Australia**
- left Australian Labour Party, ALP
- center ----
- right Liberal Party, LIB
  Country National Party, CNT

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

**Belgium**
- left Social Progressive Alternative/SPIRIT (Sociaal Progressief Alternatief, SP.a/SPIRIT) (until 2001: Flemish Socialist Party)
  Francophone Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS)
  AGALEV
  ECOLO
  Democrat Humanist Centre (Centre Démocrate Humaniste, CDH) (until 2002: Christian Social Party (PSC))
  Francophone Democratic Front (FDH)
  New Flemish Alliance (Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie, N-VA) (former: Flemish/People’s Union (VU))
- right Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten, VLD)
  Reform Movement (Mouvement Réformateur, MR) (former: Francophone Liberal Reform Party (PRL))
  Movement of Citizens for Change (Mouvement des citoyens pour le changement, MCC)

**Bulgaria**
- left Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialističeska Partija, BSP)
  Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalitsiya za Bulgaria, KB)
- center Democratic Party (Demokratcheska partia, DP)
- right Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie)
  [formed of Movement for Rights and Freedoms, (Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie); Liberal Union (Liberalen Sajuz) and Euromox (Evroroma)]
  National Movement Simeon II (Nacionalno Dvisenie Simeon Tvoři, NDSV)
  Union of Democratic Forces (Sil Demokratic Sajuz, SDS)

**Canada**
- left ----


**Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set III, 1990-2006**

- center Liberal Party, LIB
- right Progressive Conservative Party, PC

**Cyprus**

- center ------
- right The Democratic Rally (Demokratikos Synagermos, DISY) The Democratic Party (Demokratiko Komma, DΙΚΟ) Free/United Democrats (Ενωμένοι Δημοκράτες, EDΙ) Liberal Party

**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 Unie – Československá Strana Lidová, KDU-CSL)

**Denmark**

- left Social Democrats (Socialdemokratiet, SD)
- center Centre Democrats (Centrum Demokraterne, CD) Christian People’s Party (Kristendemokraterne, KD)
- right Liberals (Venstre) Conservative People’s Party (Det Konservative Folkeparti, Hoyre) Radical Party (Social Liberal Party) (Det Radikale Venstre, RV)

**Estonia**

- left Moderates (Mõõdukad) [merger of People’s Party (Estonian Social Democratic Party + Rural Centre Party) with Moderates; from 1999 takes the name People's Party Moderates (Rahvaerakond Mõõdukad)] KMU - Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Kooperatiivne, EK) and Rural Union (Eesti Maalit, EM) [formed of Estonian Coalition Party (KE or KMU-K) and 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, EK)
- right  Homeland (Isamaa) until 1999; in 1999 merged with Pro Patria and formed Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit)
  Estonian People’s Union (Rahsaliit)
  Estonian Reform Party (Eesti Reformierakond, ER)
  Estonian National Independence Party (Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatuse Partei, ERS)

Finland
- left  Social Democrats (Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue, SDP)
  Left-Wing Alliance (Vasemmistoliitto, VAS)
  Green League (Vihreä Liitto, VIHR)
- center  Centre Party (Keskusta, KESK)
  Christian League (Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit, SKL)
  Finnish Rural Party (Suomen Maaseudun Puolue, SMP)
- right  National Coalition (Kansallinen Kokoomus, KOK)
  Swedish People’s Party (Svenska Folkpartiet I Finland, SFP/RKP)

France
- left  Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS)
  Communist Party (Parti Communiste Français, PCF)
  Greens (Les Verts)
  Movement for Citizens (Mouvement des Citoyens, MDC)
  Generation Ecology (Génération Écologie, GE)
  Left Radicals (Parti Radical de Gauche, former: Mouvement des radicaux de gauche, MRG and Parti Radical Socialiste, PRS)
- center  Centre of Social Democrats (CDS), Democratic Force (Force Démocrate, FD)
  Union for French Democracy (Union pour la Démocratie Française, UDF)
  Republican Party (Parti Républicain, PR)
- right  Gaullists, Rally for the Republic (Rassemblement pour la République, RPR) (in 2002: Union for a Presidential Majority (UMP))
  Radical Party (Parti Radical)

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

Greece
- left  Pan-Hellenic Social Movement (Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima, PASOK)
  Communist Party (Kommunistiko Komma Elladas, KKE)
- center  -------
- right  New Democracy *(Nea Dhimokratia, ND)*

**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)*
  Alliance of Young Democrats - Hungarian Civic Party *(Fiatal Demokraták Szövetsége - Magyar Polgári Párt, FIDESZ - MPP)*
  Alliance of Free Democrats *(Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége, SzDSz)*

**Iceland**

- left  Social Democratic Party, SDP *(Althýduflokkur)*
  People's Alliance, PA *(Althýdubandalag)*

- center  Progressive Party, PP *(Framsóknarflokkur)*

- right  Independence Party, IP *(Sjálfstaedisflokkur)*
  Citizens' Party, CP *(Borgaraflokkur)*

**Ireland**

- left  Labour Party, LAB
  Democratic Left, DL

- center  Fine Gael, FG

- right  Progressive Democrats, PD
  Republican Party *(Fianna Fail, FF)*

**Italy**

- left  Communist Party *(Partito dei Comunisti Italiani, PDCI)*
  Socialist Party *(Partito Socialista Italiano, PSI)*
  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 / Italy of Values *(Lista di Pietro/Italia dei Valori, IdV)*
  Rose in the First *(Rosa nel Pugno, RnP)*, since December 2007 known as “Socialists and Radicals”.

- 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 *(Rinnovamento Italiano, RI)*
  Democratic Union *(Unione Democratica, UD)*
  Union of Republican Democrats *(Unione dei Democratici per la Repubblica, UDR)*, since 1999 known as Union of Democrats for Europe *(Unione dei Democratici per l'Europa, UDEUR)*
  Christian Democratic Centre, United Christian Democrats *(Centro Cristiano Democratico, CCD, Cristiani Democratici Uniti, CDU)*
- right Liberal Party (Partito Liberale Italiano, PLI)
  Forza Italia, FI
  Lombard League, Northern League (Lega Lombarda, Lega Norte, LN)
  National Alliance (Alleanza Nazionale, AN)

17.01.95 – 17.05.96: Caretaker government (Prime Minister: Dini)

**Japan**

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

- center Clean Government Party CGP (Komeito)
  (New) Sakigake Party

- right Liberal Democratic Party LDP (Jiyu Minshuto)
  Japan Renewal Party JRP
  Japan New Party JNP (Nihon Shinto)
  New Conservative Party NCP (Hoshu Shinto)
  Liberal Party LP

**Latvia**

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

- right Latvia's Way (Latvijas Ceļš, LC)
  New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL)
  For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB
  Peoples' Party (Tautas Partija, TP)
  Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence
  Movement (TB/LNNK)

**Lithuania**

- left Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
  Union of Farmers and New Democratic Party (Valstiečių ir naujosios Demokratijos
  partijų sąjunga, VNDPS) / Peasant's People Union
  Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratų Partija, LSDP)
  Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas [formed of Lithuanian
  Democratic Labour Party; Lithuanian Social Democratic Party; Union of Lithu-
  anian Russians: Party of New Democracy]
  For a Working Lithuania (LSDP and NU)
Labour Party and future Civic Democracy Party
- center Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (*Lietuvos Krikščionių Demokratų Partija*, LKDP)
  New Union - Social Liberals (*Naujoji Sąjunga – Socialoliberalai*, NS-SL)
- right Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (*Tevynės Sąjunga – Lietuvos Konservatoriai*, TS-LK)
  Lithuanian Centre Union (*Lietuvos Centro Sąjunga*, LCS)
  Lithuanian Liberal Union (*Lietuvos Liberalų Sąjunga*, LLS)
  Liberal and Centre Union (merger of LCS and LLS)

**Luxembourg**
- left Socialist Workers’ Party (*Parti Ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois/Letzemburger Sozialistisch Arbechterpartei*, POSL/LSAP)
- right Democratic Party (*Parti Démocratique/Demokratesch Partei*, PD/DP)

**Malta**
- left Malta Labour Party MLP (*Partit Laburista*)
- center Nationalist Party (*Partit Nazzjonlista*, PN)
- right -----

**The Netherlands**
- left Labour Party (*Partij van der Arbeid, PvdA*)
- center Christian Democratic Appeal (*Christen Demokratisch Appel, CDA*)
  Democrats ‘66 (*Democraten ‘66, D’66*)
- right People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy (*Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie, VVD*)
  List Pim Fortuyn, LPF

**New Zealand**
- left Labour Party, LAB
  Alliance
  Progressive Coalition
- center -----
- right National Party, NP
  New Zealand First, NZF
  United Party UP
Norway
- left  Labour Party *(Det Norske Arbeiderparti DNA, AP)*
- center  Centre Party *(Senterpartiet, SP)*, former Farmers’ Party
                Christian People’s Party *(Kristelig Folkeparti, KRF)*
- right  Conservatives *(Hoyre)*
                Liberals *(Venstre)*

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)*
                Alliance of the Democratic Left + Labour Union
                Polish Peasant Party *(Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL)*
                Peasant Alliance PL [formed of Solidarity Polish Peasant Party and Rural Solidarity Peasant Union]
                Self Defence of Polish Republic
- center  Party of Christian Democrats *(Partia Chrześcijańskich Demokratów—PChD)*
                Catholic Election Action *(Wyborcza Akcja Katolicka, WAK)* [formed of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and other small groupings]
- right  Democratic Union *(Unia Demokratyczna, UD)*
                Solidarity Election Action *(Akcja Wyborcza Solidarność, AWS)*
                Liberal Democratic Congress *(Kongres LiberalnoDemokratyczny, KLD)*
                Freedom Union *(Unia Wolności, UW)* [merger of Democratic Union and Liberal Democratic Congress]
                League of Polish Families
                Law and Justice *(Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS)*

Portugal
- left  Socialist Party *(Partido Socialista Português, PSP)*
- center  ------
- right  Social Democrats, Popular Democrats *(Partido Social Democrático, PSD, Partido Popular Democrático, PPD)*
                Centre Social Democrats, Popular Party *(Partido do Centro Democrático Social, Partido Popular, CDS/PP)*

Romania
- left  National Salvation Front = Democratic National Salvation Front = Party of Social Democracy from Romania *(Partidul Democratiei Sociale din România PDSR)*
                = Social Democratic Party *(Partidul Social Democrat PSD)*
                Ecological Movement from Romania *(Mişcarea Ecologistă din România)*
                National Salvation Front - Democratic Party = Democratic Party *(Partidul Democrat PD)*
                Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania *(Partidul Democrat Agrar din România)*
- center  Democratic Union of Hungarians from Romania *(Uniunea Democrată a Maghiarilor din România UDMR)*
                Alliance Social Democratic Party – Humanist Party of Romania
- right  National Liberal Party *(Partidul Național Liberal PNL)*
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Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unității Naționale Române PUNR)
Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenția Democrată din România)
Alliance Truth and Justice (National Liberal Party PNL and Democratic Party DP)

Slovakia
- left Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej Ľavice, SDL') since96
  Association of Slovak Workers (Združenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS)
  Direction (Smer, S)
- center Christian Democratic Movement (Krestanskodemokraticke Hnutie, KDH)
  Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (SKDU)
  Party of the Hungarian Coalition (Magyar Koalitio Partja SMK) (1994: Hungarian Coalition)
- right The Slovak Democratic Coalition (Slovenská Demokratická Koalícia, SDK)
  Party of Civic Understanding (Strana Občianskeho 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)

Slovenia
- left United List of Social Democrats (Združena Lista Socialnih Demokratov, ZLSD)
  Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS)
  Greens of Slovenia (Zeleni Slovenije, ZS)
  Slovenian People's Party (Slovenska Ljudska Stranka, SLS)
  Coalition of the Slovenian People's Party and the Slovenian Christian Demo-
  crats (SLS/SDK)
  Democratic Party of Pensioners (DeSUS)
- center Slovenian Christian Democratic Party (Slovenski Krščanski Demokrati, SKD)
  New Slovenia and People's Christian Party (NSi)
- right Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije, LDS)

Spain
- left Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)
- center Popular Alliance, Popular Party (Alianza Popular/Partido Popular, AP/PP)
- right -------

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

Switzerland
- left Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz Parti Socialiste Suisse, SPS/ PSS)
- center Christian Democrats (*Christlich Demokratische Volkspartei/Parti Démocrate-Chrétien Suisse/, CVP/PDC)
- right Radical Democrats (*Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei/Parti Radical-Démocratique, FDP/PRD*)
Swiss People’s Party (*Schweizerische Volkspartei/ Union Démocratique du Centre, SVP/UDC*)

**United Kingdom**
- left Labour Party, LAB
- center -----
- right Conservative Party, CON

**USA**
- left -----
- center Democratic Party
- right Republican Party
6.3 Notes concerning votes and seats of political parties in national parliaments (lower houses in bicameral systems)

As a general rule we entered data on votes and seats for a party only if it reached at least 2% of the votes in an election. If it did not reach that threshold, data for this party is not entered for that election (neither on votes nor on seats); rather it receives a zero (0).

For example, the only Liberal Party in country X has in 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>

In order to allow for detailed analyses of the political make-up of parliaments, parties were classified according to the scheme developed by Lane/McKay/Newton (1997). For Central and Eastern European countries, Janusz Bugajski (2002) was the main source for labelling, combined with additional national sources. As often acknowledged in the literature, parties in these areas often do not have a clear ideological stance, therefore their placement in distinct categories is not a straightforward process. For the sake of clarity, the authors 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.

According to Lane/McKay/Newton (1997) we differentiate between 11 party families. Since data on votes or on seats are sometimes not available for parties separately due to electoral alliances, we added three party labels for electoral party coalitions (alliance of the left, alliance of the center, and alliance of the right) and a label for unaffiliated candidates (“independents”). “Others1” is a residual category where parties which received less than 2 percent of votes in elections have been grouped. “Others2” represent a separate category for groups or parties which did not fit into another category. Details for votes and seats put under “others2” are listed for every country in the Annex 6.4 Assignment of political parties in parliaments to party families, as for every other category.

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

“No-label” is a residual category for those parties which could not be placed in any of the above categories. The “personalist” label is used to designate parties created to support one candidate and which cannot be assigned an ideological label. “Pensioners” is a category comprised of parties of pensioners and persons with special needs.

As a general rule, parties received the label “nationalist” if they focused their discourse/program on the notion of recovering the past greatness of the nation (in Central and East European countries) or of fighting for/maintaining independence from USSR (in newly independent states of the former Soviet Union). The “conservative” 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 are two major problems with these classifications. (1) The classification is time-invariant. However, some parties changed their programs, goals and clienteles considerably over time. A good example is the Swiss Peoples Party. It started as a party of protestant farmers and small business. Hence it is coded as ‘agrarian’. Due to the decreasing importance of farming in Switzerland, it became more and more an ordinary conservative party over the years. In the 1990s it added some right wing populist elements to its program and in 2008 many conservatives left the party, which is now dominated by right wing populist politicians. In spite of these changes, its code remains ‘agrarian’. Similarly, the British Labour Party is continuously coded ‘socialist’ although it has suffered significant programmatic changes. (2) The second problem is right-wing populism, which has become an important element of Western party systems but is not accounted for in the classification by Lane, McKay and Newton. Major right wing populist parties are classified differently: as protest parties (e.g. the Danish People’s Party), as ultra-right parties (the French Front National), as ethnic parties (the Italian Lega Nord), as liberal parties (the Austrian Freedom’s Party) or as agrarian party (the Swiss People's Party). This is due to the initial ideological orientation of these parties.

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>socialist</td>
<td>social1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left-socialist</td>
<td>leftsoc1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communist</td>
<td>comm1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-communist*</td>
<td>postco1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agrarian</td>
<td>agrarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conservative</td>
<td>conserv1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religious</td>
<td>relig1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liberal</td>
<td>liberal1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ultra-right</td>
<td>ultrar1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nationalist*</td>
<td>nation1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest</td>
<td>protest1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>green1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethnic</td>
<td>ethnic1</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>alliance</td>
<td>allia1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>independents</td>
<td>independen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pensioners*</td>
<td>pension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non label*</td>
<td>nonlbl1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>others1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

If there is no party for a given variable, ‘0’ is entered. For example, since the UK has no agrarian party, the variable ‘agrarian’ has the value ‘0’ in the case of the UK.
The share of votes is 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, votes for the Australian Labour Party are entered under ‘social1’; the variable ‘associal1’ denotes the share of seats of the Australian Labour party.

6.4 Assignments of political parties in parliaments to party families

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

**Australia**
- social1 1) Labour Party (ALP)
- agrarian 7) Country Party, National Party
- conserv1 18) Australian Liberal Party
- conserv2 --- One Nation
- liberal1 27) Australian Democrats
- green1 --- Australian Greens

**Source:**
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

**Austria**
- social1 1) Socialist Party (Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs, SPÖ)
- relig1 2) People’s Party (Österreichische Volkspartei, ÖVP)
- liberal1 11) Freedom Party (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs, FPÖ)
- liberal2 17) Liberal Forum (Liberales Forum, LIF)
- protest1 --- Alliance for the Future of Austria (Bündnis Zukunft Österreich)
- protest2 --- List Dr Martin – For Democracy, Control and Justice (Liste Dr Martin)
- green1 15) Green Alternative (Alternative Liste Österreichs, Grüne)

**Source:**
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

**Belgium**
- social1 31) Francophone Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS)
- social2 30) Social Progressive Alternative/SPIRIT (Sociaal Progressief Alternatief, SP.a/SPIRIT) (until 2001: Flemish Socialist Party (SP))
- comm1 10) Communist Party (Kommunistische Partij van België/ Parti Communiste de Belgique, KPB/PCB)
- relig1 20) Democrat Humanist Centre (Centre Démocrate Humaniste, CDH) (until 2002: Francophone Christian Social Party (PSC))
- liberal2 21) Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten, VLD) (former: Flemish Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV))
25

Source: Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Bulgaria

- social1 Democratic Alternative for the Republic (*Demokratichna Alternativa za Republika, DAR*)
- social2 Coalition for the Democratic Left [formed of Bulgarian Socialist Party (*Bulgarska Socialisticheska Partiya*); Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union - Alexander Stanboliski (*Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Aleksander Stanbolijnski*) and PC "Eco Glasnost"]
- social3 Coalition Euroleft (*Bulgarska Evrolevitsa*)
- comm1 Fatherland Front (*Otechestven Front*)
- postco1 Bulgarian Socialist Party (*Bulgarska Socialisticheska Partiya BSP*)
- agrarian1 Bulgarian National People's Union - official (*Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz BZNS*)
- agrarian2 Bulgarian National People's Union - United (*Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz – O, BZNS-O*)
- agrarian3 Bulgarian National People's Union - Nikola Petkov (*Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Nikola Petko, BZNS-NP*)
- relig1 Union of Democratic Forces (*Sil Demokratik Sajuz SDS*)
- relig2 People's Union (*Naroden Sajuz NS*) [formed of Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and Democratic Party]
- liberal1 Union of Democratic Forces - Centre (*Sil Demokratik Sajuz – tsentrum, SDS-ts*)
- liberal2 Union of Democratic Forces - Liberal (*Sil Demokratik Sajuz Liberali, SDS-I*)
- liberal3 Bulgarian Business Bloc (*Bulgarski Biznes Blok, BBB*)
- liberal4 Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (*Demokrati za Silna Bulgarija*)
- ethnic1 Movement for Rights and Freedoms (*Dvijenje za Prava i Slobodi, DPS*)
- ethnic2 Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (*Dvijenje za Pravata i Slobodite*) [formed of Movement for Rights and Freedoms, (*Dvijenje za Pravata i Slobodite*); Liberal Union (*Liberalen Sajuz*) and Euroroma (*Evroroma*)]
- ethnic3 George Day-International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (*VMRO-Gergiovdan*)
- monarch1 Coalition Simeon II (*Koalicija Simeon II*)
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- **person1** National Movement Simeon II *(Nacionalno Dvisenie Simeon Tsvori, NDSV)*
- **allia1** Union for National Salvation *(Obedinenie za Nacionalno Spasenie, ONS)* [formed of Movement for Rights and Freedoms *(Dvijenie za Pravata i Svobodie, DPS)*; Green Party *(Zelena Partiya, ZP)* and Union New Choice *(Sajuz Nov Izbor, SNI)*]
- **allia2** United Democratic Forces *(Obedineni Demokratichni Sili, ODS)* [formed of Union of Democratic Forces *(Sajuz na Demokratichni Sili, SDS)*; Bulgarian Agrarian People’s Union *(Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz, BZNS)*; Democratic Party *(Demokraticheska Partiya, DP)* and Bulgarian Social Democratic Party *(Bulgarska Sotsialna Demokraticheska Partiya, BSDP)*]
- **allia3** Bulgarian People’s Union *(Balgarskij Naroden Sajuz)* [formed of Bulgarian Agrarian People’s Union-People’s Union *(Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz-Naroden Sajuz)*, Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Bulgarian National Movement *(Vatreshna Makedonska Revolyucionna Organizaciya-Balgarsko Nacionalno Dvizhenie)*, and Union of Free Democrats *(Sajuz na svoobodnite demokrati)*]
- **others1** small parties

**Source:**
www.broadleft.org/socdem.htm
www.socialistinternational.org
www.broadleft.org/communis.htm
www.vmro.bg
http://www.ndsv.bg/

**Canada**

- **social1** 8) CCF, New Democratic Party
- **conserv1** 1) (Progressive) Conservative Party
- **liberal1** 2) Liberal Party
- **protest1** 17) Reform Party/Canadian Alliance (joined Conservative Party in 2004)
- **green1** --- Green
- **ethnic1** 18) Bloc Québécois

**Source:**
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

**Cyprus**

**social1** Social Democrats Movement *(Kinima Socialdemokraton, KISOS)*, formerly: United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party *(EDEK)*
**social2** Renewal Democratic Socialist Movement *(Ananeotiko Demokratiko Sosialistiko Kinima, ADISOK)*
**comm1** Progressive Party of the Working People, The Communist Party *(Anorthotiko Komma tou Ergazomenou Laou, AKEL)*
**green1** Cyprus Green Party *(Ecological and Environmental Movement, Kinima Oikologoi Perivallontistoi)*
**conserv1** The Democratic Rally *(Demokratikos Synagermos, DISY)*
**liberal1** The Democratic Party *(Demokratiko Komma, DIKO)*
**liberal2** Free/United Democrats *(Enomeoi Democrats, EDI)*
**liberal3** New Horizons *(Neoi Orizontes, NEO)*
**liberal4** European Party *(Evropaiko Komma, EVROKO)*
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Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set III, 1990-2006

protest1 Fighting Democratic Movement (Agonistiko Demokratiko Kinima, ADIK)

Sources:
Axt and Choisi (1998); Bahcheli (1998); Christophorou (2001); Katsourides (2003); Ker-Lindsay and Webb (2004); Laipson (1993); Tsermias (1998); Zervakis (2004).
Movement of Social Democrats (EDEK):

Czech Republic
- social1 Social Democracy
- social2 Left Bloc
- social3 Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (Ceska strana socialne demokraticka CSSD)
- leftsoc1 Czechoslovak Socialist Party
- comm1 Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (Komunisticka strana Ceskoslovenska, SCK)
- comm2 Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (Komunisticka strana Cech a Moravy, KSCM)
- agrarian1 Alliance of the Farmers and the Countryside (Spojenctvi Zemeldecu a Venkova, ZSV)
- conserv1 Civic Democratic Party - Christian Democratic Party (Obcanska Demokraticka Strana - Krestanskodemokraticka Strana, ODS-KDS)
- conserv2 SNK European Democrats (SNK Evropstí demokratě)
- relig1 Christian Democratic Union (Krestanska a Demokraticka Unie, KDU)
- relig2 Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People’s Party (Krestanska a Demokraticka Unie – Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidová KDU-CSL)
- liberal1 Civic Forum (Obcanske fórum, OF)
- liberal2 Civic Democratic Alliance (Obcanska demokraticka aliance, ODA)
- liberal3 Civil Movement (Obcanské hnutí, OH)
- liberal4 Party of Czechoslovak Entrepreneurs, Tradesmen and Farmers (Strana Podnikatelů a Obchodníků, SPO)
- liberal5 Democratic Union (Demokraticka Unie, DU)
- liberal6 Free Democrats - National Social Liberal Party (Svobodni Demokraté - Liberální Strana Národní Sociální, SD - LSNS)
- liberal7 Freedom Union (Unie Svobody, US)
- national1 Rally for the Republic - Republican Party of Czechoslovakia (Sdruzení Pro Republicku – Republikánska Strana Ceskoslovenska, SPR-RSC)
- national2 Club of Committed Non-Party Members (Klub Angažovaných Nestraničů, KAN)
- green1 Green Party (Strana Zelený, SZ)
- regio1 Movement for Self-Governing Democracy - Society for Moravia and Silesia (Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii-Spolecnost pro Moravu a Slezsko, HSD-SMS)
- allia1 Liberal Social Union (Liberální Sociální Unie, LSU)
- allia2 Christian Democratic Union/Czech People’s Party and Freedom Union-Democratic Union (Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidová KDU/CSL – Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU) [christian democrats and liberals]
- pension Pensioners for Secure Living (Duchodci za životní jistoty, DZJ)
- nonlab1 Association of Independents (Sdruzení nezavislych, SN)

Sources:
Bugajski (2002).
www.broadleft.org/communis.htm
www.idc-cdi.org/parties/miembros_idc/
Denmark

- social1 4) Social Democrats (Socialdemokratiet, SD)
- leftsoc1 16) Socialist People’s Party (Socialistisk Folkeparti)
- comm1 24) The Unity List (Enhedslisten, EL)
- conserv1 1) Conservatives
- relig1 19) Christian People’s Party (Kristendemokraterne, KD)
- liberal1 5) Radical Party (Social Liberal Party) (Det Radikale Venstre, RV)
- liberal2 6) Liberals (Venstre)
- liberal3 20) Centre Democrats (Centrum Demokraterne, CD)
- protest1 21) Progress Party (Fremskridtspartiet, FP)
- protest2 --- Danish People’s Party (Dansk Folkeparti, DF), splinter from the Progress Party, see EJPR vol. 36:377.

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Estonia

- social1 Secure Home (Kindel Kodu) [formed of Estonian Coalition Party; Land Union; Democratic Union for Justice and other leftist groupings]
- social2 Moderates (Mõõdukad) [merger of People’s Party (Estonian Social Democratic Party + Rural Centre Party) with Moderates; from 1999 takes the name People’s Party Moderates (Rahvaerakond Mõõdukad)]
- comm1 Justice [formed of Party for Legal Justice and Estonian Democratic Labour Party]
- agrarian1 Farmers’ Union (Põllumeeste Kogu, PK)
- agrarian2 Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK) and Rural Union (Eesti Maaliit, EM) - KMU [formed of Estonian Coalition Party (KE or KMU-K), Estonian Rural Union (EM or KMU-M), Estonian Country People’s Party (EME), Estonian Pensioners’ and Families’ League (EPLP) and Farmers’ Assembly (PK)]
- agrarian3 Estonian Rural People’s Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME)
- conserv1 Homeland (Isamaa) until 1999; in 1999 merged with Pro Patria and formed Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit)
- conserv2 Republican and Conservative People’s Party - Right-Wingers (Vavariiklaste ja Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond – Parempoolsed, VKR)
- conserv4 Estonian People’s Union (Rahsaliit)
- relig1 Estonian Christian People’s Party (Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei, EKRP)
- liberal1 Estonian Entrepreneurs’ Party (Eesti Ettevõtjate Erakond, EEE)
- liberal2 Estonian Reform Party (Eesti Reformierakond, ER)
- liberal3 Estonian Centre Party (Eesti Keskerakond, EK)
- liberal4 Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK)
- ultrar1 Estonian Citizens (Eesti Kodanik)
- national1 Popular Front of Estonia (Rahvarinne)
- national2 Estonian National Independence Party (Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatuse Partei, ERSP)
- national3 Estonian Future Party (Tulevikupartei, TP)
- national4 Homeland - Pro Patria Union + Estonian National Independence Party
- protest1 Independent Royalists (Sõltumatud Kuningriiklased, SK)
- green1 Estonian Greens (Eesti Roheliseid, ER)
- ethnic1 Our Home is Estonia (Meie Kodu on Estimaa, MKE) [formed of United People’s Party; Russian Party; Estonian Russian People’s Party]
- ethnic2 Estonian United People's Party (Eesti Uhendatud Rahtarääte / Obedinenaya Narodnaya Partiya Estonii)
- ethnic3 Russian Party in Estonia (Vene Erakond Eestis, VEE)
- allia1 Better Estonia + Estonian Citizens (Parem Eesti ja Eesti Kodanik, PE & EK)
- indepen independent candidates
- pension Estonian Pensioners' Union

Sources:
Bugajski (2002).
www.broadleft.org/natliber.htm
www.idc-cdi.org/parties/miembros_idc/
www.europeanforum.net
www.broadleft.org/socdem.htm
www.socialistinternational.org/maps/english/europe.htm

Finland
- social1 1) Social Democrats (Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue, SDP)
- comm1 13) Finnish People’s Democratic Union (SKDL)
- comm2 22) Democratic Alternative (DEVA)
- comm3 23) Left-Wing Alliance (Vasemmistoliitto, VAS)
- agrarian 4) Centre Party (Keskusta, KESK)
- conserv1 8) National Coalition (Kansallinen Kokoomus, KOK)
- relig1 16) Christian Democrats (Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit KD) (until 1999: Christian League (Suomen Kristillinen Liitto, SKL))
- liberal1 --- Progressive Finnish Party (NUORS)
- protest1 17) True Finns (PS) (until 1995: Finnish Rural Party (Suomen Maaseudun Puolue, SMP))
- green1 20) Green League (Vihreä Liitto, VIHR)
- ethnic1 2) Swedish People’s Party (Svenska Folkepartiet i Finland, SFP/RKP)

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

France
- social1 1) Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS)
- social2 --- Other Left
- leftsoc1 --- Extreme/Far Left (Extrême gauche)
- comm1 9) Communist Party (Parti Communiste Français, PCF)
- conserv1 12) Conservatives/Moderates
- conserv2 14) Gaullists, Rally for the Republic (Rassemblement pour la République, RPR) (in 2002: Union for a Presidential Majority (Union pour la Majorité Presidentielle, UMP))
- conserv3 30) Union for French Democracy (Union pour la Démocratie Française, UDF)
- ultrar1 29) National Front (Front National, FN)
- green1 28) Greens (Écologistes)
- green2 31) Generation Ecology
- green3 --- Other Ecologists (Autres Écologistes)

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).
Germany
- social1 2) Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, SPD)
- comm1 --- Party of Democratic Socialism (Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus, PDS)
- relig1 36) Christian Democratic Union (Christlich Demokratische Union, CDU)
- relig2 37) Christian Social Union (Christlich Soziale Union, CSU)
- liberal1 38) Free Democrats (Freie Demokratische Partei, FDP)
- ultrar1 57) Republicans (Die Republikaner)
- green1 51) Greens/Alliance 90 (Bündnis 90/Grüne)

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Greece
- social1 37) Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima, PASOK)
- social2 --- Democratic Social Movement
- comm1 4) Communist Party (Kommunistiko Komma Elladas, KKE)
- comm2 47) Coalition of Left and Progress
- conserv1 36) New Democracy (Nea Dhimokratia, ND)
- conserv2 50) Political Spring (POLAN)
- ultrar1 --- Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS)

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Hungary
- social1 Hungarian Socialist Party (Magyar Szocialista Párt, MSzP)
- social2 Hungarian Social Democratic Party (Magyar Szocialdemokrata Párt, MSDP)
- comm1 Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party/Workers' Party (Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt / Munkáspár, MSZMP/MP)
- agrarian1 Independent Smallholders Party (Független Kisgazdapárt, FKGP)
- agrarian2 Agrarian Alliance (Agrarszovetseg, ASZ)
- conserv1 Hungarian Democratic Forum (Magyar Demokrata Fórum, MDF)
- conserv2 Republican Party (Koztarsasag Part, KP)
- conserv3 Alliance for Hungary Centre Party (Oszzefogas Magyarorszagert Centrum, OMC)
- relig1 Christian Democratic People's Party (Keresztény Demokrata Néppárt, KDNP)
- liberal1 Alliance of Young Democrats - Hungarian Civic Party (Fiatal Demokraták Szövetsége - Magyar Polgári Párt, FIDESZ - MPP)
- liberal2 Alliance of Free Democrats (Szabad Demokraták Szövetsege, SzDSz)
- liberal3 FIDESZ-KNDP [formed of Alliance of Young Democrats - Hungarian Civic Party and Christian Democratic People's Party]
- ultrar1 Hungarian Truth and Life Party (Magyar Igazsag es Élet Partya, MIÉP)
- allia1 Alliance of Young Democrats and Hungarian Democratic Forum
- indepen independent candidates
- others2 joint candidates – candidates supported by at least two parties in some circumscriptions

Sources:
Bugajski (2002).
www.broadleft.org/socdem.htm
Iceland
- social1 7) Social Democrats (SDP) (Alþýðuflokkur)
- social2 --- People’s Movement (PM) (Thjóðvæki – hreyfing fólksins)
- leftsoc1 36) The (Social Democratic) Alliance, SDA, United Left (since 1999) (Samfylkingin)
- comm1 37) Left-Greens (Vinstri graenir) (until 1999: People’s Alliance (PA) (Alþýðubandalagi))
- agrarian 8) Progressive Party (PP) (Framsóknarflokkur)
- conserv1 13) Independence Party II (IP) (Sjálfstaedisflokkur)
- protest1 24) Citizens’Party II (Borgaraflokkur)
- protest2 38) Liberal Party (LP) (Frjálslyndi flokkurinn)
- green1 23) Women’s Alliance (WA) (Samtök um kvennalista)

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

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Ireland
- social1 8) Irish Labour Party
- leftsoc1 19) Workers’Party
- leftsoc2 --- Democratic Left (joined Labour Party in 2002)
- relig1 14) Fine Gael
- liberal1 10) Fianna Fail
- green1 24) Green Party
- ethnic1 6) Sinn Féin II, Sinn Féin III from 1982 onwards
- ethnic2 25) Progressive Democrats
- indepen --- Independent candidates

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Italy
- social1 3) Socialist Party (in 2001: New PSI (Nuovo PSI)) (Partito Socialista Italiana, PSI)
- social2 23) Social Democratic Party (Partito Socialista Democratica Italiano, PSDI)
- leftsoc1 --- Party of the Democratic Left (Democratici di Sinistra, DS) (reformist wing of the dispanded PCI (1991))
- comm1 11) Communist Party (Partito Communista Italiano, PCI)
- comm2 50) Communist Refoundation (RC) (left wing of the dispanded PCI (1991))
- conserv1 61) Forza Italia
- relig1 17) Christian Democratic Party (Democrazia Cristiana, DC), (since 1994: Italian Popular Party (Partito Popolare Italiano, PPI))
- relig2 --- Segni Pact (Patto Segni)
- relig3  --- Christian Democratic Centre (Centro Cristiano Democratico, CCD)/United Christian Democrats (Unione dei Democratici Cristiani, UDC) (conservative wing of the former DC (since 1994))
- relig4  --- European Democracy (DE)
- liberal1 19) Liberal Party (Partito Liberale Italiano, PLI)
- liberal2 4) Republican Party (Partito Repubblicano Italiano, PRI)
- liberal3 34) Radical Party (PR)
- liberal4  --- Dini List – Italian Renewal
- liberal5  --- Di Pietro List
- ultrar1 24) National Alliance (Alleanza Nationale, AN) (formerly Social Movement (MSI-DN))
- protest1  --- Pannella List Reformers
- green1 45) Greens (formerly Green Federation (Federazione delle Liste Verdi))
- ethnic1 42) Northern League (Lega Nord) (formerly Lombard League (Lega Lombarda))
- allia1 2001: Sunflower (Greens and Social Democrats (PSDI))
- allia2 2001: La Margherita (PPI, the Democrats, Italian Renewal, UDEUR)
- allia3 2006: The Olive Tree (L’Ulivo) (Democrats of the Left (DS), Margherita)
- allia4 2006: Rose in the Fist (Rosa nel Pugno, RnP) (changed its name in December 2007 into “Socialists and Radicals”)

1994: Introduction of a new electoral system. 474 of 630 MPs 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 the year 2005, a party-list proportional representation was re-introduced.

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Japan
- social1 35) Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party), SDP (Nihon Shakaito)
- social2 44) Democratic Socialist Party, DSP (Minshu Shakaito)
- social3  --- Democratic Party of Japan, DP
- comm1 31) Japanese Communist Party, JCP (Nihon Kyosanto)
- conserv1 43) Liberal Democratic Party, LDP (Jiyu Minshuto)
- conserv2 48) Japan Renewal Party, JRP (Shinsei To)
- conserv3 49) Japan New Party, JNP (Nihon Shinto)
- conserv5  --- (New) Sakigake Party (Splinter from LDP, 1993)
- relig1 45) Clean Government Party, CGP (Komeito)
- indepen  --- independent candidates

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

**Source:**
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

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### Latvia

- **social1** Democratic Centre Party (since 1995, Democratic Party "Master" (DPS Saimnieks))
- **social2** Harmony for Latvia - Revival for the Economy (Saskana Latvijai – Atdzimsana Tautsaimniecībāi)
- **social3** National Harmony Party (Tautas Saskanas Partija, TSP)
- **social4** Coalition “Labour and Justice” [formed of Latvian Democratic Labour Party; Latvian Social Democratic Workers Party; Party for the Defence of Latvia’s Defrauded People "Justice"]
- **social5** Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance (Latvijas Sociāldemokrātu Apvienība, LSDA)
- **social6** New Party (Jauna partija, JP)
- **social7** Latvian Social Democratic Workers’ Party (Latvijas Socialdemokrātiska Strandnieku Partija, LSDSP)
- **social8** Harmony Center (Saskaņas Centrs) [formed in 2005 from National Harmony Party, Socialist Party of Latvia and "New Centre"]
- **leftsoc1** Latvia’s Unity Party (Latvijas Vienības Partija, LVP)
- **comm1** Latvian Socialist Party (Latvijas Socialdemokrātiska Partija / Socialisticheskaya Partiya Latvii)
- **agrarian1** Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība, LZS)
- **conserv1** United list of Latvia’s Farmers’ Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party
- **relig1** Latvian Christian Democratic Union (Latvijas Kristīgo Demokrātu Savienība, LKDS)
- **relig2** Latvia’s First Party (Latvijas Pirmā Partija, LPP)
- **liberal1** Latvia’s Way (Latvijas Ķēģ, LC)
- **liberal2** New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL)
- **ultrar1** For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB
- **national1** Latvian National Independence Movement (Latvijas Nacionālas Neatkarības Kustība, LNNK)
- **national2** Latvian Popular Front (Latvijas Tautas Fronte, LTF)
- **national3** People’s (National) Movement for Latvia - Siegerist Party (Tautas Kustība Latvijai – Zīgerist Partija, TKL-ZP)
- **national4** Peoples’ Party (Tautas Partija, TP)
- **national5** Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK)
- **ethnict1** For Equal Rights in a United Latvia [since 1998: For Human Rights in a United Latvia (Par cilvēka tiesībām vienotā Latvijā, PCTVL)]
- **allia1** Latvian National Independence Movement + Latvian Green Party
- **allia2** Labour Party + Latvian Christian Democratic Union + Latvian Green Party
- **allia3** Green and Farmers Union (Zaīo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS) [formed of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaīa Partija) and Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savienība)]
- **allia4** Latvia’s First Party and Latvia’s Way

**Sources:**
Bugajski (2002).
www.socialistinternational.org/maps/english/europe.htm
Lithuania

- **social1** Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas [formed of Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party; Lithuanian Social Democratic Party; Union of Lithuanian Russians; Party of New Democracy]
- **social2** Labour Party
- **social3** Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas and Artratas Paulauskas ‘Working for Lithuania’ (Algirdo Brazausko ir Artro Paulausko koalicija ‘U darb Lietuva’)
- **leftsoc1** Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratų Partija, LDSP)
- **postco1** Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
- **agrarian1** Lithuanian Peasant's Party (Lietuvos Valstiečių Partija, LVP)
- **conserv1** Union of Moderate Conservatives
- **relig1** Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikščionių Demokratų Partija, LKDP)
- **relig2** Christian Democratic Union
- **relig3** Union of Modern Christian Democrats
- **relig4** Christian Conservative Social Union
- **liberal1** Lithuanian Centre Movement
- **liberal2** Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (Tevnes Sajunga – Lietuvos Konсерvatoriai, TS-LK)
- **liberal3** Lithuanian Centre Union (Lietuvos Centro Sajunga, LCS)
- **liberal4** Lithuanian Liberal Union (Lietuvos Liberalų Sajunga, LLS)
- **liberal5** New Union - Social Liberals (Naujoji Sajunga – Socialliberalai, NS-SL)
- **liberal6** Coalition of Rolandas Paksas “For Order and Justice” (Rolando Pakso koalicija ‘U tvark ir teisingum’)
- **national1** Lithuanian National Party 'Young Lithuania' (Lietuviu Nacionalinė Partija 'Jaunoji Lietuva', LNP-JL)
- **ethnic1** Electoral Action of the Lithuanian Poles (1992: Union of Lithuanian Poles) (Lietuvos Lenkų Rinkimų Akcija LLRA)
- **ethnic2** Alliance of the the Lithuanian National Minorities
- **femin1** Lithuanian Women's Party
- **allia1** Sajudis Coalition [formed Lithuanian Movement Sajudis and Charter of Lithuanian Citizens and Union of Lithuanian Political Prisoners and Lithuanian Green Party]
- **allia2** Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party and Union of Political Prisoners and Deportees and Lithuanian Democratic Party
- **allia3** Lithuanian Christian Democratic Union and Lithuanian National Youth Union "Young Lithuania"
- **allia4** Lithuanian National Union List [formed of Lithuanian National Union and Independent Party]
- **allia5** Lithuanian National Union and Lithuanian Democratic Party
- **allia6** Union for Farmers and New Democratic Party
- **indep** independent candidates

**Sources:**
Bugajski (2002).
www.broadleft.org/communis.htm
www.broadleft.org/socdem.htm
www.socialistinternational.org/maps/english/europe.htm
www.idc-cdi.org/parties/miembros_idc/
Luxembourg

- **social1** 2) Socialist Workers’ Party (*Letzebürger Sozialistisch Arbeiterpartei, LSAP/Parti Ouvrier Socialist Luxembourgois, POSL*)
- **comm1** 7) Communist Party (*Parti Communiste Luxembourgois, PCL/Kommunistesch Partei vu Letzeburg, KPL*)
- **relig1** 1) Christian Social Party (*Parti Chrétien Socialiste, PCS/Chrestlech Sozial Vollekspartei, CSV*)
- **liberal1** 16) Democratic Party (Liberal Party) (*Parti Démocratique, PD/Demokratesch Partei, DP*)
- **protest1** 24) Action Committee for Democracy and Pensions’ Right (Pensions Action) (*Aktiouns-komite 5/6Pensioun fir jiddfereen*)
- **ultrar1** 27) Luxembourg for the Luxembourgers (*Letzebuerger fir de Letzebuerger National Bewegong*)
- **green1** 23) Green Alternative (*Di Greng Alternativ, GAP*)
- **green2** 26) Green Left (*Greng Lescht Ekologesch Initiativ, GLEI*)
- **green3** 28) Green Party (GLEI-GAP) (a merger of 23 and 26 in 1994)
- **allia1** 1999: Electoral Alliance of the Communist Party (7), The New Left, and the Revolutionary Socialist Party

*Source:* Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Malta

- **social1** Malta Labour Party, MLP (*Partit Laburista*)
- **relig1** Nationalist Party, PN (*Partit Nazzjonalista*)


The Netherlands

- **social1** 23) Labour Party (*Partij van der Arbeid, PvdA*)
- **leftsoc1** 38) Socialist Party (*Socialistische Partij, SP*)
- **relig1** 1) Anti Revolutionary Party (*Anti-Revolutionaire Partij, ARP*) (in 1998: Reformed Political Federation (RPF), a splinter from the ARP)
- **relig2** 34) Christian Democratic Appeal (*Christen Demokratisch Appeal, CDA*) (merger of ARP, KVP, and CHU in 1977)
- **relig3** --- Christian Union (*Christen Unie*) (merger of RPF and Reformed Political Union in 2002)
- **liberal1** 24) People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy (Liberal Party) (*Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie, VVD*)
- **liberal2** 29) Democrats’ 66 (*Democraten ’66, D66*)
- **ultrar1** --- Centre Democrats (CD)
- **protest1** 42) United Old Persons’ League, General Association of Elderly People (*Algemeen Onderen Verbond, AOV*)
- **protest2** --- List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)
- **protest3** --- Freedom Party/Group Wilders (*Partij voor de Vrijheid, PVV*)
- **green1** 38) Green Left (*Groen Links, GL*) (merger of 10, 27, 32 and Evangelical People’s Party in 1989)
Source: Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

New Zealand
- social1  3) Labour Party
- social2  18) New Labour Party
- social3  20) Alliance (Merger of 11, 17, 18, and two minor parties in 1993)
- conserv1  9) National Party
- conserv2  --- United Future New Zealand
- relig1  16) Christian Heritage
- liberal1  --- Association of Consumers and Taxpayers (ACT)
- protest1  21) New Zealand First
- green1  17) Green Party (Aotearoa) (was part of Alliance, 20, from 1991 until 1998)
- ethnic1  --- Maori Party
- allia1  1996: Electoral Alliance of Christian Heritage (16) and Christian Democrats

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’.

Source: Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Norway
- social1  4) Labour Party *(Det Norske Arbeiderparti, DNA)*
- leftsoc1  14) Socialist Left *(Sosialistisk Venstreparti, SV)* (formerly Socialist People’s Party)
- agrarian  7) Centre Party *(Senterpartiet, SP)* (formerly Farmers’ Party)
- conserv1  2) Conservatives *(Hoyre)*
- relig1  10) Christian People’s Party *(Kristelig Folkeparti, KRF)*
- liberal1  1) Liberals *(Venstre)*
- protest1  15) Progress Party *(Fremskrittspartiet, FRP)* (formerly Anders Lange’s Party)

Source: Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Poland
- social1  Solidarity *(Solidarnosc)*
- social2  Labour Solidarity *(Solidarnosc Pracy)*
- social3  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]
- social4  Labour Union *(Union Pracy, UP)*
- social5  Alliance of the Democratic Left + Labour Union
- agrarian1  Polish Peasant Party *(Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL)*
- agrarian2  Peasant Alliance PL [formed of Solidarity Polish Peasant Party and Rural Solidarity Peasant Union]
- agrarian3  Self-Defence of Polish Republic *(Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej)*
- conserv1 Union of the Right of the Republic (Unia Prawicy Rzeczpospolitej, UPR) [formed around Union of Political Realism by several conservative groups]
- relig1 Christian Democracy
- relig2 Union of Political Realism (Unia Polityki Realnej, UPR)
- relig3 Catholic Election Action (Wyborcza Akcja Katolicka, WAK) [formed of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and other small groupings]
- relig4 Fatherland Catholic Electoral Committee [formed of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and Christian Peasant Party]
- relig5 Solidarity Election Action (Akcja Wyborcza Solidarność, AWS)
- relig6 League of Polish Families (Liga Polskich Rodzin, LPR)
- liberal1 Democratic Union (Unia Demokratyczna, UD)
- liberal2 Liberal Democratic Congress (Kongres LiberalnoDemokratyczny, KLD)
- liberal3 Non Party Reform Bloc (Bezpartyjny Blok Wspierania Reform, BBWR)
- liberal4 Freedom Union (Unia Wolności, UW) [merger of Democratic Union and Liberal Democratic Congress]
- liberal5 Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska) liberal conservative
- ultrar1 Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość)
- national1 Confederation for Independent Poland (Konfederacja Polski Niepodległej, KPN)
- national2 Coalition for the Republic [formed of Movement for the Republic, Polish Action and Freedom Party]
- national3 Movement for Rebuilding Poland (Ruch Odbudowy Polski, ROP)
- protest1 Party X
- allia1 Civic Centre Alliance (Porozumienie Obywatelskie Centrum, POC)
- nonlbl1 Polish Friends of Beer Party (Polska Partia Przyjaciół Piwa, PPPP)
- others2 Representatives of minority groups

Sources:
Bugajski (2002);
East European Perspectives, 19. April 2000, Volume 2, 8.
http://ww2.lpr.pl/
www.broadleft.org/socdem.htm
www.socialistinternational.org/maps/english/europe.htm

Portugal
- social1 4) Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Português, PSP)
- leftsoc1 --- Block of the Left (Bloco de Esquerda, B.E.) (Merger of Popular Democratic Union (7), Socialist Revolutionary Party and Politica XXI in 1999)
- relig1 1) Centre Social Democrats, Popular Party (Partido do Centro Democrático Social – Partido Popular, CDS-PP)
- liberal1 3) Social Democratic Party (Partido Social Democrático, PSD) (formerly Popular Democrats, PPD)
- liberal2 17) Democratic Renewal Party (Partido Renovador Democrático, PRD)

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).
Romania

- social1 National Salvation Front = Democratic National Salvation Front = Party of Social Democracy from Romania (Partidul Democratiei Sociale din România PDSR) = Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat PSD)
- social2 National Salvation Front - Democratic Party = Democratic Party (Partidul Democrat PD)
- social3 Social Democratic Union (Uniunea Social Democrată) [formed of Democratic Party and Social Democratic Party of Romania]
- social4 Alliance for Romania (Alianţa pentru România)
- social5 Alliance of Romanian Social Democratic Party and Humanistic Party of Romania
- leftsoc1 Socialist Party (Partidul Socialist)
- postco1 Socialist Party of Labour (Partidul Socialist al Muncii)
- agrarian1 Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (Partidul Democrat Agrar din România)
- relig1 National Peasants' Party - Christian Democratic (Partidul Naţional Țăranesc – Creştin Democrat)
- liberal1 National Liberal Party (Partidul Naţional Liberal)
- liberal2 Alliance Truth and Justice
- ultrar1 Greater Romania Party (Partidul România Mare)
- national1 Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unităţii Naționale Române)
- green1 Ecological Movement from Romania (Mişcarea Ecologistă din România)
- ethnic1 Democratic Union of Hungarians from Romania (Uniunea Democrată a Maghiarilor din România)
- allia1 Alliance for the Unity of Romanians (Alianţa pentru Unitatea Românilor) [formed of Party of National Unity of Romanians and Republican Party]
- allia2 Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenţia Democrată din România)
- allia3 Democratic Convention from Romania 2000 (Convenţia Democrată din România 2000)
- indepen independent candidates
- nonlbl1 Party New Generation (Partidul Noua Generaţie)

Sources:
Bugajski (2002).
www.broadleft.org/socdem.htm
www.socialistinternational.org/maps/english/europe.htm
www.idc-cdi.org/parties/miembros_idc/

Slovakia

- social1 Social Democratic Party of Slovakia (Socialno Democratická Strana Slovenska, SDSS)
- social2 Common Choice (Slovenská Volba, SV) [formed of Party of the Democratic Left; Social Democratic Party of Slovakia; Party of Greens in Slovakia; Agricultural Movement of the Slovak Republic]
- social3 Direction (Smer, S)
- leftsoc1 Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej Lavice, SDL') since 1996
- comm1 Communist Party of Slovakia (Komunistická Strana Slovenska, KSS)
- comm2 Association of Slovak Workers (Združenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS)
- postco1 Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej Lavice, SDL') until 1996
- agrarian1 Alliance of Farmers and the Countryside
- relig1 Christian Democratic Movement (Krestanskodemokraticke Hnutie, KDH)
- relig2 Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (SKDU) [in 2006 merged with Democratic Party]
- relig3 Christian Social Union (Kresťanská Socialná Unia, KSU)
- relig4 Free Forum (Slobodné fórum) [split in 2004 from SKDU]
- liberal1 Public Against Violence (since 1992 - Civil Democratic Union) (Verejnost’ proti násiliu, VPN; 1992: Obyčianská demokratické únia, ODÚ)
- liberal2 Democratic Party (Demokratická Strana, DS)
- liberal3 Democratic Party - Civil Democratic Party
- liberal4 Democratic Union of Slovakia (Demokratická Únia Slovenska, DUS)
- liberal5 The Slovak Democratic Coalition (Slovenská Demokratická Koalícia, SDK)
- liberal6 Party of Civic Understanding (Strana Občianskeho Porozumenia, SOP)
- liberal7 Alliance of New Citizens (Aliancia nového obcana, ANO)
- national1 Slovak National Party (Slovenská národná strana, SNS)
- national2 Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko, HZDS)
- national3 The Real Slovak National Party (Pravá Slovenská národná strana, PSNS)
- national4 Movement for Democracy (Hnutie za demokraciu, HZD)
- green1 Party of Greens (Strana zelených, SZ)
- green2 Party of Greens in Slovakia (Strana zelených na Slovensku, SZS)
- ethnic1 Coexistence and Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement
- ethnic2 Party of the Hungarian Coalition (Magyar Koalíció Pártja) (1994: Hungarian Coalition)
- ethnic3 Hungarian Civic Party (Magyar Polgári Párt - Maďarská obcanská strana, MPS)
- allia1 Movement for a Democratic Slovakia and Peasants Party of Slovakia

Sources:
Bugajski (2002).
www.idc-cdi.org/parties/miembros_idc/
www.socialistinternational.org/maps/english/europe.htm
www.broadleft.org/socdem.htm
www.broadleft.org/communis.htm

Slovenia
- social1 Alliance of Socialists
- social2 United List of Social Democrats (Združena Lista Socialnih Demokratov, ZLSD)
- social3 Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS)
- social4 Socialist Party of Slovenia (Socialistična Stranka Slovenije, SSS)
- social5 Slovenia is Ours (Slovenija je naša, SJN)
- postco1 Party of Democratic Renewal
- agrarian1 Slovenian People’s Party (Slovenska Ljudska Stranka, SLS)
- relig1 Slovenian Christian Democratic Party (Slovenski Krščanski Demokrati, SKD)
- relig2 New Slovenia and People’s Christian Party
- liberal1 Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije, LDS)
- liberal2 Democratic Party of Slovenia (Demokratična Stranka Slovenije, DSS)
- liberal3 Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka/Slovenski Liberalci, LS)
- national1 Slovenian National Party (Slovenska Nacionalna Stranka, SNS)
- national2 National Democrats and Slovenian Party
- green1 Greens of Slovenia (Zeleni Slovenije, ZS)
- ethnic1 representative of Hungarian minority
- ethnic2 representative of Italian minority
- allia1 DEMOS Coalition [formed of Slovenian People’s Party, Slovenian Christian Democrats, Slovenian Democratic Union, Social Democratic Party of Slovenia, Greens of Slovenia, Liberal Party]
- allia2 Slovenian People’s Party and Slovenian Christian Democrats (SLS/SKD)
Codebook: Comparative Political Data Set III, 1990-2006

- indepen independent candidates
- pension Democratic Party of Pensioners (DeSUS)
- nonlbl1 Party of the Youth of Slovenia (Stranka mladih Slovenije, SMS)
- nonlbl2 Active Slovenia (Aktivna Slovenija, AS)

Source: Bugajski (2002).

Spain
- social1 1) Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)
- comm1 2) Communist Party, United Left (Partido Comunista de España, Izquierda Unida, PCE/PSUC/IU)
- conserv1 50) Democratic and Social Centre (Centro Democrático y Social, CDS)
- conserv2 29) Popular Alliance, Popular Party (Alianza Popular/Partido Popular, AP/PP)
- ethnic1 44) Convergence and Unity (Convergencia y Unió, CiU)
- ethnic2 -- Catalanian Left Republicans (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya, ERC)

Source: Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Sweden
- social1 5) Social Democrats (Socialdemokraterna, S)
- comm1 10) Left Party (Vänsterpartiet, V) (formerly Communist Part (Sveriges Kommunistiska Parti))
- agrarian 7) Center Party (Centerpartiet, C) (formerly Agrarian Party (Bondeforbundet))
- conserv1 6) Moderate Unity Party (Moderata Samlingspartiet, M) (formerly Conservatives (Hogerpartiet))
- relig1 20) Christian Democratic Union (Kristen Demokratisk Samling, KDS)
- liberal1 18) People’s Party (The Liberals) (Folkpartiet, FP)
- protest1 24) New Democracy (Ny Demokrat, NYD)
- protest2 --- Sweden Democrats (Sverigedemokraterna, SD)
- green1 23) Ecology/Green Party (Mijöpartiet de Gröna, MP)

Source: Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

Switzerland
- social1 5) Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz Parti Socialiste Suisse, SPS/ PSS)
- agrarian 6) Swiss People’s Party (Schweizerische Volkspartei/ Union Démocratique du Centre, SVP/UDC)
- relig1 1) Christian Democrats (Christlich Demokratische Volkspartei/Parti Démocrate-Chrétien Suisse, CVP/PDC)
- relig2 8) Protestant People’s Party (Evangelische Volkspartei/ Parti Popularie Evangélique, EVP/PPE)
- liberal1 4) Radical Democrats (Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei/Parti Radical-Démocratique, FDP/PRD)
- liberal2 12) Independents’ Party (Landesring der Unabhängigen/Alliance des Indépendants, LdU/Adl)
- liberal3 3) Liberal Party (Liberale Partei Schweiz/ Parti Libéral Suisse, LPS/PLS)
- protest1 14) National Action, Swiss Democrats (Schweizer Demokraten, SD/DS)
- protest2 22) Swiss Motorists (Schweizer Auto Partei/Parti Automobiliste Suisse, AP), Freedom Party (Freiheitspartei FPS/PSL)
- green1 19) Greens (Grüne Partei Schweiz/Parti Écologiste Suisse, GPS)
- green2 20) Green Alliance (GBS), Alternative Greens (DACH)

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

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

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).

USA (House of Representatives)
- conserv1 8) Republican Party
- liberal1 1) Democratic Party

Source:
Lane/McKay/Newton (1997).
7. Literature


EJPR, European Journal of Political Research: Political Data Yearbook, various issues.


Keessing' Record of World Events, various issues.


