

Codebook

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COMPARATIVE POLITICAL DATA SET – GOVERNMENT COMPOSITION 1960-2012

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The Supplement to the Comparative Political Data Set provides detailed information on party composition, reshuffles, duration, reason for termination and on the type of government for 36 OECD and/or EU-member countries.

The data begins in 1959 for the countries included in the CPDS I, respectively, in 1990 for Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta, Romania and Slovakia, in 1992 for Estonia and Lithuania, in 1993 for Latvia and Slovenia and in 2000 for Croatia.

In order to obtain information on both the change of ideological composition and the following gap between the new and old cabinet, the supplement contains alternative data for the year 1959.

The Comparative Political Data Set I and Comparative Political Data Set III government variables are based upon the data presented in this supplement.

In any work using the data from this data set, please cite both the data set and, where appropriate, the original source. Please quote as:

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VARIABLE LIST

1. General variables

Year	<p>Year of observation.</p> <p><u>Period covered:</u> Documentation starts 1959, respectively with the first democratic elections in post communist countries.</p> <p>1959-2012: <i>Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States.</i></p> <p>1976-2012: <i>Portugal.</i></p> <p>1977-2012: <i>Spain.</i></p> <p>1990-2012: <i>Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta, Romania and Slovakia.</i></p> <p>1992-2012: <i>Estonia and Lithuania.</i></p> <p>1993-2012: <i>Latvia and Slovenia.</i></p> <p>2000-2012: <i>Croatia.</i></p> <p>Note:</p> <p>1. Greece: Form 21st of April 1967 to 26th of July 1974 data are missing due to the undemocratic military junta.</p>
Investiture Date	<p>Date of investiture of government.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues); Keesing's Archive; Parline database (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp); Woldendorp et al. (1998, 2011).</p>
Days in year	<p>Indicator measuring the number of days per year a government was in office.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Own calculation based on the dates of investiture.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>1. Leap years are taken into account.</p>
Parliament. Election	<p>Date of election of national parliament (lower house). If there were two elections in a year, the date of the second one is given.</p>

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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); Mackie & Rose (1991); Keesing's Archive; Parline database (<http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp>).

Note:

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

2. Governments - Composition

Termination

Reason for termination of previous government due to (1) elections, (2) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (3) resignation of the Prime Minister due to health, (4) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (5) lack of parliamentary support, (6) intervention by the head of state, or (7) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties).

Source: Woldendorp et al. (2000: 16f); and own adjustments based on European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues).

Note:

1. Reshuffles do not count as a reason for termination and are indicated with a 0.
2. *USA:* The reason for termination of the previous government on 22nd of November 1963 is the assassination of President Kennedy.
3. *Greece:* The reason for termination of the previous government on 26th of July 1974 is the military coup of 21st of April 1967.

Number of Cabinet Posts

Number of cabinet posts in government split into the categories right, center and left. Only full cabinet members count.

Source: Woldendorp et al. (2000: 16f) and from 1995 onwards own adjustments based on European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues).

Notes:

1. In depth information on the categories and the allocation of parties to these categories is provided in appendix 1.
2. *France:* Junior ministers (secrétaires d'Etat) are not considered as full cabinet ministers. However, ministers attached to the Prime Minister (ministres auprès du premier ministre) are taken into account.

% of Posts in Government

Number of cabinet posts allocated to right, center and left parties as a percentage of the total number of ministries in government.

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Source: Own calculations based on Woldendorp et al. (2000: 16f) and from 1995 onwards European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues).

Note:

1. Due to independents, the total sum does not always add up to 100 percent.

Government 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, (7) technocratic government.

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

- (1) single party majority government
= one party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority [$>50.0\%$]
- (2) minimal winning coalition
= all participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [$>50.0\%$]
- (3) surplus coalition
= this comprises those coalition governments, which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [$>50.0\%$]
- (4) single party minority government
= the party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [$\leq 50.0\%$]
- (5) multi party minority government
= the parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [$\leq 50.0\%$]
- (6) caretaker government
= governments which should simply maintain the status quo
- (7) technocratic government
= led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo

Notes:

1. Caretaker governments are governments which should simply maintain the status quo (Golder 2010: 4). Mostly the ministers of such governments, including the prime minister, belong to a specific party. However, in a few cases the governments consist of nonpartisan technocratic ministers. We still code these governments as caretaker governments as long as their mandate does not exceed the remit "to mind the shop".
2. Based on McDonnell and Valbruzzi (2014: 11), we define a technocratic government as a government which is led by

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technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo. In a few cases, only the minority of ministers are technocrats. However, as long as the first and third criterion (technocratic prime minister and mandate to change the status quo) are fulfilled, we still code these governments as technocratic.

Following McDonnell and Valbruzzi (2014: 4) we classify a prime minister as a being a technocrat if „at the time of his/her appointment to government, he/she: (1) has never held public office under the banner of a political party; (2) is not a formal member of any party; (3) is said to possess recognized non-party political expertise which is directly relevant to the role occupied in government” (McDonnell and Valbruzzi 2014: 4/5).

3. If a single party's seat share is exactly 50% we code the government as a single party minority government. If the two governmental parties possess a combined 50% of the seat share we code the government as a multi party minority government. If the government consists of three parties whereat the two biggest ones hold 50% of the seat share we code the government as a minimal winning coalition one.
4. Sister parties count as one party for the classification of the type of government. For example Germany 1960: The Adenauer VI government consisted of CDU and CSU ministers. The CDU had a seat share of 43,7 and the CSU of 10,7. If we counted the parties as two separate ones we would have a minimal winning coalition. However, due to the sister party rule we classified the government as a single party majoritarian one.
5. We classify the US government continuously as a single party majority government due to the country's presidential system.

3. Governing Parties

% of Seats in Parliament	<p>Seat shares (previous legislative election, lower house) of parties in government divided into the categories right, center or left.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> Bugajski (2002); Election World (www.electionworld.org); Essex Database (www.essex.ac.uk/elections); European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues); Mackie & Rose (1991); Keesing's Archive; Parline database (http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp).</p>
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Note:

1. In depth information on the categories and the allocation of parties to these categories is provided in appendix 1.

Governing Parties	<p>Short description of parties in government based on name, family, ideology and seat share.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> see variable % of Seats in Parliament.</p>
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Note:

1. In depth information on name, family and ideology is provided in appendix 1.

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4. Governments – Aggregated Variables

gov_right1 Government composition: cabinet posts of right-wing parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94 and Italy 2012 (full technocratic governments).
Source: Own calculations primarily based on Schmidt and Beyer (1992); from 1991 on from the political data published in the European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues). For details see Appendix 1.

gov_cent1 Government composition: cabinet posts of center parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: See variable gov_right1.
Source: See variable gov_right1.

gov_left1 Government composition: cabinet posts of social democratic and other left parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: See variable gov_right1.
Source: See variable gov_right1.

Notes:

1. Due to independents, the calculations of 'gov_right', 'gov_cent' and 'gov_left' do not always add up to 100 percent.
2. *Belgium 2010/11, Finland 1963/64, Greece 1961/63/64/66/67/74/89/90, 2012, Italy 1995/96, 2011 and Portugal 1978/79/80* do not add up to 100 percent mainly because of the nonpartisan caretaker respectively technocratic governments which were in office from 13.06.2010 until 06.12.2011 in Belgium, from 18.12.1963 until 12.09.1964 in Finland, various governments between 21.09.1961 and 11.04.1990 and from 16.05.2012 until 20.06.2013 in Greece, from 17.01.1995 until 17.05.1996, from 18.11.2011 onwards in Italy and from 29.08.1978 until 02.01.1980 in Portugal.
3. Some calculations do not start on the 1st January in a given year due to previous undemocratic governments. Starting date of calculations: *Greece 26.07.1974, Portugal 23.07.1976 and Spain 05.07.1977.*

gov_right2 Government composition: relative power position of right-wing parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94 and Italy 2012 (full technocratic governments).
Source: Own calculations primarily based on Schmidt and Beyer (1992); from 1991 on from the political data published in the European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues). For details see Appendix 1.

gov_cent2 Government composition: relative power position of center parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: See variable gov_right2.
Source: See variable gov_right2.

gov_left2 Government composition: relative power position of social democratic and other left parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in

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

Missing: See variable gov_right2.

Source: See variable gov_right2.

Notes:

1. Some calculations do not start on the 1st January in a given year due to previous undemocratic governments. Starting date of calculations: *Greece 26.07.1974, Portugal 23.07.1976 and Spain 05.07.1977.*
2. Changes in the composition of the parliament are not entered until there has been a change in government.
3. For some calculations the total weight does not amount to 100 percent due to non-partisan governments being in office.

gov_right3 Government support: parliamentary seat share of right-wing parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94 and Italy 2012 (full technocratic governments).
Source: Own calculations primarily based on Schmidt and Beyer (1992); from 1991 on from the political data published in the European Journal of Political Research (Political Data Yearbook, various issues). For details see Appendix 1.

gov_cent3 Government support: parliamentary seat share of center parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: See variable gov_right3.
Source: See variable gov_right3.

gov_left3 Government support: parliamentary seat share of social democratic and other left parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Missing: See variable gov_right3.
Source: See variable gov_right3.

Note:

1. Some calculations do not start on the 1st January in a given year due to previous undemocratic governments. Starting date of calculations: *Greece 26.07.1974, Portugal 23.07.1976 and Spain 05.07.1977.*

gov_sup Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.
Missing: See variable gov_right3.
Source: See variable gov_right3.

Appendix

Appendix 1 Notes concerning the categories right, center and left

The classification of parties was done according to Schmidt (1996). If there was no classification by Schmidt, we classified parties using the following assignments (see Appendix 2):

- **'Left'** denotes social democratic parties and political parties to the left of social democrats
- **'Right'** denotes liberal and conservative parties
- **'Center'** denotes center parties, in particular Christian Democratic or Catholic parties. According to Schmidt (1996: 160), center parties favor a “moderate social amelioration in a location to the left of conservative or conservative-neoliberal parties.”

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

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 (*Sociaal Progressief Alternatief, SP.a*, until 2011:
Flemish Socialist Party, in 2003 and 2007: electoral coalition with Spirit)
Francophone Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste, PS*)
Greens francophone (*AGALEV*)
Greens flemish (*ECOLO*)
- center Christian Democrat & Flemish (*Christen-democratisch & Vlaams, CD & V*) (until
2001: Christian People's Party (*CVP*))
Democrat Humanist Centre (*Centre Démocrate Humaniste, CDH*) (until 2002:
Christian Social Party (*PSC*))
Francophone Democratic Front (*FDF*)
New Flemish Alliance (*Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie, N-VA*) (former: Flemish/People's
Union (*VU*))
- right Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats (*Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten, Open
VLD*)

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

Canada

- left -----
- center Liberal Party (*LIB*)
- right Progressive Conservative Party (*PC*)

Croatia

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

Cyprus

- left Social Democrats Movement (*Kinima Socialdemokraten, KISOS*), formerly: EDEK (United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party).
Progressive Party of the Working People, The Communist Party, (*Anorthotiko Komma tou Ergazomenou Laou, AKEL*)
- center -----
- right The Democratic Rally (*Demokratikos Synagermos, DISY*)
The Democratic Party (*Demokratiko Komma, DIKO*) Free/United Democrats (*Enomenoi Democrates, EDI*) Liberal Party

Czech Republic

- left Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (*Ceská strana sociálně demokratická CSSD*)

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- Green Party (*SZ*)
- center Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party (*Kresťanská a Demokratická Unie – Československá Strana Lidová, KDU-CSL*)
 - right Civic Democratic Party (*Obcanska Demokraticka Strana, ODS*)
Union of Freedom/Democratic Union (*Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU*)
Democratic Union (*Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidova. KDU/CSL – Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU*) [christian democrats and liberals]
Civic Democratic Alliance (*Obcanská demokratická aliance, ODA*)
TOP 09 (*TOP 09*)
Public Affairs (*Věci veřejné, VV*)
LIDEM-Liberal Democrats (*LIDEM – liberální demokraté*)
- Denmark**
- left Social Democrats (*Socialdemokratiet, SD*)
Socialist People's Party (*Socialistisk Folkeparti, SPP*)
 - center Centre Democrats (*Centrum Demokraterne, CD*)
Christian People's Party (*Kristendemokraterne, KRF*)
 - right Liberals (*Venstre, LIB*)
Conservative People's Party (*Det Konservative Folkeparti, KF*)
Radical Party (Social Liberal Party) (*Det Radikale Venstre, RV*)
Justice Party (*Retsforbund, DRF*)
- Estonia**
- left Moderates (*Möödukad*) [merger of People's Party (Estonian Social Democratic Party + Rural Centre Party) with Moderates; from 1999 on known as People's Party Moderates (*Rahvaerakond Möödukad*)]
KMU - Estonian Coalition Party (*Eesti Koonderakond, EK*) and Rural Union (*Eesti Maaliit, EM*) [formed from Estonian Coalition Party (KE or KMU-K), Estonian Rural Union (EM or KMU-M), Estonian Country People's Party (EME), Estonian Pensioners' and Families' League (EPPL) and Farmers' Assembly (PK)]
 - 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*)
Union for the Republic Res Publica (*Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica, RP*)
Estonian People's Union (*Rahsaliit*)
Estonian Reform Party (*Eesti Reformierakond, RE*)
Estonian National Independence Party (*Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatuse Partei, ERSP*)
Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (*Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit, IRL*) [merger of Res Publica and Pro Patria Union]
- Finland**
- left Social Democrats (*Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue, SDP*)
Finnish People's Democratic Union (*Suomen Kansan Demokraattinen Liitto, SKDL*)
Social Democratic League (*Työväen ja Pienviljelijäin Sosialidemokraattinen Liitto, TPSL*)
Left-Wing Alliance (*Vasemmistoliitto, VAS*)
Green League (*Vihreä Liitto, VIHR*)
 - center Centre Party (*Keskusta, KESK*)
Christian Democrats (*Kristillisdemokraatit, KD*) (former Christian League, SKL)

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- Liberal People's Party (*Liberaalinen Kansanpuolue, LKP*)
Finnish Rural Party (*Suomen Maaseudun Puolue, SMP*)
- right National Coalition (*Kansallinen Kokoomus, KOK*)
Swedish People's Party (*Svenska Folkepartiet I Finland, SFP/RKP*)
- France**
- left Socialist Party (*Parti Socialiste, PS*)
Communist Party (*Parti Communiste Français, PCF*)
Greens (*Les Verts, since 2010: Europe-Ecologie-Les Verts, V*)
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*)
New Centre – Nouveau centre
- 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, SPD*)
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*)
Democratic Left (*Dimokratiki Aristera, DIMAR*)
- 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*)
Social Democratic Alliance, SDA (*Samfylkingin*)
Left-Greens, LG (*Vinstri græn*)

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- center Progressive Party, PP (*Framsóknarflokkur*)
- right Independence Party, IP (*Sjálfstaedisflokkur*)
Citizens' Party, CP (*Borgaraflokkur*)

Ireland

- left Labour Party (*LAB*)
Democratic Left (*DL*)
Green Party (*GP*)
- center Republican Party (*Clann na Poblachta, CNP*)
Fine Gael (*FG*)
- right Party of the Land (*Clann na Talmhan, CNT*)
Progressive Democrats (*PD*)
Fianna Fail (*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*), known as "Socialists and Radicals" since December 2007.
- 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*), known as Union of Democrats for Europe (*Unione dei Democratici per l'Europa, UDEUR, since 1999*)
Christian Democratic Centre, United Christian Democrats (*Centro Cristiano Democratico, CCD, Cristiani Democratici Uniti, CDU*)
Christian Democracy for the Autonomies (*Democrazia Cristiana per le Autonomie, DCpA*)
- right Liberal Party (*Partito Liberale Italiano, PLI*)
Forza Italia, FI
Lombard League, Northern League (*Lega Lombarda, Lega Norte, LN*)
National Alliance (*Alleanza Nazionale, AN*)
People of Freedom (*Il Popolo della Libertà, PdL*)

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*)

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- (New) Sakigake Party
Democratic Party of Japan (*DPJ*)
- 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*)
People's New Party (*PNP*)

Note:

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

Latvia

- left
Democratic Centre Party [since 1995, Democratic Party "Master" (*DPS Saimnieks*)]
Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance (*Latvijas Sociāldemokrātu Apvienība, LSDA*)
New Party (*Jauna partija, JP*)
Latvia's Unity Party (*Latvijas Vienības Partija, LVP*)
Latvian Farmers' Union (*Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība, LZS*)
- center
United list of Latvia's Farmers' Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party (*Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība / Kristīgo Demokrātu Savienība, LZS/KDS*)
Latvia's First Party (*Latvijas Pirma Partija, LPP*)
Latvia's First Party and Latvia's Way (*Latvijas Pirmā partija/Latvijas Ceļš, LPP/LC*)
Green and Farmers Union (*Zaīo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS*) [formed of Latvian Green Party (*Latvijas Zaiā Partija*) and Latvian Farmers' Union (*Latvijas Zemnieku savienība*)]
- 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*)
Civic Union (*Pilsoniskā savienība, PS*)
Unity (*Vienotība, V*)
Zatlers Reform Party (*Zatlera reform partija, ZRP*)
National Union (*Nacionālā apvienība, NA*)

Lithuania

- left
Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (*Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP*)
Lithuanian Peasants People Union (*Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sąjunga, LPPU*) [former Union of Farmers and New Democratic Party (*Valstiečių ir naujosios Demokratijos partijų sąjunga, VNDPS*)]
Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (*Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija, LSDP*)
Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas [comprised of Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party; Lithuanian Social Democratic Party; Union of Lithuanian Russians; Party of New Democracy]

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- 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 – Socialliberalai, NS-SL*)
Electoral Action of the Lithuanian Poles (*Lietuvos Lenkų Rinkimų Akcija, LLRA*)
- right Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (*Tevynės Sąjunga – Lietuvos Konservatoriai, TS-LK*) [in 2008: electoral alliance with the Lithuanian Christian Democrats]
Lithuanian Centre Union (*Lietuvos Centro Sąjunga, LCS*)
Lithuanian Liberal Union (*Lietuvos Liberalų Sąjunga, LLS*)
Liberal and Centre Union (merger of LCS and LLS)
Liberal Movement of Lithuanian Republic (*Lietuvos Respublikos Liberalų sąjūdis, LMLR*)
Nation's Resurrection Party (*Tautos prisikėlimo partija, NRP*)
Party Order and Justice (*Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas, PTT*)

Luxembourg

- left Socialist Workers' Party (*Parti Ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois/Letzemburger Sozialistisch Arbeiterpartei, POSL/LSAP*)
- center Christian Social Party (*Parti Crétien Social/Chrestlech Sozial Vollekspartei, PCS/CSV*)
- right Democratic Party (*Parti Démocratique/Demokratesch Partei, PD/DP*)

Malta

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

The Netherlands

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

New Zealand

- left Labour Party (*LAB*)
Alliance (*A*)
Progressive Coalition (*PC*)
- center -----
- right National Party (*NP*)
New Zealand First (*NZF*)

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United Party (*U*)

Norway

- left Labour Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti DNA, AP*)
Socialist Left Party (*Sosialistisk Venstreparti, SV*)
- center Centre Party (*Senterpartiet, SP*), former Farmers' Party
Christian 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*)
Polish Peasant Party (*Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL*)
Self Defence of Polish Republic (*Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, SRP*)
Polish Social Democracy (*Socjaldemokracja Polska, SdPL*)
- center Peasant Christian Alliance (*SLCh*)
Peasant Alliance *PL* [comprised of Solidarity Polish Peasant Party and Rural Solidarity Peasant Union]
Party of Christian Democrats (*Partia Chrzescijanskich Demokratów--PChD*)
Catholic Election Action (*Wyborcza Akcja Katolicka, WAK*) [comprised of Christian National Union (*ZChN*); Conservative Party and other small groupings]
- right Democratic Union (*Unia Demokratyczna, UD*)
Solidarity Election Action (*Akcia Wyborcza Solidarność, AWS*)
Liberal Democratic Congress (*Kongres LiberalnoDemokratyczny, KLD*)
Freedom Union (*Unia Wolności, UW*) [merger of Democratic Union and Liberal Democratic Congress]
League of Polish Families (*Liga Polskich Rodzin, LPR*)
Law and Justice (*Prawo i Sprawiedliwosc, PiS*), former Center Agreement Party (*Porozumienie Centrum, PC*)
Civic Platform (*Platforma Obywatelska, PO*)

Portugal

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

Romania

- left National Salvation Front = Democratic National Salvation Front = Party of Social Democracy from Romania (*Partidul Democratiei Sociale din Romania PDSR*) = Social Democratic Party (*Partidul Social Democrat PSD*)
Ecological Movement from Romania (*Mișcarea Ecologistă din România, MER*)
National Salvation Front - Democratic Party = Democratic Party (*Partidul Democrat PD*)
Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (*Partidul Democrat Agrar din România,*

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- PDAR*
National Union for Romania's Progress (*Uniunea Nationala pentru Progresul Romaniei, UNPR*)
- center Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania (*Uniunea Democratică a Maghiarilor din România UDMR*)
Conservative Party of Romania (*Partidul Conservator, PC*) [former: Alliance Social Democratic Party – Humanist Party of Romania]
- right National Liberal Party (*Partidul Național Liberal PNL*)
Party of National Unity of Romanians (*Partidul Unității Naționale Române PUNR*)
Democratic Convention from Romania (*Convenția Democrată din România, CDR*)
Alliance Truth and Justice (National Liberal Party PNL and Democrat Party DP)
Democrat-Liberal Party (*Partidul Democrat-Liberal, PDL* (through the incorporation of a PNL dissident group into the Democrat Party)

Slovakia

- left Party of the Democratic Left (*Strana Demokratickej Ľavice, SDL*)
since96 Association of Slovak Workers (*Združenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS*) Direction (*Smer, S*)
- center Christian Democratic Movement (*Kresťanskodemokraticke Hnutie, KDH*) Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (*SDKU*) [in 2006 merged with Democratic Party to *SDKU-DS*]
Party of the Hungarian Coalition (*Magyar Koalitio Partija SMK*) (1994: Hungarian Coalition)
- right The Slovak Democratic Coalition (*Slovenská Demokratická Koalícia, SDK*)
Public Against Violence Union (*Verejnost' proti násiliu, VPN*)
Democratic Party (*Demokratická Strana, DS*)
Democratic Union of Slovakia (*Demokratická Únia Slovenska, DUS*)
Party of Civic Understanding (*Strana Občianskeho Porozumenia, SOP*)
Alliance of New Citizens (*Aliancia nového občana, ANO*)
Slovak National Party (*Slovenská národná strana, SNS*)
Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (*Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko, HZDS*)
Freedom and Solidarity (*Sloboda a solidarita, SaS*)
The Bridge (*Most-Híd*)

Slovenia

- left United List of Social Democrats (*Združena Lista Socialnih Demokratov, ZLSD*)
Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (*Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS*)
Greens of Slovenia (*Zeleni Slovenije, ZS*)
Slovenian People's Party (*Slovenska Ljudska Stranka, SLS*)
Coalition of the Slovenian People's Party and the Slovenian Christian Democrats (*SLS-SKD*)
Democratic Party of Pensioners (*DeSUS*)
- 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*)
Party for Real/New Politics (*Zares/nova politika, ZARES*)
Citizens' Alliance of Gregor Virant (*Državljska lista Gregorja Viranta, DLGV*)

Spain

- left Socialist Party (*Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE*)

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- 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*)
Conservative Democratic Party (*Bürgerlich-Demokratische Partei/Parti bourgeois démocratique Suisse, BDP/PBD*)

United Kingdom

- left Labour Party (*LAB*)

- center -----

- right Conservative Party (*Con*)
Liberal Democrats (*LIB*)

United States

- left -----

- center Democratic Party (*PD*)

- right Republican Party (*RP*)

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