

Codebook

Comparative Political Data Set

1960-2020

Klaus Armingeon, Sarah Engler, and Lucas Leemann

The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2020 (CPDS) is a collection of political and institutional data which have been assembled in the context of the research projects “Die Handlungsspielräume des Nationalstaates” and “Critical junctures. An international comparison” directed by Klaus Armingeon and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. This data set consists of (mostly) annual data for 36 democratic OECD and/or EU-member countries for the period of 1960 to 2020. In all countries, political data were collected only for the democratic periods.¹ The data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time-series analyses.

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

For additional detailed information on the composition of government in the 36 countries, please consult the “Supplement to the Comparative Political Data Set Government Composition 1960-2020”, available on the [CPDS website](#).

The Comparative Political Data Set contains some additional demographic, socio- and economic variables. However, these variables are not the major concern of the project and are thus limited in scope. For more in-depth sources of these data, see the online databases of the OECD, Eurostat or AMECO.

When using data from this data set, please quote both the data set and, where appropriate, the original source. Please quote this data set as:

Klaus Armingeon, Sarah Engler and Lucas Leemann. 2022. Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2020. Zurich: Department of Political Science, University of Zurich.

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

Last updated: 2022-08-17

¹Political data are not collected for non-democratic periods and are thus missing for Greece during the period 1968-1973; for Portugal until 1975; Spain until 1976; Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia until 1989; Poland until 1990; Estonia and Lithuania until 1991; Latvia and Slovenia until 1992; and missing for Croatia until 1999. Political data collection in Malta starts in 1966 after its independence in 1964. In the case of Cyprus it starts in 1976 after its division in 1974.

Contents

1	General Variables	1
2	Governments	2
3	Elections	6
4	Party System	8
5	Institutions	9
6	Openness of the Economy	13
7	Macroeconomic Data	14
8	Labour Force Data	22
9	Industrial Disputes and Trade Unions	26
10	Public Social Expenditure and Revenue Data	30
11	Educational Expenditure and Attainment Data	33
12	Family Policy	37
13	Labour Market Policy	38
14	Income Inequality	42
15	Demographic Data	43
A	Notes concerning the variables gov_right, gov_cent, gov_left	44
B	Assignment of governing political parties to left, centre, right	44
C	Notes concerning votes and seats of political parties in national parliaments (lower houses in bicameral systems)	55
D	Assignments of political parties in parliaments to party families	57
E	Notes concerning the variables for consensus democracy	79

1 General Variables

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

Note:

1. For former communist countries, as well as for Portugal and Spain, political data were gathered starting with the first free elections. For Greece, political data are available before 1967 and interrupted during the military dictatorship 1967-1973. For Cyprus, data begin with the first election after its division. For Malta, political data were gathered starting with the first election after its independence.
2. Germany: Data up to the end of 1990 are for the Federal Republic of Germany before reunification only (West Germany); unless otherwise indicated, data cover all of Germany from 1991 onwards.

2 Governments

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

gov_right1 Government composition: cabinet posts of right-wing parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: None.
Source: Own calculations primarily based on Schmidt and Beyer (1992); from 1991 on from the political data published in the EJPR (various issues) Political Data Yearbook. For details see Appendix A, for the classification of parties into “left”, “centre” or “right” parties see Appendix B.

gov_cent1 Government composition: cabinet posts of centre parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period Covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable ‘gov_right1’.

gov_left1 Government composition: cabinet posts of social democratic and other left parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period Covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable ‘gov_right1’.

Note:

1. Due to independents in government or non-partisan/technocratic governments, the calculations of ‘gov_right1’, ‘gov_cent1’ and ‘gov_left1’ do not always add up to 100 percent.
2. In countries where the democratic transition started later than in 1960, the calculations of government composition in the first year do not start on the 1st of January. Instead, calculations start with the investiture date of the first democratic government. Thus the variables can still add up to 100 percent.

gov_party Cabinet composition (Schmidt-Index):

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

Period covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94, Italy 2012, Romania 2015/16 (full technocratic governments, Partisan caretaker governments).
Source: Own calculations according to Schmidt (1992).

Notes:

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

gov_new	<p>New ideological composition of cabinet: (0) no change, (1) change: if cabinet ideological composition (gov_party) changed from last to present year. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> Bulgaria 1993/94, Italy 2012 Romania 2015/16 (full technocratic governments, Partisan caretaker governments). <u>Source:</u> Own calculations based on the variable 'gov_party'.</p>
gov_gap	<p>'Ideological gap' between new and old cabinets. The gap is calculated as the difference of the index value (gov_party) between the incoming and the outgoing governments. For an example, see the note below. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> Bulgaria 1993/94, Italy 2012 Romania 2015/16 (full technocratic governments, Partisan caretaker governments) and first years of countries with democratic transition later than 1960. <u>Source:</u> Own calculations based on the variable 'gov_party'.</p>
gov_chan	<p>Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) elections,(b) voluntary resignation of Prime Minister,(c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons,(d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition),(e) lack of parliamentary support,(f) intervention by the head of state,(g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties) <p>(J. J. Woldendorp et al., 2000, pp. 16–17). <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> 1960-1994: J. Woldendorp et al. (1998); 1995 onwards (USA from 1991 onwards): own calculations based on Political Data Yearbook by EJPR (various issues).</p>
gov_right2	<p>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. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> See variable 'gov_right1'.</p>

gov_cent2	<p>Government composition: relative power position of centre parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> See variable 'gov_right1'.</p>
gov_left2	<p>Government composition: relative power position of social democratic and other left parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> See variable 'gov_right1'. Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Changes in the composition of the parliament are not entered until there has been a change in government.2. For some calculations the total weight does not amount to 100 percent due to non-partisan/technocratic governments in office.
gov_right3	<p>Government support: parliamentary seat share of right-wing parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> See variable 'gov_right1'.</p>
gov_cent3	<p>Government support: parliamentary seat share of centre parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> See variable 'gov_right1'.</p>
gov_left3	<p>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. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> See variable 'gov_right1'. Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Changes in the composition of the parliament are not entered until there has been a change in government.
gov_sup	<p>Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> See variable 'gov_right1'.</p>

gov_type

Type of government based on the following classification:

- (1) Single-party majority government:
One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority [$>50.0\%$].
- (2) Minimal winning coalition:
All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [$>50.0\%$].
- (3) Surplus coalition:
Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [$>50.0\%$].
- (4) Single-party minority government:
The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [50.0%].
- (5) Multi-party minority government:
The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [50.0%].
- (6) Caretaker government:
Governments which should simply maintain the status quo.
- (7) Technocratic government:
Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

Period covered: 1960-2020.Missing: None.Source: 1960-1994: J. Woldendorp et al. (1998) and J. J. Woldendorp et al. (2011); post-communist countries: Berglund (2013); 1995 onwards (USA 1991 onwards): own calculations based on Political Data Yearbook EJPR (various issues) according to the definitions of J. J. Woldendorp et al. (2000, pp. 17–18) and McDonnell and Valbruzzi (2014, p. 11) for the last two categories.**Notes:**

1. The indicator refers to the type of government that was in office for the longest period in each year.
2. Caretaker governments are governments which should simply maintain the status quo Golder (2010, p. 4). Mostly the ministers of such governments, including the prime minister, belong to a specific party. However, in a few cases the governments consist of nonpartisan technocratic ministers. We still code these governments as caretaker governments as long as their mandate does not exceed the remit “to mind the shop”.
3. Based on McDonnell and Valbruzzi (2014, p. 11), we define a technocratic government as a government which is led by a technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo. In a few cases, only the minority of ministers are technocrats. However, as long as the first and third criterion (technocratic prime minister and mandate to change the status quo) are fulfilled, we still code these governments as technocratic. Following McDonnell and Valbruzzi (2014, pp. 4–5) we classify a prime minister as a being a technocrat if “at the time of his/her appointment to government, he/she: (1) has never held public office under the banner of a political party; (2) is not a formal member of any party; (3) is said to possess recognized non-party political expertise which is directly relevant to the role occupied in government”.
4. If a single partys seat share is exactly 50%, we code the government as a single party minority government. If two governmental parties possess combined 50% of the seat share, we code the government as a multi party minority government. If the government consists of three parties of which the two biggest ones hold 50% of the seat share, we code the government as a minimal winning coalition one.
5. Sister parties count as one party for the classification of the type of government (for example the CDU and CSU in Germany).
6. We classify the governments of Cyprus and the United States continuously as single party majority governments due to the countries’ presidential systems.

3 Elections

elect	<p>Date of election of national parliament (lower house). (If there were two elections in a year, the date of the second is given). <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> Political Data Yearbook by EJPR (various issues); Mackie and Rose (1991); Bugajski (2002); “Keesing’ Record of World Events” (various issues); ParlGov (various); “Parline Database” (various). Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. For former communist countries the entries generally start with the year when the first free elections were held. An exception is the inclusion of the 1990 Slovenian elections. Although at the time of these elections, Slovenia was still part of the Yugoslav federation, the significance of the decisions taken by the Parliament formed after these elections has led some authors to consider them “founding elections” (e.g., Klingemann et al., 2000). The elections of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia 1990 and 1992 are included as well since the Czech and the Slovakian parts of the Federation voted separately for their own candidates. The 1992 elections produced the Parliaments which ruled after the two countries peacefully separated on 1st January 1993.2. Greece 2012: From the two elections in 2012 (May 6 and June 17), only the results of the second one on June 17 are entered.3. Spain 2019: From the two elections in 2019 (May 28 and November 10), only the results of the second one on November 10 are entered.
vturn	<p>Voter turnout in election. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> See variable ‘elect’.</p>
social1	<p>Share of votes of the party classified as ‘social1’.</p>
social2	<p>Share of votes of the party classified as ‘social2’.</p>
(etc.)	<p><u>Period Covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> See variable ‘elect’. Parties are classified based on Lane et al. (1997). For details about the classification and the period covered for each country, see the Appendix C. <i>As a general rule, we include data on votes and seats for a party if it reached at least 2% of the vote share in an election. If it did not reach that threshold, data for this party was not entered for this election (neither on votes nor on seats); rather it received a zero (see Appendix C).</i> List of party family labels: social1-social8, leftsoc1-leftsoc5, comm1-comm4, postcom1-postcom2, agrarian1-agrarian3, conserv1-conserv10, relig1-relig7, liberal1-liberal9, protest1-protest5, green1-green3, ethnic1-ethnic4, right1-right6, regio1, femin1, monarch1, person1, pension1-pension2, nonlbl1-nonlbl2, allia1-allia3, others.</p>

Notes:

1. For Italy (1993-2005), Germany, Lithuania and New Zealand (since 1994), the share of votes represents the share of votes received on party lists (proportional part of the electoral system). For the parallel system of Japan, the percentage of votes represents the mean of votes in single-seats districts and in proportional representation constituencies.
2. Slovenia 1996-2006: The National Assembly also includes two seats (one seat each) reserved for the Italian and Hungarian minorities (ethnic1 and ethnic2) that are only elected by members of those minorities.
3. 'others' and 'sothers' are residual categories. They cover the difference of entries on votes or seats of the sum of all other categories compared to 100 percent.
4. In bicameral systems, data is taken for the lower house.

ssocial1 Share of seats of the party classified as 'social1'.

ssocial2 Share of seats of the party classified as 'social2'.

(etc.)

Period Covered: 1960-2020.

Missing: None.

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

As a general rule, we include data on votes and seats for a party if it reached at least 2% of the vote share in an election. If it did not reach that threshold, data for this party was not entered for this election (neither on votes nor on seats); rather it received a zero (see Appendix C).

List of party family labels:

ssocial1-ssocial8, sleftsoc1-sleftsoc5, scomm1-scomm4, spostcom1-spostcom2, agrarian1-agrarian3, sconserv1-sconserv10, srelig1-srelig7, sliberal1-sliberal9, sprotest1-sprotest5, sgreen1-sgreen3, sethnic1-sethnic4, sright1-sright6, sregio1, sfemin1, smonarch1, sperson1, spension1-spension2, snonbl1-snonbl2, sallia1-sallia3, sothers.

Notes:

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

womenpar

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

Period covered: 1960-2020.

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

Source: Inter-Parliamentary-Union (1995, 1997); [Inter-Parliamentary Union Archive](#), and since 2019 [Inter-Parliamentary Union Website](#).

Notes:

1. In bicameral systems, data is taken for the lower house.
2. Croatia 2003: Data corresponds to the month of November.

4 Party System

Note: For the calculation of party system indicators, the vote and seat shares of independents and very small parties grouped under the category ‘others’ were neglected. The construction of the indices is such that independents and very small parties tend to be ignored, because parties are weighted by their vote/seat shares (see also Lijphart (2012, p. 73, footnote 7)).

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

$$rae_ele = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^m v_i^2$$

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

Period covered: 1960-2020.

Missing: Greece 1967-73.

Source: Own calculations.

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

$$rae_leg = 1 - \sum_{n=i}^m s_i^2$$

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

Period covered: 1960-2020.

Missing: Greece 1967-73, New Zealand 1960.

Source: Own calculations.

effpar_ele Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula [N2] proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979). The effective number of parties uses the same information as the Rae-Index and is calculated from this index as follows: $effpar_ele = 1/(1 - rae_ele)$

Period covered: 1960-2020.

Missing: Greece 1967-73.

Source: Own calculations.

effpar_leg Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula [N2] proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979). The effective number of parties uses the same information as the Rae-Index and is calculated from this index as follows: $effpar_leg = 1/(1 - rae_leg)$

Period covered: 1960-2020.

Missing: Greece 1967-73.

Source: Own calculations.

dis_abso Index of absolute disproportionality. For example, a score of 1 means that on the seats level there is, on average, one (effective) party less than on the votes level. ‘Absolute’ refers to the calculation of the differences between the effective number of parties in elections and parliaments without taking the fractionalization of the party system into account. The more fractionalized a party system, the greater the likelihood ceteris paribus of high values of *dis_abso*.
The index is calculated as follows: $dis_abso = effpar_ele - effpar_leg$
Period covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: Greece 1967-73.
Source: Own calculations.

dis_rel Index of relative disproportionality. This index is weighted by the total number of parties on the votes level. It is calculated as follows: $dis_rel = \frac{effpar_ele - effpar_leg}{effpar_ele}$
Period covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: Greece 1967-73.
Source: Own calculations.

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

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

, where v_i is the share of votes for party i , s_i is the share of seats for party i and m the number of parties.

Period covered: 1960-2020.

Missing: Greece 1967-73, New Zealand 1960.

Source: Own calculations.

5 Institutions

The variables ‘lfirst’ to ‘lbank’ come from Lijphart (2012, pp. 305–309). They concern two dimensions of consensus democracies. The value for the period 1945-2010 is entered in 1960; the value for the period 1981-2010 is entered in 1981. For definition of the variables, see Lijphart (2012). The index of central bank independence (‘lbank’) covers only the periods 1945-1994 and 1981-1994. The first years analyzed vary by country (for further information see Lijphart (2012, p. 49)).

lfirst First (executives-parties) dimension
lsec Second (federal-unitary) dimension
leff Effective number of parliamentary parties
lmin Minimal winning one-party cabinets (%)
lexe Index of executive dominance
ldis Index of disproportionality (%)
lint Index of interest group pluralism
lfed Index of federalism
lbic Index of bicameralism
lrid Index of constitutional rigidity
ljud Index of judicial review
lbank Index of central bank independence
Period covered: 1945-2010 (central bank independence 1945-1994)
Missing: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia.
Source: Lijphart (2012, pp. 305–309).

lfirstp	<p>Lijpharts first dimension. Time-variant proxy variable (for details see Appendix E). <u>Source:</u> Own calculations. <u>Period covered:</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>AUS 1969-2020</td><td>EST 2001-2020</td><td>JPN 1969-2020</td><td>PRT 1985-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>AUT 1969-2020</td><td>FIN 1969-2020</td><td>LVA 2002-2020</td><td>ROU 1999-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>BEL 1969-2020</td><td>FRA 1969-2020</td><td>LTU 2001-2020</td><td>SVK 1999-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>BGR 1999-2020</td><td>DEU 1969-2020</td><td>LUX 1969-2020</td><td>SVN 2002-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>CAN 1969-2020</td><td>GRC 1983-2020</td><td>MLT 1975-2020</td><td>ESP 1986-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>HRV 2009-2020</td><td>HUN 1999-2020</td><td>NLD 1969-2020</td><td>SWE 1969-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>CYP 1999-2020</td><td>ISL 1969-2020</td><td>NZL 1969-2020</td><td>CHE 1969-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>CZE 1999-2020</td><td>IRL 1969-2020</td><td>NOR 1969-2020</td><td>GBR 1969-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>DNK 1969-2020</td><td>ITA 1969-2020</td><td>POL 2000-2020</td><td>USA 1969-2020</td></tr> </table>	AUS 1969-2020	EST 2001-2020	JPN 1969-2020	PRT 1985-2020	AUT 1969-2020	FIN 1969-2020	LVA 2002-2020	ROU 1999-2020	BEL 1969-2020	FRA 1969-2020	LTU 2001-2020	SVK 1999-2020	BGR 1999-2020	DEU 1969-2020	LUX 1969-2020	SVN 2002-2020	CAN 1969-2020	GRC 1983-2020	MLT 1975-2020	ESP 1986-2020	HRV 2009-2020	HUN 1999-2020	NLD 1969-2020	SWE 1969-2020	CYP 1999-2020	ISL 1969-2020	NZL 1969-2020	CHE 1969-2020	CZE 1999-2020	IRL 1969-2020	NOR 1969-2020	GBR 1969-2020	DNK 1969-2020	ITA 1969-2020	POL 2000-2020	USA 1969-2020
AUS 1969-2020	EST 2001-2020	JPN 1969-2020	PRT 1985-2020																																		
AUT 1969-2020	FIN 1969-2020	LVA 2002-2020	ROU 1999-2020																																		
BEL 1969-2020	FRA 1969-2020	LTU 2001-2020	SVK 1999-2020																																		
BGR 1999-2020	DEU 1969-2020	LUX 1969-2020	SVN 2002-2020																																		
CAN 1969-2020	GRC 1983-2020	MLT 1975-2020	ESP 1986-2020																																		
HRV 2009-2020	HUN 1999-2020	NLD 1969-2020	SWE 1969-2020																																		
CYP 1999-2020	ISL 1969-2020	NZL 1969-2020	CHE 1969-2020																																		
CZE 1999-2020	IRL 1969-2020	NOR 1969-2020	GBR 1969-2020																																		
DNK 1969-2020	ITA 1969-2020	POL 2000-2020	USA 1969-2020																																		
lfirstpi	<p>Lijpharts first dimension. Proxy variable institutions (for details see Appendix E). <u>Source:</u> Own calculations. <u>Period covered:</u> See variable 'lfirstp'.</p>																																				
lfirstpb	<p>Lijpharts first dimension. Proxy variable behavior (for details see Appendix E). <u>Source:</u> Own calculations. <u>Period covered:</u> See variable 'lfirstp'.</p>																																				
instcons	<p>Index of institutional constraints of central state government according to Schmidt (1996); Minimum value = 0; Maximum value = 6; Range of data: 0 to 5, with high values indicating powerful constraints and low values indicating that the central government has a great deal of room for manoeuvrability. Description: additive index composed of 6 dummy variables ('1' = constraints, '0' = else): (1) EU membership = 1, (2) degree of centralisation of state structure (federalism = 1), (3) difficulty of amending constitutions (very difficult = 1) (4) strong bicameralism = 1 (5) central bank autonomy = 1 (6) frequent referenda = 1. <u>Source:</u> Schmidt (1996, p. 172) transformed into time variant annual data. Data for central bank autonomy taken from Beyeler (2007, p. 123). <u>Period covered:</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>AUS 1960-2020</td><td>EST –</td><td>JPN 1960-2020</td><td>PRT 1976-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>AUT 1960-2020</td><td>FIN 1960-2020</td><td>LVA –</td><td>ROU –</td></tr> <tr><td>BEL 1960-2020</td><td>FRA 1960-2020</td><td>LTU –</td><td>SVK –</td></tr> <tr><td>BGR –</td><td>DEU 1960-2020</td><td>LUX 1960-2020</td><td>SVN –</td></tr> <tr><td>CAN 1960-2020</td><td>GRC 1974-2020</td><td>MLT –</td><td>ESP 1977-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>HRV –</td><td>HUN –</td><td>NLD 1960-2020</td><td>SWE 1960-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>CYP –</td><td>ISL 1960-2020</td><td>NZL 1960-2020</td><td>CHE 1960-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>CZE –</td><td>IRL 1960-2020</td><td>NOR 1960-2020</td><td>GBR 1960-2020</td></tr> <tr><td>DNK 1960-2020</td><td>ITA 1960-2020</td><td>POL –</td><td>USA 1960-2020</td></tr> </table>	AUS 1960-2020	EST –	JPN 1960-2020	PRT 1976-2020	AUT 1960-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA –	ROU –	BEL 1960-2020	FRA 1960-2020	LTU –	SVK –	BGR –	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1960-2020	SVN –	CAN 1960-2020	GRC 1974-2020	MLT –	ESP 1977-2020	HRV –	HUN –	NLD 1960-2020	SWE 1960-2020	CYP –	ISL 1960-2020	NZL 1960-2020	CHE 1960-2020	CZE –	IRL 1960-2020	NOR 1960-2020	GBR 1960-2020	DNK 1960-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL –	USA 1960-2020
AUS 1960-2020	EST –	JPN 1960-2020	PRT 1976-2020																																		
AUT 1960-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA –	ROU –																																		
BEL 1960-2020	FRA 1960-2020	LTU –	SVK –																																		
BGR –	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1960-2020	SVN –																																		
CAN 1960-2020	GRC 1974-2020	MLT –	ESP 1977-2020																																		
HRV –	HUN –	NLD 1960-2020	SWE 1960-2020																																		
CYP –	ISL 1960-2020	NZL 1960-2020	CHE 1960-2020																																		
CZE –	IRL 1960-2020	NOR 1960-2020	GBR 1960-2020																																		
DNK 1960-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL –	USA 1960-2020																																		
structur	<p>Augmented index of constitutional structures based on Huber et al. (1993, p. 728); we turned the time-invariant variable into a time-variant variable by adjusting for institutional changes, e.g. the Belgian shift to federalism in 1993. Countries not covered by Huber et al. (1993) were classified according to Huber et al. (1993) using information from national sources or comparative analyses such as Schmidt (1996). Description: Additive index composed of five indicators: (1) federalism (0 = absence, 1 = weak, 2 = strong), (2) parliamentary government = 0, versus presidentialism or other = 1, (3) proportional representation = 0, modified proportional representation = 1, majoritarian = 2, (4) bicameralism (0 = no second chamber or second chamber with very weak powers, 1 = medium strength bicameralism, 2 = strong bicameralism), (5) frequent referenda = 1. <u>Period covered:</u> 1960-2020. <u>Missing:</u> None. <u>Source:</u> Own calculations based on Huber et al. (1993).</p>																																				

- fed** Federalism. Coded: 0 = no; 1 = weak; 2 = strong.
Period covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: None.
Source: Huber et al. (2004); national sources and constitutions.
Notes:
1. Spain is classified as a strong federal state, although formally it is a unitarian one.
- pres** Executive-legislative relations according to Lijphart (2012, pp. 108–110). Coded: 0 = parliamentary system; 1 = semi-presidential dominated by parliament; 2 = hybrid system; 3 = semi-presidential dominated by president; 4 = presidential system.
Period covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: None.
Source: Huber et al. (2004), Ismayr (ed.) (2003, 2006 and 2010), and Lijphart (2012); national sources and constitutions; Political Yearbook by EJPR (various issues).
Notes:
1. In addition to a parliamentary prime minister, a semi-presidential system (= 1 or 3) also has a popularly elected president (Lijphart, 2012, p. 109).
 2. Changes are entered in the year of the first (parliamentary or presidential) elections under the new rules.
 3. France: During cohabitation France is defined as a semi-presidential system dominated by parliament (= 1), otherwise as a semi-presidential system dominated by president (= 3).
 4. Switzerland is the only system classified as hybrid, since the collegial executive elected by the legislative does not depend on legislative confidence
- prop** Electoral system: single member districts or proportional representation. Coded 0 = single-member, simple plurality systems; 1 = modified proportional representation (parallel plurality PR-systems, majority-plurality/alternative vote); 2 = proportional representation (PR).
Period covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: None.
Source: Inter-Parliamentary-Union (1997), Ismayr (ed.) (2003), and Lijphart (2012); national sources and constitutions; Political Yearbook by EJPR (various issues).
Notes:
1. Changes are entered in the year of the first election under the new electoral rules.
 2. Countries with generally proportional representation but majority vote in a few districts (e.g. in the Spanish Enclaves Ceuta and Melilla or in the small Swiss cantons with only one representative) are simply counted according to Lijphart (1999) as countries with proportional representation systems.
 3. The difference between the mixed member proportional formula and the parallel plurality-PR system (semiproportional formula) is that in the parallel system no compensation exists for any disproportionality produced by the single-member district results.
- bic** Index of bicameralism according to Lijphart (2012). Coded 1 = unicameralism; 2 = weak bicameralism (asymmetrical and congruent chambers); 3 = medium strength bicameralism (asymmetrical and incongruent or symmetrical and congruent); 4 = strong bicameralism (symmetrical and incongruent).
Period covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: None.
Source: Ismayr (ed.) (2003) and Lijphart (2012); national sources and constitutions; Political Yearbook by EJPR (various issues).

Notes:

1. The term “incongruent” is used when the second chamber is elected by different methods and has the purpose of overrepresenting certain minorities. The term “symmetrical” refers to equal or moderately unequal constitutional powers and democratic legitimacy.
2. Austria and Belgium: In the Austrian Bundesrat and the Belgian Senate, the degree of overrepresentation is so slight that they can almost be regarded as proportionally apportioned chambers. Therefore, they should be classified as congruent with their first chamber (Lijphart, 2012, p. 194).
3. Belgium: With the new federal Constitution of 1994, the lower house received more powers relative to the Senate (Art. 74 Cst.). Since the shared competences (Art. 77) are of fundamental importance for the federal state, Belgium is still considered as having medium-strength bicameralism.
4. Iceland (until 1991) and Norway (until 2009): Both are coded as 1.5 (one-and-a-half chambers), because although the legislators are elected as one body, after elections they divide themselves into two chambers (Lijphart, 2012, p. 189).
5. United Kingdom: The British case is coded as 2.5 (between medium-strength and weak bicameralism) because the upper house is a “relict of a predemocratic era” (Lijphart, 2012, p. 201).

referen

Referendum. Coded 0 = None or infrequent, 1 = frequent.

Period covered: 1960-2020.

Missing: None.

Source: Huber et al. (2004); and information from national sources and comparative analyses.

dir

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

Source: Bernauer and Vatter (2019): [Power Diffusion and Democracy Data Repository](#) (Downloaded: 2018-04-20).

Period covered:

AUS 1990-2015	EST 1993-2015	JPN 1990-2015	PRT 1990-2015
AUT 1990-2015	FIN 1990-2015	LVA 1994-2015	ROU 1996-2015
BEL 1990-2015	FRA 1990-2015	LTU 1992-2015	SVK 1998-2015
BGR 1991-2015	DEU 1991-2015	LUX 1990-2015	SVN 1991-2015
CAN 1990-2015	GRC 1990-2015	MLT 1990-2015	ESP 1990-2015
HRV 2000-2015	HUN 1990-2015	NLD 1990-2015	SWE 1990-2015
CYP –	ISL 1990-2015	NZL 1990-2015	CHE 1990-2015
CZE 1993-2015	IRL 1990-2015	NOR 1990-2015	GBR 1990-2015
DNK 1990-2015	ITA 1990-2015	POL 1991-2015	USA 1990-2015

judrev Judicial review (existence of an independent body which decides whether laws are conform to the constitution). Coded 0 = no, 1 = yes.
Period covered: 1960-2020.
Missing: None.
Source: Huber et al. (2004), Ismayr (ed.) (2003), and Lijphart (2012), national constitutions, and Political Data Yearbook by EJPR (various issues).
Notes:

1. While the a body of judicial review has existed in Poland since 1982, until the end of the Small Constitution in 1996, it was subordinate to the parliament (Ziemer & Matthes, 2004, p. 236). Therefore, Poland was not considered to have an independent body under the Small Constitution and gets a zero (0) until 1996.
2. Romania: The decision of the Constitutional Court can be overruled by the Parliament: Article 145 [Procedure in Cases of Unconstitutionality], Constitution of Romania, 1991: “(1) In cases of unconstitutionality, in accordance with Article 144 (a) and (b), the law or orders shall be returned for reconsideration. If the law is passed again in the same formulation by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members of each chamber, the objection of unconstitutionality shall be overturn, and promulgation thereof shall be binding.”

6 Openness of the Economy

kaopen Index for the degree of openness in capital account transactions. The index incorporates a variable indicating the presence of multiple exchange rates, a second variable indicating restrictions on current account transactions, a third variable indicating restrictions on capital account transactions and a fourth variable indicating the requirement of the surrender of export proceeds. The higher the value, the more open a country is to cross-border capital transactions. The index is normalized to a range between 0 (minimal openness) and 1 (maximal openness).
Source: Chinn and Ito (2006, 2008); [Chinn-Ito Index Website](#) (Downloaded: 2022-05-05).
Period covered:

AUS 1970-2019	EST 1996-2019	JPN 1970-2019	PRT 1975-2019
AUT 1970-2019	FIN 1970-2019	LVA 1996-2019	ROU –
BEL 1970-2019	FRA 1970-2019	LTU 1996-2019	SVK 1996-2019
BGR 1994-2019	DEU 1970-2019	LUX –	SVN 1996-2019
CAN 1970-2019	GRC 1970-2019	MLT 1972-2019	ESP 1977-2019
HRV 2000-2019	HUN 1990-2019	NLD 1970-2019*	SWE 1970-2019
CYP 1976-2019	ISL 1970-2019	NZL 1970-2019	CHE 1996-2019
CZE 1996-2019	IRL 1970-2019	NOR 1970-2019	GBR 1970-2019
DNK 1970-2019	ITA 1970-2019	POL 1991-2019	USA 1970-2019

Notes:

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

openc Openness of the economy, measured as total trade (sum of import and export) as a percentage of GDP, in current prices.
Source: Feenstra et al. (2015), [Penn World Table Version 10.0, National Accounts data](#) (Downloaded: 2022-05-05).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2019	EST 1992-2019	JPN 1960-2019	PRT 1975-2019
AUT 1960-2019	FIN 1960-2019	LVA 1993-2019	ROU 1990-2019
BEL 1960-2019	FRA 1960-2019	LTU 1992-2019	SVK 1990-2019
BGR 1990-2019	DEU 1960-2019	LUX 1960-2019	SVN 1990-2019
CAN 1960-2019	GRC 1960-2019	MLT 1966-2019	ESP 1977-2019
HRV 2000-2019	HUN 1990-2019	NLD 1960-2019	SWE 1960-2019
CYP 1976-2019	ISL 1960-2019	NZL 1960-2019	CHE 1960-2019
CZE 1990-2019	IRL 1960-2019	NOR 1960-2019	GBR 1960-2019
DNK 1960-2019	ITA 1960-2019	POL 1991-2019	USA 1960-2019

7 Macroeconomic Data

Notes on macroeconomic variables:

1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.
2. Data from previous releases of data sources (e.g. OECD Economic Outlook) used in case of missing values may be of limited comparability.

outlays

Total outlays (disbursements) of general government as a percentage of GDP.

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

Period covered:

AUS 1962-2020	EST 1995-2020	JPN 1960-2020	PRT 1977-2020
AUT 1960-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA 1995-2020	ROU 1995-2020
BEL 1970-2020	FRA 1963-2020	LTU 1995-2020	SVK 1995-2020
BGR 1995-2020	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1990-2020	SVN 1995-2020
CAN 1970-2020	GRC 1960-2020	MLT 1995-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2000-2020	HUN 1991-2020	NLD 1969-2020	SWE 1960-2020
CYP 1995-2020	ISL 1970-2020	NZL 1986-2020	CHE 1990-2020
CZE 1995-2020	IRL 1960-2020	NOR 1978-2020	GBR 1970-2020
DNK 1971-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL 1995-2020	USA 1960-2020

Notes:

1. Disbursements are transactions of providing financial resources. The two counter-parties must record the transaction simultaneously.
2. Sweden: From 2000 on, the Church of Sweden has been separated from the state. In terms of national accounts, this causes a reclassification of the Church’s activities from the public to the private sector. As a consequence, growth in private consumption in 2000 is higher than it would otherwise have been, while conversely, growth in public consumption is lower. (Source: OECD (2010), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)”, Sources and Methods).
3. Australia 1962-88, Greece 1960-94 and Ireland 1960-89: Data is taken from OECD (2010), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)”, (Downloaded: 2014-03-21).
4. France 1963-77 and Iceland 1970-79: Data is taken from OECD (2008), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 84](#)” (Downloaded: 2013-08-08).
5. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from OECD (2011), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 90](#)” (Downloaded: 2014-03-21).
6. Norway 1960-77: Data taken from OECD (2016), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 99](#)” (Downloaded 17-07-2017).
7. Hungary 1991-94: Data taken from OECD (2010), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 87](#)” (Downloaded 17-07-2017).

receipts

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

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

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2020	EST 1995-2020	JPN 1960-2020	PRT 1977-2020
AUT 1960-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA 1995-2020	ROU 1995-2020
BEL 1970-2020	FRA 1960-2020	LTU 1995-2020	SVK 1995-2020
BGR 1995-2020	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1990-2020	SVN 1995-2020
CAN 1970-2020	GRC 1960-2020	MLT 1995-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2000-2020	HUN 1991-2020	NLD 1969-2020	SWE 1960-2020
CYP 1995-2020	ISL 1970-2020	NZL 1986-2020	CHE 1990-2020
CZE 1995-2020	IRL 1960-2020	NOR 1962-2020	GBR 1970-2020
DNK 1971-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL 1995-2020	USA 1960-2020

Notes:

1. Australia 1960-88, Greece 1960-94 and Ireland 1960-89: Data is taken from OECD (2010), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)”, (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).
2. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from OECD (2011), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 90](#)” (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).
3. Hungary 1991-94: Data is taken from OECD (2010), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 87](#)” (Downloaded: 2015-03-16).
4. France 1960-77: Data is taken from OECD (2014), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 96](#)” (Downloaded 2015-03-12).
5. Iceland 1970-79: Data is taken from OECD (2008), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 84](#)” (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).
6. Sweden: See variable outlays.
7. Norway 1962-77: Data is taken from OECD (2016), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 99](#)” (Downloaded 2017-07-18).

realgdpgr

Growth of real GDP, percent change from previous year.

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

Period covered:

AUS 1961-2020	EST 1994-2020	JPN 1961-2020	PRT 1975-2020
AUT 1961-2020	FIN 1961-2020	LVA 1993-2020	ROU 1991-2020
BEL 1961-2020	FRA 1961-2020	LTU 1992-2020	SVK 1993-2020
BGR 1992-2020	DEU 1961-2020	LUX 1961-2020	SVN 1991-2020
CAN 1961-2020	GRC 1961-2020	MLT 1992-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2000-2020	HUN 1992-2020	NLD 1961-2020	SWE 1961-2020
CYP 1991-2020	ISL 1961-2020	NZL 1961-2020	CHE 1961-2020
CZE 1991-2020	IRL 1961-2020	NOR 1961-2020	GBR 1961-2020
DNK 1961-2020	ITA 1961-2020	POL 1991-2020	USA 1961-2020

Notes:

1. Real GDP refers to the volume of Gross Domestic Product, at constant market prices (variable “GDPV” in the OECD Economic Outlook databases).
2. Canada 1961, Czech Republic and Slovenia 1991-95, Germany 1961-1991, Greece 1961-1995, Ireland 1961-1990: Data is taken from OECD (2014), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 96](#)” (Downloaded 2015-03-12).
3. Austria 1961-70, Denmark 1961-66, Estonia 1994/95 and Switzerland 1961-65: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).
4. New Zealand 1961-1970: Data is taken from OECD (2018), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 103](#)” (Downloaded 2018-06-12).

nomgdpgr

Growth of nominal GDP, percent change from previous year.

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

Period covered:

AUS 1961-2020	EST 1994-2020	JPN 1961-2020	PRT 1975-2020
AUT 1961-2020	FIN 1961-2020	LVA 1993-2020	ROU 1990-2020
BEL 1961-2020	FRA 1961-2020	LTU 1992-2020	SVK 1991-2020
BGR 1991-2020	DEU 1961-2020	LUX 1961-2020	SVN 1991-2020
CAN 1961-2020	GRC 1961-2020	MLT 1966-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2000-2020	HUN 1990-2020	NLD 1961-2020	SWE 1961-2020
CYP 1976-2020	ISL 1961-2020	NZL 1961-2020	CHE 1961-2020
CZE 1991-2020	IRL 1961-2020	NOR 1961-2020	GBR 1961-2020
DNK 1961-2020	ITA 1961-2020	POL 1991-2020	USA 1961-2020

Notes:

1. Nominal GDP refers to the value of Gross Domestic Product, at current market prices (variable “GDP” in the OECD Economic Outlook databases).
2. Czech Republic and Slovenia 1991-95, Germany 1961-1991, Greece 1961-1995, Ireland 1961-1990: Data is taken from OECD (2014), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 96](#)” (Downloaded 2015-03-12).
3. Austria 1961-70, Denmark 1961-66, Estonia 1994/95, Hungary 1990/-91, and Switzerland 1961-65: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).
4. Canada 1961, New Zealand 1961-70: Data is taken from OECD (2018), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 103](#)” (Downloaded 2018-06-12).

inflation

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

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

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2020	EST 1996-2020	JPN 1960-2020	PRT 1975-2020
AUT 1960-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA 1997-2020	ROU 1995-2020
BEL 1960-2020	FRA 1960-2020	LTU 1996-2020	SVK 1992-2020
BGR 1998-2020	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1960-2020	SVN 1990-2020
CAN 1960-2020	GRC 1960-2020	MLT 1997-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2000-2020	HUN 1990-2020	NLD 1961-2020	SWE 1960-2020
CYP 1997-2020	ISL 1960-2020	NZL 1960-2020	CHE 1960-2020
CZE 1992-2020	IRL 1961-2020	NOR 1960-2020	GBR 1960-2020
DNK 1961-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL 1991-2020	USA 1960-2020

Notes:

1. Denmark 1961-66: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 86](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
2. Estonia 1996/97: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).
3. Iceland 1968-75: Data is taken from OECD (2012), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 91](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
4. Ireland 1961-75: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).

debt

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

Source: OECD (2022), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 110](#)", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat ([Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10).

Period covered:

AUS 1989-2020	EST 1995-2020	JPN 1970-2020	PRT 1975-2020
AUT 1970-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA 1995-2020	ROU 1995-2020
BEL 1969-2020	FRA 1969-2020	LTU 1995-2020	SVK 1995-2020
BGR 1997-2020	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1990-2020	SVN 1995-2020
CAN 1961-2020	GRC 1960-2020	MLT 1995-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2000-2020	HUN 1991-2020	NLD 1960-2020	SWE 1970-2020
CYP 1995-2020	ISL 1980-2020	NZL 1993-2020	CHE 1990-2020
CZE 1995-2020	IRL 1974-2020	NOR 1970-2020	GBR 1961-2020
DNK 1980-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL 1995-2020	USA 1960-2020

Notes:

1. Please consider differences in operationalization between OECD and Eurostat (OECD uses the ESA95 standard, Eurostat ESA2010). Further, there may be breaks in series where older sources are used for some countries (see notes below).
2. Austria 1970-94: Data is taken from OECD (2012), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 92](#)" (Downloaded: 2013-05-14).
3. Canada 1961-69: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
4. Finland 1960-74: Data is taken from OECD (1999), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 65](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
5. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from OECD (2011), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 90](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
6. Greece 1960-94, Ireland 1974-96 and Luxembourg 1990-94: Data is taken from OECD (2005), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 78](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
7. Iceland 1980-97: Data is taken from OECD (2008), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 84](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
8. Portugal 1975-94 and Spain 1977-79: Data is taken from OECD (2001), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 70](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
9. Norway 1970-77: Data is taken from OECD (2016), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 99](#)" (Downloaded: 2017-07-11).
10. Hungary 1991-94 and United Kingdom 1961/62: Data is taken from OECD (2018), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 103](#)" (Downloaded 2018-06-12).
11. Belgium 1969: Data is taken from OECD (2020), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 107](#)" (Downloaded 2020-07-17).

debt_hist

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

Source: see variable “debt”. In addition: Abbas, S.M. Ali, Nazim Belhocine, Asmaa El-Ganainy and Mark Horton (2010) “[A Historical Public Debt Database](#)”, IMF Working Paper WP/10/245, Washington, DC (Downloaded: 2015-03-16). Reinhart and Rogoff (2009) “[Debt-to-GDP Ratios](#)” (Downloaded: 2015-03-16).

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

AUS 1960-1988	CZE 1993-1994	LVA 1994	ROU 1990-1994
AUT 1960-1969	DNK 1960-1979	LTU 1994	SVK 1992-1994
BEL 1960-1968	FRA 1960-1968	MLT 1980-1994	SVN 1993-1994
BGR 1990-1996	HUN 1990	NZL 1960-1992	SWE 1960-1969
CAN 1960	IRL 1960-1973	NOR 1960-1969	CHE 1960-1989
HRV 2000-2001	JPN 1960-1969	POL 1991-1994	GBR 1960

Notes:

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

deficit

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

Source: OECD (2022), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 110](#)”, OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat ([Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2020	EST 1995-2020	JPN 1960-2020	PRT 1977-2020
AUT 1960-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA 1995-2020	ROU 1995-2020
BEL 1970-2020	FRA 1963-2020	LTU 1995-2020	SVK 1995-2020
BGR 1995-2020	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1990-2020	SVN 1995-2020
CAN 1961-2020	GRC 1960-2020	MLT 1995-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2000-2020	HUN 1991-2020	NLD 1969-2020	SWE 1960-2020
CYP 1995-2020	ISL 1970-2020	NZL 1986-2020	CHE 1990-2020
CZE 1995-2020	IRL 1960-2020	NOR 1960-2020	GBR 1960-2020
DNK 1971-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL 1995-2020	USA 1960-2020

Notes:

1. Australia 1960-88, Canada 1961-69, France 1963-77, Greece 1960-94, Hungary 1991-94, Ireland 1960-89, Norway 1960-77 and GBR 1960-69: Data is taken from OECD (2009), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 85](#)" (Downloaded: 2015-07-02).
2. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from OECD (2011), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 90](#)" (Downloaded: 2015-07-02).
3. Iceland 1970-79: Data is taken from OECD (2008), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 84](#)" (Downloaded: 2015-07-02).
4. Bulgaria 1995-96: Data is taken from Eurostat ([Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data](#)) (Downloaded: 2020-07-17).

pbal

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

Source: OECD (2022), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 110](#)", OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat ([Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-02-24).

Period covered: See variable 'deficit'.

Notes:

1. Australia 1960-88 and France 1963-77: Data is taken from OECD (2009), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 85](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
2. Canada 1961-69, Greece 1960-94 and Ireland 1960-89: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
3. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from OECD (2011), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 90](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
4. Hungary 1991-94: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 87](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-06-12).
5. Iceland 1970-79: Data is taken from OECD (2008), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 84](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
6. Norway 1960-77: Data is taken from OECD (2014), "[OECD Economic Outlook No. 96](#)" (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).
7. Bulgaria 1995-96: Data is taken from Eurostat ([Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data](#)) (Downloaded: 2020-07-17). Additionally missing values: Croatia 2000; United Kingdom 1960-69

capb

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

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

Period covered:

AUS 1971-2020	EST 1995-2020	JPN 1971-2020	PRT 1981-2020
AUT 1970-2020	FIN 1977-2020	LVA –	ROU –
BEL 1971-2020	FRA 1978-2020	LTU –	SVK –
BGR –	DEU 1970-2020	LUX 1990-2020	SVN 1999-2020
CAN 1970-2020	GRC 1976-2020	MLT –	ESP 1979-2020
HRV –	HUN 1995-2020	NLD 1971-2020	SWE 1973-2020
CYP –	ISL 1980-2020	NZL 1986-2020	CHE 1990-2020
CZE 1996-2020	IRL 1980-2020	NOR 1980-2020	GBR 1971-2020
DNK 1973-2020	ITA 1970-2020	POL 1995-2020	USA 1967-2020

Notes:

1. Australia 1971-87, Austria 1970-84, Greece 1976-94, Ireland 1980-89 and New Zealand 1986: Data is taken from OECD (2010), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 88](#)” (Downloaded: 2015-03-18).
2. Australia 1988, Iceland and Norway 1981-84: Data is taken from OECD (2014), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 96](#)” (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).
3. Belgium and Netherlands 1971-84, Denmark and Sweden 1973-84, Finland 1977-84, France 1978-84, Germany 1970-90, Iceland and Norway 1980, Italy 1970-84, Japan 1971-84, Luxembourg 1990-95, Portugal 1981-84, New Zealand 1987/88, Spain 1979-84, USA 1967-84: Data is taken from OECD (2011), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 90](#)” (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
4. UK 1971-1976: Data is taken from OECD (2020), “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 107](#)” (Downloaded 2020-07-17).
5. Due to a change in the methodology the OECD uses for estimating potential output, differences between the most recent “[OECD Economic Outlook No. 110](#)” and older versions of the OECD data exist. Hence, values of the current 2022 CPDS version may differ from former updates of the CPDS.

interest

Long-term interest rate on government bonds.

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

Period covered:

AUS 1969-2020	EST 1998-2010	JPN 1966-2020	PRT 1975-2020
AUT 1965-2020	FIN 1961-2020	LVA 2001-2020	ROU 2006-2020
BEL 1960-2020	FRA 1960-2020	LTU 2001-2020	SVK 1996-2020
BGR 2002-2020	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1973-2020	SVN 2002-2020
CAN 1960-2020	GRC 1973-2020	MLT 2000-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2006-2020	HUN 1999-2020	NLD 1960-2020	SWE 1960-2020
CYP 1997-2020	ISL 1992-2020	NZL 1970-2020	CHE 1960-2020
CZE 2001-2020	IRL 1971-2020	NOR 1962-2020	GBR 1960-2020
DNK 1960-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL 2000-2020	USA 1960-2020

Notes:

1. Long-term (in most cases 10 year) government bonds are the instrument whose yield is used as the representative ‘interest rate’ for this area. Generally, the yield is calculated at the pre-tax level and before deductions for brokerage costs and commissions and is derived from the relationship between the present market value of the bond and that at maturity, also taking into account interest payments paid through to maturity (see OECD, Main Economic Indicators: Sources and Definitions).
2. Estonia 1998-2010, Germany 1960-90, Greece 1973-88/92-94, Ireland 1971-89, Luxembourg 1973-99: Data is taken from AMECO (see source above).
3. Iceland 1992/93: Data is taken from OECD (2014), [“OECD Economic Outlook No. 96”](#) (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).
4. Greece 1989-91: Data is taken from Robert J. Franzese Jr. (2002) [Macroeconomic Policies of Developed Democracies](#) (Downloaded: 2015-04-14).

curac

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

Source: OECD (2022), [“OECD Economic Outlook No. 110”](#), OECD Economic Outlook: Statistics and Projections (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Romania from Eurostat ([Main Balance of Payments and International Investment Position items as share of GDP](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-02-10).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2020	EST 1995-2020	JPN 1968-2020	PRT 1975-2020
AUT 1970-2020	FIN 1975-2020	LVA 2000-2020	ROU 1991-2020
BEL 1975-2020	FRA 1975-2020	LTU 1993-2020	SVK 1993-2020
BGR 1991-2020	DEU 1971-2020	LUX 1995-2020	SVN 1995-2020
CAN 1961-2020	GRC 1995-2020	MLT 1995-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2000-2020	HUN 1995-2020	NLD 1967-2020	SWE 1975-2020
CYP 1995-2020	ISL 1974-2020	NZL 1972-2020	CHE 1972-2020
CZE 1993-2020	IRL 1990-2020	NOR 1975-2020	GBR 1960-2020
DNK 1975-2020	ITA 1971-2020	POL 1994-2020	USA 1960-2020

Notes:

1. Bulgaria 1991-1997, Lithuania 1993-1994, Romania 1991-1998: Data is taken from OECD (2019) [“Key short-term indicators”](#), (Downloaded: 2019-05-23)
2. Cyprus 1995-2003 and Malta 1995-2003: Data is taken from Eurostat ([Main Balance of Payments and International Investment Position items as share of GDP](#)) (Downloaded: 2020-07-17).

8 Labour Force Data

Notes:

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

ttl_labf

Total labour force, in thousands.

Source: AMECO ([variable NLTN](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-05-05)

Period covered:

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

Notes:

1. Austria 1960-94; Belgium 1960-80; Canada 1960-69; Denmark 1960, 65, 67, 69-82; Estonia 1992; Germany 1960-90; Greece 1961, 1977-94; Hungary 1992-94; Ireland 1960-94; Netherlands 1975-79; New Zealand 1960-66; Norway 1960-70; Poland 1991; Portugal 1975-94; Sweden 1963-92; United Kingdom 1960-92: Data is taken from OECD (2021), "[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Summary tables](#)", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2021-07-30).
2. Switzerland 1960-90: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2010), "[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Summary tables](#)" (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).
3. Cyprus 1995/96: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2015-06-22).
4. Denmark 1961-64, 1966, 1968, Greece 1960, 1962-76, Iceland 1960-63, Netherlands 1960-74, Norway 1971, Sweden 1960-62: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2017-06-24).

civ_labf

Civilian labour force, in thousands.

Source: AMECO ([Variable NLCN](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-05-05).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2020	EST 1995-2020	JPN 1960-2020	PRT 1975-2020
AUT 1960-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA 1993-2020	ROU –
BEL 1960-2020	FRA 1960-2020	LTU 1992-2020	SVK 1995-2020
BGR –	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1960-2020	SVN 1996-2020
CAN 1960-2020	GRC 1960-2020	MLT –	ESP 1977-2020
HRV –	HUN 1995-2020	NLD 1960-2020	SWE 1960-2020
CYP –	ISL 1964-2020	NZL 1960-2015	CHE 1960-2020
CZE 1990-2020	IRL 1960-2020	NOR 1960-2020*	GBR 1960-2020
DNK 1960-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL 1992-2020	USA 1960-2020

Notes:

1. Due to the discontinuation of the previous source used for this variable, slight differences between the 2020 and 2021 CPDS versions may exist.
2. Denmark 1960-1989; Germany 1960-90; New Zealand: Data is taken from OECD (2018), “[Population and Labour Force](#)”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2018-07-09)
3. Additional missing values (*): Norway 1971.

emp_civ

Civilian employment, in thousands.

Source: AMECO ([Variable NECN](#)).

Period covered: See variable ‘civ_labf’, except: Iceland 1960-63, Poland 1991.

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

labfopar

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

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

Period covered:

AUS 1964-2020	EST 1992-2020	JPN 1960-2020	PRT 1975-2020
AUT 1968-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA 1993-2020	ROU 1995-2020
BEL 1960-2020	FRA 1960-2020	LTU 1995-2020	SVK 1995-2020
BGR 1995-2020	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1960-2020	SVN 1995-2020
CAN 1960-2020	GRC 1961-2020*	MLT 1990-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2001-2020	HUN 1992-2020	NLD 1971-2020	SWE 1963-2020
CYP 1995-2020	ISL 1964-2020	NZL 1960-2020	CHE 1960-2020
CZE 1990-2020	IRL 1960-2020	NOR 1960-2020	GBR 1960-2020
DNK 1965-2020*	ITA 1960-2020	POL 1992-2020	USA 1960-2020

Notes:

1. Austria 1968-73, Greece 1961, 1971, 1977-1982; Iceland 1964-1990; Switzerland 1960-1990: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2010), “[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Population and labour force](#)” (Downloaded: 2013-05-14).
2. Cyprus 1995/96: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).
3. Australia 1964/65, Austria 1973-93, Belgium 1960-1982, Canada 1960-75, Czech Republic 1990-92, Denmark 1960-82, Finland 1960-62, France 1960-67, Germany 1960-69, Ireland 1960, 63-65, 67-70, 72-74, 76, 78, 80, 82,, Italy 1960-69, Luxembourg 1960-82, New Zealand 1960-85, Norway 1960-71, UK 1960-83: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2017), “[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Population and labour force](#)”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2017-07-24).
4. France 1967-74: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2020), “[Labour Force Statistics: LFS by sex and age - Labour force participation rate](#)”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).
5. Additional missing values (*): Denmark 1966, 1968; Greece 1962-70, 1972-76.

empratio

Civilian employment as percentage of population 15-64.

Source: OECD (see variable 'labfopar').

Period covered:

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

Notes:

1. Australia 1964/65, Austria 1968-93, Belgium 1960-82, Canada 1960-75, Czech Republic 1990-92, Denmark 1990-82, Finland 1960-62, France 1960-74, Germany 1960-69, Greece 1961-82, Iceland 1964-90, Ireland 1960-82, Italy 1960-69, Japan 1960-67, Luxembourg 1960-82, New Zealand 1960-85, Norway 1960-70, Poland 1991, Slovenia 1996-1999, Switzerland 1960-90, UK 1960-83: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2017), "[Labour Force Statistics: Population and labour force](#)", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2017-07-24).
2. Additional missing values: Denmark 1966, 1968; France 1962-1967; Greece 1962-70, 1972-76; Norway 1971.

emp_ag

Civilian employment in agriculture, in thousands.

Source: OECD (2022), "[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Summary tables](#)", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2022-05-12).

Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania are taken from AMECO ([variable NET1](#)) (Downloaded 2022-05-12).

Period covered:

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

Notes:

1. Switzerland 1986-2004: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2014) "[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Summary tables](#)", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).
2. Belgium 1960-97, Czech Republic 1990-97, Denmark 1960-94, Estonia 1992-97, Finland 1960-97, Greece 1960-97, Iceland 1960-2001, Ireland 1960-97, Italy 1960-97, Luxembourg 1960-97, 2015, Netherlands 1960-97, New Zealand 1960-85, Norway 1960-99, Poland 1992-99, Portugal 1975-97, Slovenia 1996/97, Spain 1977-97, Sweden 1960-2000, Switzerland 1960-1985, UK 1960-99: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2017), "[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Population and labour force](#)", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2017-07-24).
3. Additional missing values (*): Luxembourg 2015-16.

- emp_ind** Civilian employment in industry, in thousands.
Source: See variable ‘emp_ag’ (AMECO variables NET2, NET4, and NETM).
Period covered: See variable ‘emp_ag’, except: Luxembourg 2015/16, 2019/20.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Germany 1960, Poland 1992.
 2. Switzerland 1986-2004: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2014) “[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Summary tables](#)”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).
 3. Austria 1960-68, Belgium 1960-98, Czech Republic 1990-97, Denmark 1960-94, Estonia 1992-99, Finland 1960-97, France 1960-2002, Greece 1960-97, Iceland 1960-2002, 2014/15, Ireland 1960-99, Japan 1960-64, Luxembourg 1960-2002, Netherlands 1960-99, New Zealand 1960-1996, Norway 1960-99, Poland 1993-99, Portugal 1975-97, Slovenia 1995-98, Spain 1977-97, Sweden 1960-2000, Switzerland 1960-1985, UK 1960-99: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2017), “[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Population and labour force](#)”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2017-07-24).
- emp_serv** Civilian employment in services, in thousands.
Source: See variable ‘emp_ag’ (AMECO variable NET5).
Period covered: See variable ‘emp_ag’.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Luxembourg 2015-16, Poland 1992 and Germany 1960/61.
 2. Switzerland 1986-1989, 1991-2004: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2014) “[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Summary tables](#)”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).
 3. Austria 1960-68, Belgium 1960-98, Czech Republic 1990-97, Denmark 1960-94, Estonia 1992-99, Finland 1960-97, France 1960-2002, Greece 1960-97, Iceland 1960-2002, 2014/15, Ireland 1960-99, Italy 1960-97, Luxembourg 1960-2002, Netherlands 1960-99, Norway 1960-99, Poland 1993-99, Portugal 1975-97, Slovenia 1996-98, Spain 1977-97, Sweden 1960-2000, Switzerland 1960-85, 1990, 1999, UK 1960-99: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD(2017), “[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Population and labour force](#)”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2017-07-24).
 4. Hungary 1992-98, Japan 1960-64: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2020), “[Employment and Labour Market Statistics: Population and labour force](#)”, OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).
- emp_un** Unemployed, in thousands.
Source: AMECO ([Variable NUTN](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-05-12).
Period covered:
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| AUS 1960-2020 | EST 1993-2020 | JPN 1960-2020 | PRT 1975-2020 |
| AUT 1960-2020 | FIN 1960-2020 | LVA 1993-2020 | ROU 1992-2020 |
| BEL 1960-2020 | FRA 1960-2020 | LTU 1992-2020 | SVK 1995-2020 |
| BGR 1995-2020 | DEU 1960-2020 | LUX 1960-2020 | SVN 1995-2020 |
| CAN 1960-2020 | GRC 1960-2020 | MLT 1990-2020 | ESP 1977-2020 |
| HRV 2000-2020 | HUN 1995-2020 | NLD 1960-2020 | SWE 1960-2020 |
| CYP 1995-2020 | ISL 1960-2020 | NZL 1960-2019 | CHE 1960-2020 |
| CZE 1990-2020 | IRL 1960-2020 | NOR 1960-2020 | GBR 1960-2020 |
| DNK 1960-2020 | ITA 1960-2020 | POL 1992-2020 | USA 1960-2020 |

Notes:

1. Cyprus 1995/96: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).
2. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2017-07-24).
3. Denmark 1960-1982, Iceland 1960-63, New Zealand 1960-1966, Norway 1971: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).
4. United Kingdom 1960/70: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2021-08-04).
5. Due to an error in the AMECO data, differences in the values of the 2021 and the 2022 CPDS versions exist.

unemp

Unemployment rate, percentage of civilian labour force.

Source: AMECO ([Variable ZUTN](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-05-12).

Period covered: See variable 'emp_un'.

Notes:

1. Cyprus 1995/96: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).
2. Germany 1960-90: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2017-07-24).
3. Denmark 1960-1963, Iceland 1960-63, New Zealand 1960-1966, Norway 1971: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).
4. United Kingdom 1960-70: Data is taken from a previous release of AMECO (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).

9 Industrial Disputes and Trade Unions

Note concerning nld, wi, wdlost and strike: For notes on variation in comparability and breaks in series, see [ILOSTAT Database](#).

nld

Number of industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts).

Source: International Labour Office (ILO) (2022) [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded 2022-05-12). Until 1970 (USA until 1973): Huber et al. (2004).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2019*	EST 1992-2018*	JPN 1960-2018	PRT 1977-2018
AUT 1979-2017*	FIN 1960-2020	LVA 2005-2019	ROU 1992-2008
BEL 1960-2000*	FRA 1960-2004*	LTU 2000-2019*	SVK 1991-2019*
BGR –	DEU 2009-2020	LUX 1982-2006*	SVN –
CAN 1960-2019	GRC 1976-1998	MLT 1971-2012*	ESP 1977-20120
HRV –	HUN 1991-2019*	NLD 1960-2020	SWE 1971-2020
CYP 1976-2018	ISL 1969-2004	NZL 1960-2019	CHE 1960-2019
CZE 1991-2017*	IRL 1960-2019	NOR 1960-2020*	GBR 1971-2019
DNK 1960-2020	ITA 1960-2009	POL 1991-2019	USA 1960-2019

Notes:

1. Luxembourg: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2009-10-19).
2. Additional missing values (*): Australia 2009-12, 2014, 2017; Austria 2003/04, 2011-14; Belgium 1981-84, 1986/87; Czech Republic 1997-2008, 2014; Estonia 2002, 2010; France 1968; Hungary 2014; Lithuania 2009-11, 2013; Luxembourg 1994-2005; Malta 1981-86, 1999, 2010; Norway 2009-12; Portugal 2008-11; Slovakia 1996, 2012.

- wi** Workers involved in labour disputes, in thousands.
Source: See variable 'nld'.
Period covered: See variable 'nld', except: Austria 1960-78, 2003/04, 2011-14, 2018-19; Germany 1960-2008; Iceland 2009-19; Norway 2010-12, Slovakia 2012, Sweden 1960-70; United Kingdom 1960-70.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Canada 2007; Czech Republic 2013/16/17; Estonia 2004; Finland 2009/10; Hungary 2011, 2013-15, 2019; Lithuania 2014; New Zealand 2008; Poland 2014; Portugal 1978, 2015-16; Switzerland 2015.
 2. Germany 1971-92; Ireland and Netherlands 2009-13: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2015-06-24).
 3. France 1969/70: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2017-07-18).
 4. Canada 2007; France 1969/70: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2018-07-15).
 5. Iceland 2009-19: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).
 6. Poland 2017: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2021-08-04).
- wdlost** Working days lost (due to strikes and lockouts), in thousands.
Source: See variable 'nld'.
Period covered: See variable 'nld', except: Austria 1960-78, 2003/04, 2011-14, 2018-19; Belgium 2001-08, 2014-18; France 2005-18; Germany 1960-2008; Latvia 1997-2004; Norway 2009-12, Romania 1990/91; Slovakia 2012, Sweden 1960-70; United Kingdom 1960-70.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Czech Republic 2013/15; Estonia 2004/12; Hungary 2008-11, 2013-15, 2019; Ireland 2019; Italy 2009; Latvia 2014; New Zealand 2008; Portugal 1978, 1981, 2015-16; Slovakia 2011; Sweden 2014-16.
 2. France 1970-2004: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2018-07-15).
 3. Luxembourg: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2009-10-19).
 4. Germany 1971-92: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2015-06-24).
 5. Czech Republic 2016/17: Data is taken from a previous version of the [ILOSTAT Database](#) (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).
- strike** Index of strike activity: working days lost per 1000 workers. Calculation: $(wdlost * 1000) / ttl_labf$.
Source: Own calculations (see variables 'wdlost' and 'ttl_labf').
Period covered:
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| AUS 1960-2019* | EST 1992-2018* | JPN 1960-2018 | PRT 1977-2018* |
| AUT 1960-2019 | FIN 1960-2020 | LVA 1997-2020* | ROU 1995-2008 |
| BEL 1960-2018* | FRA 1960-2018* | LTU 2000-2019* | SVK 1997-2019* |
| BGR – | DEU 1960-2020 | LUX 1982-2006* | SVN – |
| CAN 1960-2019 | GRC 1976-1998 | MLT 1990-2012* | ESP 1977-2020 |
| HRV – | HUN 1992-2018* | NLD 1960-2020 | SWE 1960-2020* |
| CYP 1995-2018 | ISL 1969-2004 | NZL 1960-2019* | CHE 1960-2019 |
| CZE 1991-2017* | IRL 1960-2018 | NOR 1960-2020 | GBR 1960-2019 |
| DNK 1960-2020 | ITA 1960-2008 | POL 1991-2019 | USA 1960-2019 |

Notes:

1. Ideally, the lost working days are set in relation to the dependent labour force (persons employed), so the labour force should be adjusted to unemployed and self-employed persons. Due to limited availability of data on civilian employment, we use the total labour force in the denominator, though. With a few exceptions for most recent years, data on total labour force is available for all countries and years. Using the available data on civilian employment, the correlation between the measure based on civilian employment and the measure based on total labour force is 0.99.
2. Due to a typo in the formula used for calculating this variable, differences in the values of the 2020 and the 2021 CPDS versions may exist.
3. Additional missing values(*): Australia 2009-12, 2014, 2017; Belgium 1981-84, 1986-87, 2009-13; Czech Republic 1997-2008, 2013-15; Estonia 2002, 2004, 2010, 2012; France 1968; Hungary 2008-11, 2013-15; Latvia 2014; Lithuania 2009-11, 2013; Luxembourg 1994-2005; Malta 1999, 2010; New Zealand 2008; Portugal 1978, 1981, 2008-11, 2015-16; Slovakia 2011; Sweden 2014-16.

grossu

Total reported union members, in thousands.

Source: OECD (2022), [OECD/AIAS ICTWSS Database](#), (Downloaded: 2022-05-12, variable 'TUM').

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2015*	EST 1992-2019*	JPN 1960-2019	PRT 1977-2016*
AUT 1960-2019	FIN 1960-2019	LVA 1995-2018*	ROU 1993-2018*
BEL 1960-2019	FRA 1960-2018	LTU 1995-2019*	SVK 1993-2018*
BGR 1990-2016*	DEU 1960-2019	LUX 1987-2019*	SVN 1991-2015
CAN 1960-2015	GRC 1977-2016*	MLT 1971-2020	ESP 1977-2019
HRV 2004-2018*	HUN 1990-2018*	NLD 1960-2019	SWE 1960-2019
CYP 1976-2016*	ISL 1979-2018*	NZL 1970-2018*	CHE 1960-2018
CZE 1993-2018	IRL 1960-2020	NOR 1960-2019	GBR 1960-2019
DNK 1960-2019	ITA 1960-2019	POL 1991-2017*	USA 1960-2016*

Notes:

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

netu

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

Source: See variable 'grossu', (Variable 'NUM').

Period covered: See variable 'grossu', except: Luxembourg 1970-81, Portugal 2009.

ud

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

Source: See variable 'grossu', (variable 'UD').

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2015*	EST 1992-2019*	JPN 1960-2019	PRT 1977-2016*
AUT 1960-2019	FIN 1960-2019	LVA 1995-2018*	ROU 1998-2018*
BEL 1960-2019	FRA 1960-2018	LTU 1995-2019*	SVK 1995-2018*
BGR 2000-2016*	DEU 1960-2019	LUX 1970-2019*	SVN 1991-2015
CAN 1960-2015	GRC 1977-2016*	MLT 2000-2019	ESP 1977-2019
HRV 2004-2018*	HUN 1990-2018*	NLD 1960-2019	SWE 1960-2019
CYP 2000-2016	ISL 1979-2018*	NZL 1970-2018*	CHE 1960-2018
CZE 1993-2018	IRL 1960-2019	NOR 1960-2019	GBR 1960-2019
DNK 1960-2019	ITA 1960-2019	POL 1991-2017*	USA 1960-2016*

Notes:

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

adjcov

Bargaining (or union) coverage, adjusted. OECD and AIAS (2021, p. 23) defines it in the following way: “Number of employees covered by collective (wage) agreements in force as a proportion of all employees with the right to bargain defined as the proportion of employees who are not excluded from collective bargaining: $WCB/(WSEE - WStat) * 100$.”

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

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2018*	EST 2006-2018*	JPN 1960-2019	PRT 1978-2018*
AUT 1960-2019*	FIN 1960-2017*	LVA 2006-2018*	ROU 2000-2017*
BEL 1960-2019*	FRA 1960-2018*	LTU 2000-2019*	SVK 2000-2015*
BGR 2002-2018*	DEU 1960-2018*	LUX 1970-2018*	SVN 1991-2017*
CAN 1960-2020	GRC 1980-2016*	MLT 1995-2016*	ESP 1977-2018*
HRV 2009-2014*	HUN 1993-2019*	NLD 1960-2019*	SWE 1960-2018*
CYP 2000-2016	ISL 1980-2019*	NZL 1960-2020*	CHE 1960-2018*
CZE 1994-2019	IRL 1970-2017*	NOR 1960-2017*	GBR 1960-2019*
DNK 1960-2018*	ITA 1960-2019	POL 2000-2019*	USA 1960-2020*

Notes:

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

grossu_ipol

Linear interpolation of variable ‘grossu’,

Source: See variable ‘grossu’,

Period covered: See variable ‘grossu’.

netu_ipol

Linear interpolation of variable ‘netu’,

Source: See variable ‘netu’,

Period covered: See variable ‘netu’.

ud_ipol

Linear interpolation of variable ‘ud’,

Source: See variable ‘ud’,

Period covered: See variable ‘ud’.

adjcov_ipol

Linear interpolation of variable ‘adjcov’,

Source: See variable ‘adjcov’,

Period covered: See variable ‘adjcov’.

10 Public Social Expenditure and Revenue Data

Notes on socexp_t_pmp and onwards:

1. Please note that the Eurostat data for the countries not covered by the OECD do not include mandatory private expenditure. Furthermore, there may be differences in the classification of government functions between the two sources.
2. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.

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

Source: OECD (2022), “[National Accounts Statistics: National Accounts at a Glance](#)”, OECD National Accounts Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2022-02-24). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania (not covered by the OECD) is taken from AMECO ([Variable UYTG](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-02-24).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2020	EST 1995-2020	JPN 1960-2019	PRT 1975-2020
AUT 1960-2020	FIN 1960-2020	LVA 1995-2020	ROU 1995-2020
BEL 1960-2020	FRA 1960-2020	LTU 1995-2020	SVK 1995-2020
BGR 1995-2020	DEU 1960-2020	LUX 1960-2020*	SVN 1995-2020
CAN 1960-2020	GRC 1960-2020*	MLT 1995-2020	ESP 1977-2020
HRV 2000-2020	HUN 1995-2020	NLD 1960-2020	SWE 1960-2020
CYP 1995-2020	ISL 1968-2020*	NZL 1960-2019*	CHE 1960-2020
CZE 1995-2020	IRL 1960-2020	NOR 1960-2020	GBR 1960-2020
DNK 1960-2020	ITA 1960-2020	POL 1995-2020	USA 1960-2020*

Notes:

1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series and that the data of the different sources may be of limited comparability.
2. Until 1969 (all countries) and New Zealand 1970-82: Data is taken from OECD (various years-d) Historical Statistics.
3. Austria 1970-75; Belgium and Japan 1970-84; Denmark, Ireland, Switzerland and GBR 1970-89; Finland 1970-74; France 1970-77; Germany 1970-90; Greece, Iceland and Norway 1970-94; Portugal 1975-94; Spain 1977-94; Italy 1970-79; Luxembourg 1970-86; Sweden 1970-92: Data is taken from OECD, National Accounts Statistics, Historical Statistics - Structure or composition of certain economic aggregates, Vol. 2002, release 01 (Downloaded: 2006-08-21).
4. Japan 1985-93: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded: 2011-04-14).
5. Canada 1970-80: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded: 2013-08-08).
6. Austria 1976-94; Belgium 1985-94; Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and Switzerland 1990-94; Germany 1991-94; Iceland 1995-97; Italy 1980-94; Netherlands 1970-94; Sweden 1993/94: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded: 2014-07-29).
7. Japan 1994-2004: Data is taken from previous release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded 2016-07-26).
8. Spain 1977-94: Data is taken from previous release of the OECD National Accounts Statistics database (Downloaded 2021-08-02).
9. Additional missing values (*): Greece 1961-67; Iceland 1969, 1969; Luxembourg 1987-89; New Zealand 1983-85; USA 1969.

socexp_t_pmp Total public and mandatory private social expenditure as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2022), “[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)”, OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2022-05-19). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania (not covered by the OECD) is taken from Eurostat ([Social protection expenditure Tables by functions](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-05-19) and does not include mandatory private expenditure.

Period covered:

AUS 1980-2017	EST 1999-2019	JPN 1980-2017	PRT 1980-2019
AUT 1980-2019*	FIN 1980-2019	LVA 1997-2019	ROU 2000-2019
BEL 1980-2019	FRA 1980-2019	LTU 1996-2019	SVK 1995-2019
BGR 2005-2018	DEU 1980-2019	LUX 1980-2019	SVN 1995-2019
CAN 1980-2018	GRC 1980-2019	MLT 1995-2019	ESP 1980-2019
HRV 2008-2020	HUN 1999-2019	NLD 1980-2019	SWE 1980-2019
CYP 2000-2019	ISL 1990-2019	NZL 1980-2018	CHE 1980-2018
CZE 1990-2019	IRL 1980-2019	NOR 1980-2019*	GBR 1980-2019
DNK 1980-2019	ITA 1980-2019	POL 1991-2019	USA 1980-2019

Notes:

1. Please note that the Eurostat data for the countries not covered by the OECD does not include mandatory private expenditure. Furthermore, there may be differences in the classification of government functions between the two sources.
2. Norway 1981-84, 1986/87: Classified as missing values due to incomplete data.
3. Additional missing values (*): Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Norway 1981-84, 1986/87.

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

Period covered:

AUS 1980-2017	EST 1999-2017	JPN 1980-2017	PRT 1980-2017
AUT 1980-2017*	FIN 1980-2017	LVA 1997-2019	ROU 2000-2019
BEL 1980-2017	FRA 1980-2018	LTU 1996-2019	SVK 1995-2017
BGR 2005-2019	DEU 1980-2017	LUX 1980-2017	SVN 1996-2017
CAN 1980-2018	GRC 1980-2017	MLT 1995-2019	ESP 1980-2017
HRV 2008-2019	HUN 1999-2018	NLD 1980-2017	SWE 1980-2017
CYP 2000-2019	ISL 1990-2017	NZL 1980-2018	CHE 1980-2018
CZE 1990-2017	IRL 1980-2017	NOR 1980-2017*	GBR 1980-2017
DNK 1980-2017	ITA 1980-2017	POL 1991-2017	USA 1980-2018

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Norway 1981-84.

socexp_k_pmp Public and mandatory private social expenditure in kind as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘socexp_c_pmp’, except: Finland 2018, Slovenia 1995.

Notes:

1. Additional missing values: Norway 1986/87.

oldage_pmp Total public and mandatory private expenditure on old age as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable ‘socexp_t_pmp’.
Period covered: See variable ‘socexp_c_pmp’.

Notes:

1. Additional missing values: Norway 1986/87.

- survivor_pmp** Total public and mandatory private survivor benefits as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_c_pmp'.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Norway 1986/87.
- incapben_pmp** Total incapacity-related benefits (public and mandatory private) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_c_pmp'.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Norway 1986/87.
- health_pmp** Total public and mandatory private expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_c_pmp'. Additional data: Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Finland 2018; Hungary 1991-98; Iceland 1980-89; Slovenia 1995.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Norway 1986/87.
- family_pmp** Total public and mandatory private expenditure for families as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_c_pmp'.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Norway 1986/87.
- almp_pmp** Total public and mandatory private expenditure on active labour market programmes as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'.
Period covered:
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| AUS 1985-2017 | EST 1993-2017 | JPN 1990-2017 | PRT 1986-2017 |
| AUT 1985-2017 | FIN 1980-2017 | LVA – | ROU – |
| BEL 1985-2017 | FRA 1985-2018 | LTU – | SVK 1991-2017 |
| BGR – | DEU 1985-2017 | LUX 1980-2017 | SVN 2003-2017 |
| CAN 1985-2018 | GRC 1985-2017 | MLT – | ESP 1980-2017 |
| HRV – | HUN 1992-2018 | NLD 1980-2017 | SWE 1985-2017 |
| CYP – | ISL 1990-2017 | NZL 1980-2018 | CHE 1985-2018 |
| CZE 1991-2017 | IRL 1985-2017 | NOR 1985-2017 | GBR 1980-2017 |
| DNK 1986-2017 | ITA 1990-2017 | POL 1991-2017 | USA 1986-2018 |
- Notes:**
1. For non-members of the OECD (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), Eurostat includes data on some components of active labour market programmes under the function “unemployment expenditure” (variable ‘unemp_pmp’). In order to avoid double inclusion of data on active labour market policies, these countries are coded as missing values. We provide more detailed data on active labour market policies from a different Eurostat source in the section “Labour market policy”, however.

- unemp_pmp** Cash expenditure for unemployment benefits as a percentage of GDP (public and mandatory private).
Source: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_c_pmp'. Additional data: Hungary 1992-98.
Notes:
1. For non-members of the OECD (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), we used Eurostat data. However, these Eurostat data on unemployment benefits also include some components of active labour market programmes. For all other countries (covered by the OECD), data on active labour market programmes are included separately in the variable 'almp_pmp'.
 2. Denmark: Data is taken from previous release of OECD (2016), "[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)" (Downloaded: 2016-08-02).
 3. Additional missing values: Czech Republic 1990; Denmark 2012-17; Estonia 1999; France and Ireland 1980-84.
- housing_pmp** Total public and mandatory private expenditure on housing as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_c_pmp'.
Notes:
1. Poland 2002: Data is taken from previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).
 2. Additional missing values: Belgium 1980-99; Czech Republic 1990-93; Norway 1986-89; Poland 1993; Portugal 1980.
- othsocx_pmp** Public and mandatory private expenditure on other social policy areas as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'socexp_c_pmp'.
Notes:
1. Greece 2000-10 and Italy 1980-89: Data is taken from previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2020-07-30). Additional missing values: Denmark 1980-82; France 1980-88, Greece 1980-1989; Norway 1986-87.

11 Educational Expenditure and Attainment Data

Notes:

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

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

Period covered:

AUS 1978-2018*	EST 1993-2018*	JPN 1971-2017*	PRT 1975-2018*
AUT 1970-2018*	FIN 1970-2018*	LVA 1996-2018*	ROU 1996-2018*
BEL 1975-2018*	FRA 1970-2018*	LTU 1995-2018*	SVK 1992-2018*
BGR 1990-2017*	DEU 1993-2018*	LUX 1970-2018*	SVN 1991-2018*
CAN 1971-2011*	GRC 1970-2018*	MLT 1971-2017*	ESP 1977-2018*
HRV 2002-2017*	HUN 1991-2018*	NLD 1970-2018*	SWE 1979-2018*
CYP 1976-2017*	ISL 1990-2018*	NZL 1973-2018*	CHE 1970-2017*
CZE 1992-2018*	IRL 1971-2018*	NOR 1972-2018*	GBR 1971-2018*
DNK 1970-2017*	ITA 1970-2018*	POL 1991-2018*	USA 1986-2014*

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Australia 1981, 1984, 1997-99, 2001-04; Austria 1994, 1997; Belgium 1983-85, 1989-92, 1997-2000, 2012; Bulgaria 1997, 1999/2000, 2014-16; Canada 1996/97, 2003/04, 2006; Croatia 2005/06, 2012, 2014-16; Cyprus 1983, 1996-98, 2012; Czech Republic 1997; Denmark 1976, 1981-85, 1990, 1992, 1997, 2015-16; Estonia 2006, Finland 1977/78, 1997/98; France 1997, 2016, Germany 1997, 1999-2005; Greece 1972, 1979/80, 1985, 1992-97, 2006-2014, 2016; Hungary 1997; Iceland 1991/92, 1997; Ireland 1975, 1997; Italy 1972/73, 1977, 1980-82, 1987, 1989-92, 1997; Japan 1984-86, 1990-92, 1996/97, 2009, 2015; Latvia 2005; Lithuania 1999/2000; Luxembourg 1974, 1984/85, 1990-94, 1997-2000, 2002-11, 2013, 2016; Malta 1980, 1993-97, 1999-2001, 2003, 2005/06; Netherlands 1989, 1992, 1997, New Zealand 1983, 1990-93, 1998, 2000; Norway 1979; Poland 1994, 1997; Portugal 1977, 1997/98, 2016; Romania 1997-99; Slovakia 1998; Slovenia 1996-2000; Spain 1980-86, 1997; Sweden 1982-89, 1994, 1997; Switzerland 1992, 1997; United Kingdom 1978/79, 1993, 1997, 2012; USA 1987, 1992/93, 1996/97, 2000.
2. Belgium 2001-04, 2006-07; France 1999-2015, USA 1986-2012: Data is taken from a previous release of World Bank (2020) “[World Development Indicators](#)”, (Downloaded 2020-08-06).
3. Estonia 1993-94; Japan 2000-17; Slovenia 1991-94; Switzerland 1970-79: Data is taken from a previous release of World Bank (2021). “[World Development Indicators](#)”, People - Education inputs (Table 2.7) (Downloaded: 2021-08-09).

educexp_gov_ipol Linear interpolation of the variable ‘educexp_gov’.

Source: See variable ‘educexp_gov’.

Period covered: See variable ‘educexp_gov’.

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

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

Period covered:

AUS 1991-2018*	EST 1993-2016	JPN 1970-2018*	PRT 1975-2018*
AUT 1995-2019	FIN 1978-2018*	LVA 1993-2019	ROU 2000-2019*
BEL 1973-2018*	FRA 1974-2018*	LTU 1993-2019*	SVK 1992-2018
BGR 1992-2018	DEU 1970-2018*	LUX 1995-2019*	SVN 2001-2019
CAN 1970-2018*	GRC 1970-2018*	MLT 1998-2019	ESP 1992-2019
HRV 2002-2019	HUN 1992-2019*	NLD 1970-2018*	SWE 1970-2017*
CYP 1993-2019	ISL 1995-2019	NZL 1972-2018*	CHE 1970-2017*
CZE 1996-2018	IRL 1971-2018*	NOR 1972-2018*	GBR 1970-2018*
DNK 1991-2018*	ITA 1971-2018*	POL 1995-2019	USA 1970-2018*

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Australia 1996; Belgium 1989/90, 1996; Canada 1989/90, 1996, 2002, 2004; Croatia 2012-15, 2017/18; Denmark 1996, 2015/16; Finland 1989/90, 1996; France 1989/90, 1992, 1996; Germany 1988-90, 1992, 1996, 2009; Greece 1989-92, 1996, 2006-11; Hungary 2014; Ireland 1989-1991, 1997; Italy 1987-91, 1996; Japan 1989/90, 1996; Lithuania 2013, Luxembourg 2009-2011, 2013; Netherlands 1988-90, 1996; New Zealand 1989-91, 1996, 2008-11; Norway 1989/90, 1996; Portugal 1989/90, 1992, 1996; Romania 2007, 2009; Sweden 1989/90, 1996; Switzerland 1989/90, 1996; United Kingdom 1988-90, 1996, 2008-11; USA 1988-90, 1996.
2. Estonia 2014-16: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat ([Public expenditure on education as % of GDP](#)) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
3. Japan 2013-14: Data is taken from previous release of OECD "[Education spending](#)", OECD Education resources (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
4. Breaks in series: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland 2008; Ireland and Norway 2010.

educecp_public_ipol Linear interpolation of variable 'eduexp_public'.

Source: See variable 'eduexp_public'.

Period covered: See variable 'eduexp_public'.

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

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

Period covered:

AUS 1991-2018*	EST 2005-2011	JPN 1991-2018*	PRT 1993-2018*
AUT 1995-2011	FIN 1991-2018*	LVA 1995-2011	ROU 1998-2011*
BEL 1997-2018*	FRA 1991-2018*	LTU 2003-2011	SVK 1995-2011
BGR 1998-2011	DEU 1991-2018*	LUX 2012-2016	SVN 2001-2011
CAN 1991-2018*	GRC 1997-2015*	MLT 1999-2011	ESP 1991-2018*
HRV 2002-2011	HUN 1995-2006	NLD 1991-2018*	SWE 1991-2018*
CYP 1995-2011	ISL 1998-2011	NZL 2002-2018*	CHE 1997-2003*
CZE 1999-2015	IRL 1991-2018*	NOR 1995-2018*	GBR 1998-2018*
DNK 1991-2018*	ITA 1993-2018*	POL 1999-2011	USA 1991-2018*

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Australia 1996; Belgium 1998; Canada 1996, 2002, 2004; Croatia 2003/04; Denmark 1996, 2012, 2015/16; Finland 1992, 1994, 1996-98; France 1992, 1996; Germany 1992, 1996, 2009; Greece 2006-11; Ireland 1996; Italy 1996; Japan 1996; Netherlands 1992, 1996; New Zealand 2008-2011; Norway 1996/97 2004-07; Poland 2000/01; Portugal 1994-96, 2008-11; Romania 2003/04, 2006, 2008; Slovakia 1996/97; Spain 1996; Sweden 1996; Switzerland 2001; United Kingdom 2008-10; USA 1996.
2. Breaks in series: Denmark 2008; New Zealand and Portugal 2012.

educexp_private_ipol Linear interpolation of variable ‘educexp_private’.

Source: See variable ‘educexp_private’.

Period covered: See variable ‘educexp_private’.

educatt_minimal Share of population attending no more than secondary education.

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

Period covered:

AUS 1989-2020*	EST 2004-2020	JPN –	PRT 2004-2020
AUT 2004-2020	FIN 2004-2020	LVA 2004-2020	ROU 2004-2020
BEL 2004-2020	FRA 2004-2020	LTU 2004-2020	SVK 2004-2020
BGR 2004-2020	DEU 1989-2020*	LUX 2004-2020	SVN 2004-2020
CAN 1981-2020*	GRC 2004-2020	MLT 2004-2020	ESP 2004-2020
HRV 2004-2020	HUN 2004-2020	NLD 2004-2020	SWE 2004-2020
CYP 2004-2020	ISL 2004-2020	NZL 1981-2020*	CHE 2004-2020
CZE 2004-2020	IRL 2004-2020	NOR 2004-2020	GBR 2004-2020
DNK 2004-2020	ITA 2004-2020	POL 2004-2020	USA 1981-2020

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Australia 1990, 1992, 1996; Canada 1982-89; Germany 1990, 1993, 1996; New Zealand 1982-89, 1993, 1996.

educatt_minimal_ipol Linear interpolation of variable ‘educatt_minimal’.

Source: See variable ‘educatt_minimal’.

Period covered: See variable ‘educatt_minimal’.

educatt_tertiary Share of population attending tertiary education.

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

Period covered:

AUS 1989-2020*	EST 2004-2020	JPN 1997-2019	PRT 2004-2020
AUT 2004-2020	FIN 2004-2020	LVA 2004-2020	ROU 2004-2020
BEL 2004-2020	FRA 2004-2020	LTU 2004-2020	SVK 2004-2020
BGR 2004-2020	DEU 1989-2020*	LUX 2004-2020	SVN 2004-2020
CAN 1981-2020*	GRC 2004-2020	MLT 2004-2020	ESP 2004-2020
HRV 2004-2020	HUN 2004-2020	NLD 2004-2020	SWE 2004-2020
CYP 2004-2020	ISL 2004-2020	NZL 1999-2020*	CHE 2004-2020
CZE 2004-2020	IRL 2004-2020	NOR 2004-2020	GBR 2004-2019
DNK 2004-2020	ITA 2004-2020	POL 2004-2020	USA 1981-2020*

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Australia 1990, 1992, 1996; Canada 1982-89; Germany 1990, 1993, 1996, New Zealand 2000, 2009-13.
2. New Zealand 1999-2008: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2020), [“Educational attainment and labour-force status”](#), OECD Educational attainment and outcomes (database) (Downloaded: 2020-06-08).

educatt_tertiary_ipol Linear interpolation of variable ‘educatt_tertiary’.

Source: See variable ‘educatt_tertiary’.

Period covered: See variable ‘educatt_tertiary’.

12 Family Policy

Notes on fallow_pmp and onwards:

1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.
2. The 2018-20 values of the OECD Social Expenditure data set have not been published by the publication date of the CPDS data set. Hence, these values will be added in the next version of the CPDS.

fallow_pmp Total public and mandatory private cash benefits for family allowances as a percentage of GDP.

Source: OECD (2022), “[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)”, OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2022-05-12).

Period covered:

AUS 1980-2017	EST 1999-2017	JPN 1980-2017	PRT 1980-2017
AUT 1980-2017	FIN 1980-2017	LVA 1995-2017	ROU –
BEL 1980-2017	FRA 1980-2018	LTU 1996-2017	SVK 1995-2017
BGR –	DEU 1980-2017	LUX 1980-2017	SVN 1996-2017
CAN 1980-2018	GRC 1980-2017	MLT –	ESP 1980-2017
HRV –	HUN 1999-2018	NLD 1980-2017	SWE 1980-2017
CYP –	ISL 1990-2017	NZL 1980-2018	CHE 1980-2018
CZE 1990-2017	IRL 1980-2017	NOR 1980-2017*	GBR 1980-2017
DNK 1980-2017	ITA 1980-2017	POL 1991-2017	USA 1980-2018

Notes:

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

mpleave_pmp Total public and mandatory private cash benefits for maternal and parental leave as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable ‘fallow_pmp’.

Period covered: See variable ‘fallow_pmp’.

Notes:

1. Additional missing values: Australia 1980-94; Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Latvia 1995/96; Norway 1981-84, 1986/87; USA entirely.

othfam_c_pmp Other public and mandatory private cash benefits as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable ‘fallow_pmp’.

Period covered: See variable ‘fallow_pmp’.

Notes:

1. Sweden 1980-92: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2016-07-29).
2. Additional missing values: Belgium 1980-1989; Canada entirely; Denmark 1980-2006; Latvia 1995/96; Luxembourg 1980-89; Norway 1981-84, 1986/87; Switzerland 1980-89, USA entirely.

- childcare_pmp** Total public and mandatory private social expenditure for childcare and early educational services as a percentage of GDP (benefits in kind).
Source: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Canada and USA 1980-90; Greece and Switzerland 1980-89; Norway 1981-84, 1986/87; United Kingdom 1980-95.
- homehelp_pmp** Total public and mandatory private social expenditure for home-help and accommodation services to families with children as a percentage of GDP (benefits in kind).
Source: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.
Notes:
1. Canada 1991-2015: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2016-07-29).
 2. Slovakia 1995-2007, 2009-2012: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2020-06-08).
 3. Additional missing values: Australia, Germany, Hungary, New Zealand, Switzerland and USA entirely; Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Canada 2016-18; Finland 2016/17; Greece 1980-2013; Latvia 1995/96; Luxembourg 1980-89; Norway 1981-84, 1986/87; Italy 1990-2017; Poland 1991-2003; Portugal 1980-89, 2002-17.
- othfam_k_pmp** Other public and mandatory private benefits in kind as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.
Period covered: See variable 'fallow_pmp'.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Canada and Netherlands entirely; Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Czech Republic 1990-94; Luxembourg 1980-2000; Norway 1981-84, 1986/87; Poland 1991-2003; Switzerland 1980-2007.

13 Labour Market Policy

Notes on servadmi_pmp and onwards:

1. Please consider that there may be breaks in series.
2. For more detailed definitions on the coverage and classification of labour market programmes, see the [OECD classification](#).
3. The 2018-20 values of the OECD Social Expenditure data set have not been published by the publication date of the CPDS data set. Hence, these values will be added in the next version of the CPDS.

- servadmi_pmp** Public and mandatory private employment services and administration as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2022), "[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)", OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2022-05-12). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania is taken from Eurostat ([Public expenditure on labour market policy \(LMP\) interventions](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-05-19) and does not include mandatory private expenditure.

Period covered:

AUS 1985-2017	EST 2003-2017	JPN 1990-2017	PRT 1986-2017
AUT 1985-2017	FIN 1980-2017	LVA 2003-2019	ROU 2003-2019
BEL 1985-2017	FRA 1985-2018	LTU 2003-2020	SVK 1991-2017
BGR 2004-2019	DEU 1985-2017	LUX 1980-2017	SVN 2003-2017
CAN 1985-2018	GRC 1985-2017	MLT 2006-2020	ESP 1980-2017
HRV 2012-2020	HUN 1992-2018	NLD 1980-2017	SWE 1985-2017
CYP 2006-2020	ISL 1990-2017	NZL 1980-2017	CHE 1985-2018
CZE 1991-2017	IRL 1985-2017	NOR 1985-2017	GBR 1980-2013
DNK 1980-2017	ITA 1998-2017	POL 1992-2017	USA 1986-2018

Notes:

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

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

Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

Period covered:

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

Notes:

1. New Zealand 1980-2001: Data is taken from OECD (2016), "[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)" (Downloaded: 2016-08-03).
2. Iceland 1990-95: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).

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

Source: OECD (2022), "[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)", OECD Social Expenditure Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2022-05-12).

Period covered:

AUS 1985-2016	EST –	JPN 1990-2015	PRT 1986-2015
AUT 1985-2017	FIN 1980-2015	LVA 2003-2017	ROU –
BEL 1985-2017	FRA 1985-2015	LTU 2003-2017	SVK 1991-2017
BGR –	DEU 1985-2015	LUX 1980-2017	SVN 2003-2015
CAN 1985-2018	GRC 1985-2017	MLT –	ESP 1980-2017
HRV –	HUN 1992-2018	NLD 1980-2015	SWE 1985-2015
CYP –	ISL –	NZL 1980-2017	CHE 1985-2015
CZE 1991-2017	IRL 1985-2015	NOR 1985-2015	GBR 1980-2011
DNK 1980-2015	ITA 1990-2015	POL 1991-2014	USA 1985-2018

Notes:

1. Australia 1985-2016, Denmark 1980-93, 1998-2015, Finland 1998-2015, France 1985-2015, Germany 1985-2015, Greece 1985-97, Ireland and Italy 1998-2015, Japan 1990-2015, Netherlands 1998-2015, New Zealand 1980-2017, Norway 1998-2015, Poland 2005-14, Portugal 1986-2015, Slovenia 2003-15, Sweden 1985-95, 1998-2015, Switzerland 1985-2015, USA 1985: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Statistics database (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).

incent_pmp Public and mandatory private expenditure on employment incentives (recruitment and employment maintenance incentives) as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional data: Italy 1990-97; Poland 1991.

Notes:

1. New Zealand 1980-2001: Data is taken from OECD (2020), "[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)".
2. Additional missing values: Denmark 1980-93; Iceland entirely, UK 2012/13.

disabled_pmp Public and mandatory private expenditure on supported employment and (vocational) rehabilitation of persons with a reduced working capacity as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

Period covered:

AUS 1985-2017	EST 2003-2017	JPN 1990-2017	PRT 1986-2017
AUT 1985-2017	FIN 1980-2017	LVA 2003-2019	ROU –
BEL 1985-2017	FRA 1985-2018	LTU 2005-2020	SVK 1991-2017
BGR –	DEU 1985-2017	LUX 1980-2017	SVN 2003-2017
CAN 1985-2018	GRC 1985-2017*	MLT 2013-2020	ESP 1980-2017
HRV 2012-2020	HUN 1992-2002	NLD 1980-2017	SWE 1985-2017
CYP 2006-2020	ISL –	NZL 1980-2017	CHE 1980-2018
CZE 1991-2017	IRL 1985-2017	NOR 1985-2017	GBR 1980-2011
DNK 1980-2017	ITA 1990-2017	POL 1992-2017	USA 1986-2018

Notes:

1. Latvia 2003-05, 2009-11: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat ([Public expenditure on labour market policy \(LMP\) interventions](#)) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06)
2. Additional missing values (*): Greece 1995-97.

jobcrea_pmp Public and private mandatory expenditure on direct job creation (usually in the public or non-profit sector) as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

Period covered:

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

Notes:

1. New Zealand 1980-2001, Switzerland 1985-93: Data is taken from OECD (2020), "[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)".

startup_pmp Public and mandatory private support of unemployed persons (or closely-related groups) starting enterprises or becoming self-employed as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

Period covered: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'. Additional data: Italy 1990-97.

Notes:

1. Netherlands 1980-97: Data is taken from OECD (2020), "[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)".
2. Latvia 2003-04; Lithuania 2007-11: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat ([Public expenditure on labour market policy \(LMP\) interventions](#)) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
3. Additional missing values: Denmark 1980-85; Iceland entirely; Japan 2005-07; Lithuania 2018/19; Malta 2014-17; Netherlands 1998-2017; Norway 1985-94; Switzerland 1985-93, United Kingdom 2012/13.

compen_pmp Public and mandatory private unemployment compensation and severance pay (in cash) as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

Period covered:

AUS 1980-2017	EST 1999-2017	JPN 1980-2017	PRT 1980-2017
AUT 1980-2017*	FIN 1980-2017	LVA 2003-2019	ROU 2003-2019
BEL 1980-2017	FRA 1985-2018	LTU 2003-2020	SVK 1995-2017
BGR 2004-2019	DEU 1980-2017	LUX 1980-2017	SVN 1996-2017
CAN 1980-2018	GRC 1980-2017	MLT 2006-2020	ESP 1980-2017
HRV 2012-2020	HUN 1992-2018	NLD 1980-2017	SWE 1980-2017
CYP 2006-2020	ISL 1990-2017	NZL 1980-2017	CHE 1980-2018
CZE 1991-2017	IRL 1985-2017	NOR 1980-2017*	GBR 1980-2017
DNK 1980-2017	ITA 1980-2017	POL 1991-2017	USA 1980-2018

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Norway 1981-84.

earretir_pmp Public and private mandatory expenditure (in cash) on early retirement for labour market reasons as a percentage of GDP.

Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.

Period covered:

AUS 2003-2010	EST –	JPN –	PRT 1990-1998
AUT 1980-2017*	FIN 1980-2017	LVA –	ROU –
BEL 1980-2017	FRA 1985-2018	LTU 2002-2015	SVK 1995-2017
BGR –	DEU 1985-2017	LUX 1980-2017	SVN 1996-2017
CAN 1993-2018	GRC 2000-2017	MLT –	ESP 1980-2017
HRV –	HUN 1992-2018	NLD –	SWE 1981-2017*
CYP –	ISL –	NZL –	CHE 1980-2018
CZE 1995-2009	IRL 2000-2017	NOR 1994-2017	GBR 1980-2017
DNK 1980-2011	ITA 1980-2017	POL 1992-2017	USA –

Notes:

1. Denmark: Data is taken from OECD (2020), "[Social Expenditure: Aggregated data](#)" (Downloaded: 2020-08-08).
2. Lithuania 2002, 2007-15: Data is taken from previous release of Eurostat ([Public expenditure on labour market policy \(LMP\) interventions](#)) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
3. Additional missing values: Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Sweden 1993-96.

emprot_reg Employment protection strictness provided through legislation and as a result of enforcement processes (scale of 0-6; higher values indicate stricter employment protection). This indicator measures the strictness of regulation of individual dismissal of employees on regular/indefinite contracts.

Source: OECD Indicators of Employment Protection. [Annual time series data 1985-2019](#) (Downloaded: 2022-05-12).

Period covered:

AUS 1985-2019	EST 2008-2019	JPN 1985-2019	PRT 1985-2019
AUT 1985-2019	FIN 1985-2019	LVA 2012-2019	ROU –
BEL 1985-2019	FRA 1985-2019	LTU 2014-2019	SVK 1993-2019
BGR –	DEU 1985-2019	LUX 2008-2019	SVN 2008-2019
CAN 1985-2019	GRC 1985-2019	MLT –	ESP 1985-2019
HRV 2015	HUN 1990-2019	NLD 1985-2019	SWE 1985-2019
CYP –	ISL 2008-2019	NZL 1990-2019	CHE 1985-2019
CZE 1993-2019	IRL 1985-2019	NOR 1985-2019	GBR 1985-2019
DNK 1985-2019	ITA 1985-2019	POL 1991-2019	USA 1985-2019

Notes:

1. Specific requirements for collective dismissals are not included.

emprot_temp Employment protection strictness provided through legislation and as a result of enforcement processes (scale of 0-6; higher values indicate stricter employment protection). This indicator measures the strictness of regulation on the use of fixed-term and temporary work agency contracts.

Source: See variable ‘emprot_reg’.

Period covered: See variable ‘emprot_reg’.

14 Income Inequality

Notes on prefisc_gini, pretran_gini and postfisc_gini:

1. Incomes are measured at the household level, but the Gini indicators refer to individuals (each household is weighted by the number of household members aged 18-65).
2. Incomes are adjusted for household size by using the square root of the number of household members as equivalence scale.
3. Incomes are bottom-coded at zero. No top-coding is applied.
4. “Pre-fisc income” defined as labor income + capital income + private transfers (between households) + private pensions (voluntary, individual).
5. “Disposable income” defined as “pre-fisc income” + public social transfers – income taxes and social contributions.
6. “Pre-transfer income” defined as “disposable income” – public social transfers.
7. Due to a typo in the code all values from Poland 1991 downwards were shifted one row down. This error has now been corrected, which is why slight differences to previous versions of the CPDS may exist.
8. Data for France 1978, 1989, 1994 is taken from a previous release of LIS-Data accessed on 2021-08-21.)

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

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

Period covered: 1967-2020. Data available in survey waves every few years.

- pretran_gini** Gini index of pre-transfer income (after taxes, before transfers) among household members aged 18-65, in percent.
Source: See variable 'prefisc_gini'.
Period covered: See variable 'prefisc_gini'.
- postfisc_gini** Gini index of disposable income (after taxes and transfers) among household members aged 18-65, in percent.
Source: See variable 'prefisc_gini'.
Period covered: See variable 'prefisc_gini'.

15 Demographic Data

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

- pop** Total population, in thousands.
Source: AMECO ([variable NPTD](#)) (Downloaded: 2022-08-08). Data for Czech Republic was retrieved from OECD (2022), "[Demography and Population, Historical population data](#)" (database) (Downloaded: 2022-08-08).
Period covered: 1960-2020.
Notes:
1. New Zealand 1960-1969: Data is taken from a previous release of the "[Demography and Population, Historical population data](#)" (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-08).
- pop15_64** Population 15-64, in thousands.
Source: AMECO ([variable NPAN](#)) (see variable pop).
Period covered: See variable pop.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Australia 2020; Canada 2020; Croatia 2000; Cyprus 1976-92; Greece 1960; Malta 1966-76; New Zealand 2020.
- pop65** Population over 65, in thousands.
Source: AMECO ([variable NPON](#)) (see variable pop).
Period covered: See variable pop.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Australia 2020; Canada 2020; Croatia 2000; Cyprus 1976-92; Greece 1960; Japan 2020; Malta 1966-76; New Zealand 2020; USA 2020.
- elderly** Population over 65, as a percentage of population.
Source: AMECO ([variable NPTD and NPON](#)) (see variable pop).
Period covered: See variable pop.
Notes:
1. Additional missing values: Australia 2020; Canada 2020; Croatia 2000; Cyprus 1976-92; Greece 1960; Japan 2020; New Zealand 2019-20; USA 2020.

Appendix A Notes concerning the variables `gov_right`, `gov_cent`, `gov_left`

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

- ‘Left’ denotes social democratic parties and political parties to the left of social democrats.
- ‘Right’ denotes liberal and conservative parties.
- ‘Centre’ denotes centre parties, in particular Christian Democratic or Catholic parties.

According to Schmidt (1996, p. 160), centre parties favour a “moderate social amelioration in a location to the left of conservative or conservative-neoliberal parties.”

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

Australia

<i>left</i>	Australian Labour Party (ALP)
<i>center</i>	–
<i>right</i>	Liberal Party (LIB) Country National Party (CNT)

Austria

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

Belgium

<i>left</i>	Socialist Party Different (Socialistische Partij Anders, SP.a/SPIRIT) (until 2001: Flemish Socialist Party, in 2003 and 2007: electoral coalition with SPIRIT) Francophone Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS) AGALEV (Greens, francophone) ECOLO (Greens, flemish)
<i>center</i>	Christian Democrat & Flemish (Christen-democratisch & Vlaams, CD & V) (until 2001: Christian Peoples 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/Peoples Union (VU)) Democratic Union (DU) Wallon Rally (RW)

right Liberal Party (LP)
Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten, Open VLD)
(former: Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV))
Reformist Movement (Mouvement Réformateur, MR) (former: Francophone Liberal Reform Party (PRL))
Movement of Citizens for Change (Mouvement des citoyens pour le changement, MCC)

Bulgaria

left Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialistieska Partija, BSP)
Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalitsiya za Bulgaria, KB)
Alternative for Bulgarian Revival/Renaissance (Alternativa za balgarsko vazrazhdane, ABV)

center Democratic Party (Demokraticheska partia, DP)

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

Canada

left –

center Liberal Party (LIB)

right Progressive Conservative Party (PC)

Croatia

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

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

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

Cyprus

left Social Democrats Movement (Kinima Socialdemokraten, KISOS), former EDEK (United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party)
Progressive Party of the Working People, The Communist Party, (Anorthotiko Kommatou 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
European Party (Evropaiko Komma, EVROKO)
Bridge of Independent List (Most nezavisnih lista, MOST)

Czech Republic

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

center Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party (Kresanskaá a Demokratická Unie eskoslovenská 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 (Vci veejné, VV)
LIDEM-Liberal Democrats (LIDEM liberální demokraté)
Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (Akce nespokojených oban 2011, ANO)

Denmark

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

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

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

Estonia

left Social Democratic Party (SDE) [Formerly: Moderates (Mõõdukad) [merger of Peoples Party (Estonian Social Democratic Party + Rural Centre Party) with Moderates; from 1999 known as the People's Party Moderates (Rahvaerakond Mõõdukad)]
KMU - Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK) and Rural Union (Eesti 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, KE)

right Homeland (Isamaa) until 1999; in 1999 merged with Pro Patria and formed Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit)
Res Publica (Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica, ResP)
Estonian People's Union (Rahvaliid, RL)
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]
Conservative People's Party of Estonia (Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond, EKRE) [until 2012: Estonian People's Union (Rahvaliid, RL), until 2002: Estonian Country Peoples Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME)]

Finland

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

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

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

France

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

center Centre of Social Democrats (CDS), Democratic Force (Force Démocrate, FD)
Popular Republican Movement (MRP)
Centre of Progress and Modern Democracy (PDM)
Democratic Movement (Mouvement démocrate, MoDem) (until 2007: Union for French Democracy (Union pour la Démocratie Française, UDF))
Reformers Movement (REF, Reformers Movement)
Republican Party (Parti Républicain, PR)
New Centre (Nouveau centre, NC)

right The Republicans (Les Républicains, LR) (former: Union for a Presidential Majority UMP) Gaullists, Rally for the Republic (Rassemblement pour la République, RPR) (former Union pour la Nouvelle République (UNR) and Union des Démocrates pour la République (UDR), in 2002: Union for a Presidential Majority (UMP)); in 2007: Union for a Popular Movement (UMP))
Centre National des Indépendants (IND)
Centre Democracy and Progress (CDP)
Radical Party (Parti Radical, RAD)
Forward (La République En Marche!, LRM)
Act (Agir)

Germany

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

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

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

Greece

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

center –

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

Hungary

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

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

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

Iceland

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

center Progressive Party (PP) (Framsóknarflokkur)
Union of Liberals and Leftists (ULL)
Regional Equality Platform (REP)

right Independence Party II (IP) (Sjálfstaedisflokkur)
Citizens Party (CP) (Borgaraflokkur)
Reform (Viðreisn, V)
Bright Future (Björt framtíð, BF)

Ireland

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

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

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

Italy

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

center Christian Democratic Party (Democrazia Cristiana, DC)
Republican Party (Partito Repubblicano Italiano, PRI)
Italian Popular Party (Partito Popolare Italiano, PPI)
Union of the Centre (Unione Democratici di Centro, UDC)
Dini List Italian Renewal (Rinnovamento Italiano, RI)
Democratic Union (Unione Democratica, UD)
Union of Republican Democrats (Unione dei Democratici per la Repubblica, UDR), known as Union of Democrats for Europe (Unione dei Democratici per 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)
New Centre-Right (Nuovo Centrodestra, NCD)
Popular Area (Area Popolare, AP-NCD) [until 2016 comprised of New Centre-Right and Union of the Centre (NCD-UDC), in 2016 most of the UDC members left the group]
Five Star Movement (Movimento 5 Stelle, M5S)

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

Japan

<i>left</i>	Social Democratic Party (SDP) (Shakai Minshuto) Japan Communist Party (JCP) (Nihon Kyosanto) Democratic Socialist Party (Minshu Shakaito) United Democratic Socialists (UDS)
<i>center</i>	Clean Government Party (CGP) (Komeito) Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) (Minshut)
<i>right</i>	Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) (Jiyu Minshuto) New Liberal Club (NLC) Japan Renewal Party (JRP) Japan New Party (JNP) (Nihon Shinto) New Conservative Party (NCP) (Hoshu Shinto) Liberal Party (LP) Peoples New Party (PNP) (New) Sakigake Party (NPS)

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

Latvia

<i>left</i>	Democratic Centre Party (since 1995, Democratic Party “Master” (DPS Saimnieks) Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance (Latvijas Socildemokrta Apvienba, LSDA) New Party (Jauna partija, JP) Latvia’s Unity Party (Latvijas Vienbas Partija, LVP) Latvian Farmers Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienba, LZS)
<i>center</i>	United List of Latvia’s Farmers’ Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party Latvia’s First Party (Latvijas Pirma Partija, LPP) First Party of Latvia and Union “Latvias Way” (Latvijas Pirma Partija un Savieniba Latvijas Ce) Union of Greens and Farmers (Zaio un Zemnieku savieniba, ZZS) [formed of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaiâ Partija) and Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savieniba)] Development/For! (Attistibai/Par!, A/P)
<i>right</i>	Latvia’s Way (Latvijas Ce, LC) New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL) For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB Peoples Party (Tautas Partija, TP) Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK) Civic Union (Pilsonisk savienba, PS) Unity (Vienotba, V) Zatlers Reform Party (Zatlera reform partija, ZRP) National Alliance (Nacionl apvienba, NA) KPV LV Party (Kam pieder valsts?, KPV) New Conservative Party (Jaun konservatv partija, JKP)

Lithuania

- left* Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (Lietuvos valstieji sjunga LVS) [former Lithuanian Peasants People Union (Lietuvos valstieji liaudinink sajunga, LPPU), Union of Farmers and New Democratic Party (Valstieji ir naujosios Demokratijos partij sajunga, VNDPS)]
Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija, LSDP)
Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas [comprised of Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party; Lithuanian Social Democratic Party; Union of Lithuanian Russians; Party of New Democracy]
For a Working Lithuania (LSDP and NU)
Labour Party (DP)
Civic Democratic Party (CDP)
Social Democratic Labour Party of Lithuania (LSDDP)
- center* Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikioni Demokrat Partija LKDP)
New Union - Social Liberals (Naujoji Sajunga Socialliberalai, NS-SL)
Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania (Lietuvos Lenk Rinkim Akcija, LLRA)
- right* Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (Tevynes Sajunga Lietuvos Konservatoriai, TS-LK) [in 2008: electoral alliance with the Lithuanian Christian Democrats]
Lithuanian Centre Union (Lietuvos Centro Sajunga, LCS)
Lithuanian Liberal Union (Lietuvos Liberal Sajunga, LLS)
Liberal and Centre Union (merger of LCS and LLS)
Liberal Movement of Lithuanian Republic (Lietuvos Respublikos Liberal sajudis, LMLR)
Nations Resurrection Party (Tautos prisikelimo partija, NRP)
Order and Justice Party (Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas, TT)
Freedom Party (Laisves partija, LP)

Luxembourg

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

Netherlands

- left* Labour Party (Partij van der Arbeid, PvdA)
Political Party of the Radicals (PPR)
- center* Catholic Peoples Party (KVP)
Christian Democratic Appeal (Christen Democratisch Appel, CDA)
Democratic Socialists 70 (DS70)
Democrats 66 (Democraten 66, D66)
Christian Union (Christen Unie, CU)

right Liberal Party/Peoples Party for Freedom and Democracy (Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie, VVD)
Christian Historical Union (CHU)
Anti Revolutionary Party (ARP)
List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)

New Zealand

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

center –

right National Party (NP)
New Zealand First (NZF)
United Party (U)

Norway

left Labour Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti DNA, AP)
Socialist Left Party (Sosialistisk Venstreparti, SV)

center Centre Party (Senterpartiet, SP), former Farmers Party
Christian Peoples Party (Kristelig Folkeparti, KRF)

right Conservatives (Hoyre, H)
Liberals (Venstre, V)
Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FRP)

Poland

left Alliance of the Democratic Left (Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej, SLD) [formed of Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland; All-Polish Accord of Trade Unions; Polish Socialist Party]
Labour Union (Unia Pracy, UP)
Polish Peasant Party (Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL)
Self Defence of Polish Republic (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 (Akcja Wyborcza Solidarno, AWS)
Liberal Democratic Congress (Kongres LiberalnoDemokratyczny, KLD)
Freedom Union (Unia Wolnoci, UW) [merger of Democratic Union and Liberal Democratic Congress]
League of Polish Families
Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwosc, PiS)
Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska, PO)

Portugal

<i>left</i>	Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Português, PSP) Communist Party (PCP)
<i>center</i>	–
<i>right</i>	Social Democrats, Popular Democrats (Partido Social Democrata, PSD, Partido Popular Democrático, PPD) Centre Social Democrats, Popular Party (Partido do Centro Democrático Social, Partido Popular, CDS/PP) Popular Monarchist Party (PPM)

Romania

<i>left</i>	National Salvation Front = Democratic National Salvation Front = Party of Social Democracy from Romania (Partidul Democratiei Sociale din Romania PDSR) = Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat PSD) Ecological Movement from Romania (Micarea Ecologist din România) National Salvation Front - Democratic Party = Democratic Party (Partidul Democrat PD) Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (Partidul Democrat Agrar din România) National Union for Romanias Progress (Uniunea Nationala pentru Progresul Romaniei, UNPR)
<i>center</i>	Democratic Union of Magyars in Romania (Uniunea Democratic a Maghiarilor din România UDMR) Conservative Party of Romania (Partidul Conservator, PC) [former: Alliance Social Democratic Party Humanist Party of Romania]
<i>right</i>	National Liberal Party (Partidul Naional Liberal PNL) Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unitii Naionale Române PUNR) Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenia Democrat din România) Alliance Truth and Justice (National Liberal Party PNL and Democrat Party DP) Democrat-Liberal Party (Partidul Democrat-Liberal) (through the incorporation of a PNL dissident group into the Democrat Party) Liberal Reformist Party (Partidul Liberal Reformato PLR) Alliance of Liberals and Democrats Party (Aliana Liberalilor i Democrailor, ALDE) Save Romania Union (Uniunea Salvai România, USR)[in 2020: in an alliance with Freedom, Unity, and Solidarity (Partidul Libertate, Unitate si Solidaritate, PLUS)]

Slovakia

<i>left</i>	Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Democratickej avice, SDL) Association of Slovak Workers (Zdruenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS) Direction Social Democracy (Smer-SD, S)
<i>center</i>	Christian Democratic Movement (Krestanskodemocraticke Hnutie, KDH) Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (SDKU) [in 2006 merged with Democratic Party to SDKU-DS] Party of the Hungarian Coalition (Magyar Koalitio Partja SMK) (1994: Hungarian Coalition) Network (Sie)

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

Slovenia

left Social Democrats (Socialni demokrati, SD) (until 2008: United List of Social Democrats (Zdrvena Lista Socialnih Demokratov, ZLSD))
Greens of Slovenia (Zeleni Slovenije, ZS)
Slovenian People's Party (Slovenska Ljudska Stranka, SLS)
Coalition of the Slovenian People's Party and the Slovenian Christian Democrats (SLS/SKD)
Democratic Party of Pensioners (DeSUS)
Social Democrats (Socialni demokrati, SD)
Positive Slovenia (Pozitivna Slovenija, PS)

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

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

Spain

left Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)

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

right –

Sweden

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

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

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

Switzerland

<i>left</i>	Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz Parti Socialiste Suisse/, SPS/PSS)
<i>center</i>	Christian Democrats (Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei/Parti Démocrate-Chrétien Suisse/, CVP/PDC)
<i>right</i>	Radical Democrats (Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei/Parti Radical-Démocratique, FDP/PRD) Swiss Peoples Party (Schweizerische Volkspartei/ Union Démocratique du Centre, SVP/UDC) Conservative Democratic Party (Bürgerlich-Demokratische Partei/Parti bourgeois démocratique Suisse, BDP/PBD)

United Kingdom

<i>left</i>	Labour Party (LAB)
<i>center</i>	–
<i>right</i>	Conservative Party (CON) Liberal Democrats (LIB)

USA

<i>left</i>	–
<i>center</i>	Democratic Party
<i>right</i>	Republican Party

Appendix C Notes concerning votes and seats of political parties in national parliaments (lower houses in bicameral systems)

As a general rule, we included data on votes and seats for a party if it reaches at least 2% of votes in an election. If a party did not reach that threshold, data for this party is not included for that election (neither on votes nor on seats) and it receives a zero. For example, the only Liberal Party in country X has 1991: 1.7% (votes), 2.0% (seats); 1994: 2.0% (votes), 1.7% (seats); 1998: 5.0% (votes), 4.5% (seats); 2000: 0.9% (votes), 0.8% (seats). The data entered for the Liberal Party are therefore:

votes:	liberal1	seats:	sliberal1
1991	0	1991	0
1994	2.0	1994	1.7
1998	5.0	1998	4.5
2000	0	2000	0

Our classification of party families started from the work by Lane et al. (1997), which distinguishes between 11 party families. We added a party family ‘right-populist parties and ultra right parties (“right”)’ which includes all the ultra-right parties according to Lane et al. (1997) and right-populist parties according to the definition of populist radical right parties by Mudde (2007, pp. 22–23). Three features distinguish these parties from other parties: Nativism, authoritarianism and populism. Examples are given in Mudde (2007, p. 44) and Mudde (2013, p. 3). For Central and Eastern European countries,

Bugajski (2002) was the main source for labelling, combined with additional national sources. As often acknowledged in the literature, parties in these areas often do not have a clear ideological stance, therefore their placement in distinct categories is not a straightforward process. For the sake of clarity, we made a tentative assignment of parties.

The national parties in a given family of parties were given consecutive numbers. If, for example, there are three political parties in the socialist spectrum of the party system, they were given the names `social1`, `social2`, and `social3`. The share of votes and seats were entered under these variable names for each party. This structure of the data set allows for various re-classification and aggregations. If there is no party for a given variable, '0' is entered. For example, since the United Kingdom has no agrarian party, the variable 'agrarian' has the value '0' in the case of the United Kingdom. The share of votes are entered under the party variable name. The share of seats are entered under the party variable name, preceded by an 's' (for 'seats'). For example, in the case of Australia under 'social1' votes for the Australian Labour Party are entered; the variable 'ssocial1' denotes share of seats of the Australian Labour party.

In cases where data on votes are not available for parties separately due to electoral alliances we apply the following coding rules.

- If one party of the electoral alliance received more than 75% of the seats won by the electoral alliance, the total vote and seat share won by this alliance is entered under the variable name of this major party.
- If no party of the electoral alliance received more than 75% of the seats won by the electoral alliance, the total vote and seat share won by the alliance is entered under a new variable. If the alliance is not ideologically consistent we entered the corresponding values under the party family "allia".

The variable 'protest' refers to protest parties. We were restrictive in using this variable, since parties emerging as protest parties often change to a programmatic category, e.g. the German Green party. Thus we may apply retrospective changes if parties fit better into other categories. More recently, the 'protest' category may also comprise parties with EU-sceptic orientation, but without the nativism associated with the category 'right'.

The variable 'others' refers to the percentage of total votes for all minor parties which received less than 2% of total votes each or for independent candidates. The variable 'sothers' refers to the percentage of total seats in parliament for all minor parties which received less than 2% of total votes or for independent candidates. Therefore, the variables on both votes and seats add up to 100%.

Due to a more complex party structure in post-communist countries, some other categories were added to the classification of Lane et al. (1997), which only accounts for post-communist countries (see note on table below). "Non-label" (`nonlbl`) is a residual category for those parties which could not be placed in any of the categories above. The "personalist" (`person`) label is used to designate parties created to support one candidate and which cannot be assigned an ideological label. "Pensioners" (`pension`) is a category comprised of parties of pensioners and persons with special needs. The "conservative" (`conserv`) label is used for party programs which emphasize both nationalist and religious values. The maximum number of variables is a result of the maximum number of parties within the family which reached at least 2% of the votes in an election in at least one country.

There is one major problem with these classifications: The classification is time-invariant. Some parties, however, changed their programs, goals and clienteles considerably over time. We do not adapt the classification to such changes systematically. However, in those cases where we are aware of major changes, we re-classified the party for the period after the change. Examples are the Swiss Peoples Party (SVP) or the Austrian Freedom Party (FPÖ). Both parties had been re-classified due to their change from an agrarian (SVP) or liberal (FPÖ) to a right populist party. Based on the literature we identified the years 1995 for the SVP and the year 1986 for the FPÖ as the time point when they switched from agrarian and liberal, respectively, to right-populist.

We recommend that users of the data set carefully consider whether our classifications fit their conceptual perspective and re-classify according to their needs.

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

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

Appendix D Assignments of political parties in parliaments to party families

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

Australia

<i>social1</i>	1) Labour Party (ALP)
<i>social2</i>	21) Democratic Labour Party
<i>agrarian1</i>	7) Country Party, National Party

<i>conserv1</i>	18) Australian Liberal Party
<i>conserv2</i>	Family First
<i>liberal1</i>	27) Australian Democrats
<i>liberal2</i>	23) Australia Party
<i>liberal3</i>	Palmer United Party (PUP)
<i>green1</i>	Australian Greens
<i>right1</i>	One Nation

Austria

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

Belgium

<i>social1</i>	3) Socialist Party (since 1977 split into 30 and 31)
<i>social2</i>	30) Socialist Party Different (SP.a) (until 2001: Flemish Socialist Party (SP), in 2003 and 2007: electoral coalition with SPIRIT)
<i>social3</i>	31) Francophone Socialist Party (PS)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Workers Party of Belgium (PTB-PVDA) (until 2008: comm2)
<i>comm1</i>	10) Communist Party (KPB/PCB)
<i>comm2</i>	Workers Party of Belgium (PTB-PVDA) (since 2008: leftsoc1)
<i>relig1</i>	1) Catholic Party (since 1965 split into 19 and 20)
<i>relig2</i>	19) Christian Democrat & Flemish (CD & V) (until 2001: Flemish Christian Peoples Party (CVP); in 2007: alliance with N-VA)
<i>relig3</i>	20) Humanist Democratic Centre (CDH) (until 2002: Francophone Christian Social Party (PSC))
<i>liberal1</i>	2) Liberal Party (since 1971 split into 21 and 22)
<i>liberal2</i>	21) Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Open VLD) (until 2007: Flemish Liberals & Democrats (VLD); former: Flemish Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV))
<i>liberal3</i>	22) Reform Movement (MR) (former Francophone Liberal Reform Party (PRL); in 1995: Alliance with FDF; in 1999: Fédération PRL-FDF-MCC) (Francophone)
<i>liberal4</i>	Vivant (joined the VLD in 2007)
<i>liberal5</i>	5) Liberal/Socialist cartels
<i>liberal6</i>	De Deckers List (LDD)
<i>protest1</i>	32) ROSSEM/ROSSUM
<i>green1</i>	26) ECOLO (Francophone)
<i>green2</i>	27) Green (Flemish) (former: AGALEV)
<i>ethnic1</i>	8) New Flemish Alliance (N-VA) (former Flemish/Peoples Union (VU))

<i>ethnic2</i>	14) Democratic Federalist Independent (until 2015: Francophone Democratic Front (FDF))
<i>ethnic3</i>	18) Walloon Rally
<i>right1</i>	28) Democratic Union for the Respect of Labour (UDRT/RAD)
<i>right2</i>	33) National Front (FN-NF) (Francophone)
<i>right3</i>	29) Flemish Interest (since 2004: Flemish Block)

Bulgaria

<i>social1</i>	Democratic Alternative for the Republic (Demokratichna Alternativa za Republika, DAR)
<i>social2</i>	Coalition for the Democratic Left [comprised of Bulgarian Socialist Party (Balgarska Socialisticheska Partiya); Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union - Alexander Stanboliski (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Aleksander Stanbolijnski) and PC "Ecoglasnost"]
<i>social3</i>	Coalition Euroleft (Bulgarska Evrolevitsa)
<i>social4</i>	Alternative for Bulgarian Revival (Alternativa za balgarsko vazrazhdane, ABV)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalicija za Bulgarija) [comprised of Bulgarian Socialist Party, "Social Democrats" Political Movement, United Labour Block, Bulgarian Agrarian Union "Al. Stamboliyski - 1899", Union for the Fatherland, Social-Liberal Progress Alliance, "Forward Bulgaria" Movement, Communist Party of Bulgaria, "Trakiya" Political Club, "Roma" Civil Alliance]
<i>leftsoc2</i>	Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialisticheska Partija BSP) (until 1994: postcom1)
<i>postcom1</i>	Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialisticheska Partija BSP) (since 1994: leftsoc2)
<i>agrarian1</i>	Bulgarian National People's Union - official (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz BZNS)
<i>agrarian2</i>	Bulgarian National People's Union - United (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz O, BZNS-O)
<i>agrarian3</i>	Bulgarian National People's Union - Nikola Petkov (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Nikola Petko, BZNS-NP)
<i>conserv1</i>	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (Grazhdani za Evropeisko Razvitie na Bulgaria, GERB)
<i>conserv2</i>	Order, Law and Justice (Red, Zakonnost i Spravedlivost, RZS)
<i>conserv3</i>	Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Bulgarian Democratic Forum (Demokrati za Silna Bulgaria i Bulgarski Demokratichen Forum, DSB-BDF)
<i>conserv4</i>	Bulgaria Without Censorship (Balgariya bez tsenzura, BBT)
<i>conserv5</i>	Reformist Bloc (Reformatorski blok, RB)
<i>relig1</i>	Union of Democratic Forces (Sil Demokratski Sajuz, SDS)
<i>relig2</i>	People's Union (Naroden Sajuz, NS) [comprised of Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and Democratic Party]
<i>liberal1</i>	Union of Democratic Forces - Centre (Sil Demokratski Sajuz tsentrum, SDS-ts)
<i>liberal2</i>	Union of Democratic Forces - Liberal (Sil Demokratski Sajuz Liberali, SDS-l)
<i>liberal3</i>	Bulgarian Business Bloc (Bulgarski Biznes Blok, BBB)
<i>liberal4</i>	Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (Demokrati za Silna Bulgarija, DSB)
<i>liberal5</i>	Lider
<i>liberal6</i>	Movement Bulgaria of the Citizens (Dvizhenie Bulgaria na grazhdanite, DBG)
<i>liberal7</i>	Movement Yes, Bulgaria! (Da Bulgaria, DB)
<i>ethnic1</i>	Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvizhenie za Prava i Svobodi, DPS)
<i>ethnic2</i>	Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvienie za Pravata i Svobodie) [comprised of Movement for Rights and Freedoms, (Dvienie za Pravata i Svobodie); Liberal Union (Liberalen Sajuz) and Euroroma (Evrroma)]
<i>ethnic3</i>	Democrats for Responsibility, Solidarity and Tolerance (Association DOST)
<i>right1</i>	George Day-International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (VMRO-Gergiovdan)

<i>right2</i>	Party Ataka (Nacionalno Obedinenie Ataka) [comprised of National Movement for the Salvation of the Fatherland (Nacionalno Dvienie za Spasenie na Otecestvoto), Bulgarian National Patriotic Party (Balgarska Nacionalna-Patrioticna Partija), Union of Patriotic Forces and Militaries of the Reserve Defense (Sajuz na Patrioticnite Sili i Voinite ot Zapaca Zacita)]
<i>right3</i>	National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (Natzionalen Front za Spasenieto na Bulgaria, NDSB)
<i>right4</i>	Patriotic Front (Patriotichen Front, PF)
<i>right5</i>	United Patriots (OP) [coalition of International Bulagrian National Movement (VMRO); National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (NFSB) Party Ataka (ATAKA)]
<i>right6</i>	Will (Volya)
<i>monarch1</i>	Coalition Simeon II (Koalicija Simeon II)
<i>person1</i>	National Movement for Stability and Progress (Nacionalno dvienie za stabilnost i vzhod, NDSV) [Until 2007: National Movement Simeon II (Nacionalno Dvisenie Simeon Tvori, NDSV)]
<i>allia1</i>	Bulgarian Peoples Union (Balgarskij Naroden Sajuz) [comprised of Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union-People's Union (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz- Naroden Sajuz), Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Bulgarian National Movement (Vatreshna Makedonska Revolyucionna Organizaciya- Balgarsko Nacionalno Dvizhenie), and Union of Free Democrats (Sajuz na svobodnite demokrati)]
<i>allia2</i>	Blue Coalition (Sinyata Koalitzia, SK) [coalition of several centre-right parties, most notably the Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (liberal4) and Union of Democratic Forces (relig1)]

Canada

<i>social1</i>	8) CCF, New Democratic Party
<i>conserv1</i>	1) (Progressive) Conservative Party
<i>liberal1</i>	2) Liberal Party
<i>liberal2</i>	10) Social Credit
<i>liberal3</i>	12) Ralliement des Cr�ditistes (belongs to 10 before 1965 and after 1968)
<i>protest1</i>	17) Reform Party/Canadian Alliance (joined Conservative Party in 2004)
<i>green1</i>	Greens
<i>ethnic1</i>	18) Bloc Qu�b�cois

Croatia

<i>social1</i>	Social Democratic Party of Croatia (Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatska, SDP) (2003 in alliance with Istrian Democratic Assembly (IDS), Party of Liberal Democrats (LIBRA) and Liberal Party (LS); in 2015: run under the electoral coalition Croatia is Grwoing (Koalicija Hrvatska raste))
<i>social2</i>	Milan Bandic 365 The Party of Labour and Solidarity
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Croatian Labourists Labour Party (Hrvatski Laburisti - Stranka Rada, HL-SR)
<i>leftsoc2</i>	Human Shield (Zivi zid, ZZ)
<i>leftsoc3</i>	Alliance between We Can! (Mozemo!, M!), New Left (Nova ljevica, NL) and Workers' Front (Radnicka fronta, RF)
<i>agrarian1</i>	Croatian Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljaka Stranka, HSS) (2007 in alliance with Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLs), Alliance of Primorje- Gorski Kotar (PGS), Democratic Party of Zagorje (ZDS) and Zagorje Party (ZS); in 2015; run under the electoral coalition Patriotic Coalition (Domoljubna koalicija))
<i>relig1</i>	Croatian Democratic Union (Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica, HDZ) (2007 in alliance with Croatian Civic Party (HGS) and Democratic Centar (DC); in 2015; run under the electoral coalition Patriotic Coalition (Domoljubna koalicija))

<i>liberal1</i>	Croatian Peoples Party Liberal Democrats (Hrvatska Narodna Stranka - Liberalni Demokrati, HNS) until 2005 Croatian Peoples Party (2005 merger with the Party of Liberal Democrats (LIBRA)) (2003 in alliance with Alliance of Primorje-Gorski Kotar (PGS) and Slavonia-Baranja Croatia Party (SBHS); in 2015: run under the electoral coalition Croatia is Grwoing (Koalicija Hrvatska raste)))
<i>liberal2</i>	Alliance between Croatian Social Liberal Party (Hrvatska Socijalno Liberalna Stranka, HSLS) and Democratic Center (Demokratski Centar, DC)
<i>liberal3</i>	Bridge of Independents Lists (Most nezavisnih lista, MOST)
<i>liberal4</i>	Istrian Democratic Assembly (Istarski demokratski sabor IDS)
<i>right1</i>	Croatian Party of Rights (Hrvatska Stranka Prava, HSP) (2000 in alliance with Croatian Christian Democratic Union (HKDU), 2003 in alliance with Zagorje Democratic Party (ZDS) and Medimurje Party (MS))
<i>right2</i>	Croatian Party of Rights dr. Ante Starevi (Hrvatska Stranka Prava dr. Ante Starevi, HSP AS)
<i>right3</i>	Alliance between Miroslav koro Homeland Movement (Domovinski pokret Miroslava kore, DPM), Croatian Sovereignists (Hrvatski suverenisti, HS) and Bloc of Croatia (Blok za Hrvatsku, BLOK)
<i>regio1</i>	Croatian Democratic Alliance of Slavonia and Baranja (Hrvatski Demokratski savez Slavonije i Baranje, HDSSB)
<i>pension1</i>	Croatian Party of Pensioners (Hrvatska Stranka Umirovljenika, HSU)
<i>pension2</i>	Bloc Pensioners Together (Blok Umirovljenici Zajedno, BUZ)
<i>allia1</i>	Social Democratic Party of Croatia (Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatska, SDP), Croatian Social Liberal Party (Hrvatska Socijalno Liberalna Stranka, HSLS), Alliance of Primorje-Gorski Kotar (Primorsko Goranski Savez, PGS) and Slavonia-Baranja Croatian Party (Slavonsko-Baranjska Hrvatska Stranka, SBHS)
<i>allia2</i>	Croatian Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljaka Stranka, HSS), Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka, LS) Croatian Peoples Party (Hrvatska Narodna Stranka, HNS) and Istrian Democratic Assembly (Istarski Demokratski Sabor, IDS)

Cyprus

<i>social1</i>	Social Democrats Movement (Kinima Socialdemokraton, KISOS), former United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party (EDEK)
<i>social2</i>	Renewal Democratic Socialist Movement (Ananeotiko Demokratiko Sosialistiko Kinima, ADISOK)
<i>social3</i>	Citizen's Alliance (Symmaxia, SYPOL/SYM)
<i>comm1</i>	Progressive Party of the Working People, The Communist Party (Anorthotiko Kommatou Ergazomenou Laou, AKEL)
<i>green1</i>	Cyprus Green Party (Ecological and Environmental Movement, Kinima Oikologoi Perivalontistoi)
<i>conserv1</i>	The Democratic Rally (Demokratikos Synagermos, DISY)
<i>conserv2</i>	Pancyriot Militant/Renewal Front (Pankyprio Agonistiko Metopo, PAME)
<i>liberal1</i>	The Democratic Party (Demokratiko Kommatou, DIKO)
<i>liberal2</i>	Free/United Democrats (Enomenoi Democrates, EDI)
<i>liberal3</i>	New Horizons (Neoi Orizontes, NEO)
<i>liberal4</i>	European Party (Evropaiko Kommatou, EVROKO)
<i>liberal5</i>	Centre Union (Enosi Kentrou, EnKe)
<i>right1</i>	National Popular Front (Ethniko Laiko Metopo, ELAM)
<i>right2</i>	Solidarity Movement (Kinima Allileggiis, KINHMA)
<i>protest1</i>	Fighting Democratic Movement (Agonistiko Demokratiko Kinima, ADIK)
<i>allia1</i>	Electoral alliance of The Democratic Party (DIKO), Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) and The Socialist Party (EDEK)

Czech Republic

<i>social1</i>	Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (Ceská strana sociálne demokratická CSSD)
<i>social2</i>	Party of Citizen Rights/Zemans (Strana práv Oban/Zemanovci SPOZ)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Czechoslovak Socialist Party
<i>comm1</i>	Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (Komunistická strana Československa, SCK)
<i>comm2</i>	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (Komunistická strana Cech a Moravy, KSCM)
<i>agrarian1</i>	Alliance of the Farmers and the Countryside (Spojenectví Zemdelcu a Venkova, ZSV)
<i>conserv1</i>	Civic Democratic Party (Obcanska Demokraticka Strana ODS)
<i>conserv2</i>	SNK European Democrats (SNK Evroptí demokraté)
<i>conserv3</i>	TOP 09 Tradition, Responsibility, Prosperity (tradice, odpovdnost, prosperit TOP 09)
<i>conserv4</i>	Public Affairs (Vci veejné, VV)
<i>conserv5</i>	Club of Committed Non-Party Members (Klub Angaovaných Nestraník, KAN)
<i>conserv6</i>	Mayors and Independents (Starostové a nezávislí STAN)
<i>relig1</i>	Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party (Kresanskaá a Demokratická Unie eskoslovenská Strana Lidová KDU-CSL)
<i>liberal1</i>	Civic Forum (Obcanské fórum, OF)
<i>liberal2</i>	Civic Democratic Alliance (Obcanská demokratická aliance, ODA)
<i>liberal3</i>	Civil Movement (Obcanské hnutí, OH)
<i>liberal4</i>	Party of Czechoslovak Entrepreneurs, Tradesmen and Farmers (Strana Podnikatel a Obchodníků, SPO)
<i>liberal5</i>	Democratic Union (Demokratická Unie, DU)
<i>liberal6</i>	Free Democrats - National Social Liberal Party (Svobodni Demokraté - Liberální Strana Národne Sociální, SD - LSNS)
<i>liberal7</i>	Freedom Union (Unie Svobody, US)
<i>liberal8</i>	Czech Pirate Party (eská pirátská strana, Piráti)
<i>liberal9</i>	Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (Akce nespokojených oban 2011, ANO)
<i>green1</i>	Green Party (Strana Zelených, SZ)
<i>right1</i>	Rally for the Republic - Republican Party of Czechoslovakia (Sdružení Pro Republiku Republikánská Strana eskoslovenska, SPR-RSC)
<i>right2</i>	Sovereignty/Jana Boboíková Bloc (Suverenita/blok Jany Boboíková, SUV)
<i>right3</i>	Dawn of Direct Democracy of Tomio Okamura (Úsvit Pímé Demokracie Tomia Okamury, Usvit)
<i>right4</i>	Party of Free Citizens (Strana svobodných oban, SSO)
<i>right5</i>	Freedom and Direct Democracy Tomio Okamura (Svoboda a pímá demokracie Tomio Okamura SPD)
<i>regio1</i>	Movement for Self-Governing Democracy - Society for Moravia and Silezia (Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii-Spolecnost pro Moravu a Slezsko, HSD-SMS)
<i>pension1</i>	Pensioners for Secure Living (Duchodci za ivotní Jistoty, DZJ)
<i>nonlbl1</i>	Association of Independents (Sdruzeni nezavislych, SN)
<i>allia1</i>	Liberal Social Union (Liberálne Sociální Unie, LSU)
<i>allia2</i>	Christian Democratic Union/Czech People's Party and Freedom Union-Democratic Union (Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidova. KDU/CSL Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU) [christian democrats and liberals]

Denmark

<i>social1</i>	4) Social Democrats (SD)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	16) Socialist Peoples Party
<i>leftsoc2</i>	18) Left Socialist Party
<i>leftsoc3</i>	24) Enhedslisten (EL) The Unity List
<i>comm1</i>	9) Communist Party (DKP)

<i>conserv1</i>	1) Conservative Peoples Party (KF)
<i>conserv2</i>	15) Independents Party
<i>relig1</i>	19) Christian Peoples Party (KRF)
<i>liberal1</i>	5) Radical Party (Social Liberal Party) (RV)
<i>liberal2</i>	6) Liberals (Venstre)
<i>liberal3</i>	10) Justice Party (DRF)
<i>liberal4</i>	20) Centre Democrats
<i>liberal5</i>	17) Liberal Centre
<i>liberal6</i>	New Alliance (Y)
<i>protest1</i>	22) Common Course
<i>right1</i>	Danish Peoples Party (DF, splinter from the Progress Party, see EJPR vol. 36: 377)
<i>right2</i>	The New Right (Nye Borgerlige, NB)
<i>right3</i>	21) Progress Party (FP)
<i>green1</i>	The Alternative (Alternativet, Alt)

Estonia

<i>social1</i>	Secure Home (Kindel Kodu) [comprised of Estonian Coalition Party; Land Union; Democratic Union for Justice and other leftist groupings]
<i>social2</i>	Social Democratic Party (Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond, SDE) [Formerly: Moderates (Mõõdukad, M) [merger of Peoples Party (Estonian Social Democratic Party + Rural Centre Party) with Moderates; from 1999 known as the People's Party Moderates (Rahvaerakond Mõõdukad)]
<i>comm1</i>	Justice [comprised of Party for Legal Justice and Estonian Democratic Labour Party]
<i>agrarian1</i>	Farmers' Union (Põllumeeste Kogu, PK)
<i>agrarian2</i>	KMU - Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK) and Rural Union (Eesti Maaliit, EM) [comprised of Estonian Coalition Party (EK or KMU-K), Estonian Rural Union (EM or KMU-M), Estonian Country People's Party (EME), Estonian Pensioners' and Families' League (EPPL) and Farmers' Assembly (PK)]
<i>agrarian3</i>	Estonian Country People's Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME)
<i>conserv1</i>	Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit, IL) [until 1999 Homeland (Isamaa); in 1999 merged with Pro Patria Union]
<i>conserv2</i>	Republican and Conservative Peoples Party - Right-Wingers (Vavariiklaste ja Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond Parempoolsed, VKR)
<i>conserv3</i>	Res Publica (Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica, ResP)
<i>conserv4</i>	Estonian People's Union (Rahvaliit, RL) [until 2002: Estonian Country People's Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME) (agrarian3)]
<i>conserv5</i>	Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit, IRL) [merger of Res Publica and Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit)]
<i>conserv6</i>	Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit) + Estonian National Independence Party (ERSP) until 2007, merged in 2007 with the Union for the Republic Res Publica (ResP) and formed Pro Patria and Res Publica Union
<i>conserv7</i>	Estonian Free Party (Eesti Vabaerakond, EVA)
<i>relig1</i>	Estonian Christian People's Party (Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei, EKRP)
<i>liberal1</i>	Estonian Entrepreneurs' Party (Eesti Ettevõtjate Erakond, EEE)
<i>liberal2</i>	Estonian Reform Party (Eesti Reformierakond, RE)
<i>liberal3</i>	Estonian Centre Party (Eesti Keskerakond, KE)
<i>liberal4</i>	Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK)
<i>protest1</i>	Independent Royalists (Sõltumatud Kuningriiklased, SK)
<i>green1</i>	Estonian Greens (Eesti Rohelised, EER)
<i>ethnic1</i>	Our Home is Estonia (Meie Kodu on Estimaa, MKE) [comprised of United People's Party; Russian Party; Estonian Russian People's Party]

<i>ethnic2</i>	Estonian United People's Party (Eesti Uhendatud Rahvapartei / Obedinnennaya Narodnaya Partya Estonii)
<i>ethnic3</i>	Russian Party in Estonia (Vene Erakond Eestis, VEE)
<i>right1</i>	Estonian Citizens (Eesti Kodanik)
<i>right2</i>	Estonian National Independence Party (Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatuse Partei, ERSP)
<i>right3</i>	Estonian Future Party (Tulevikupartei, TP)
<i>right4</i>	Better Estonia + Estonian Citizens (Parem Eesti ja Eesti Kodanik, PE & EK)
<i>right5</i>	Conservative People's Party (Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond, EKRE) [until 2012: Estonian People's Union (Rahvaliid, RL), until 2002: Estonian Country People's Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME) (agrarian3)]
<i>pension1</i>	Estonian Pensioners Union
<i>allia1</i>	Popular Front of Estonia (Rahvarinne)

Finland

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

France

<i>social1</i>	1) Socialist Party (PS)
<i>social2</i>	Other Left
<i>social3</i>	1967/1968: Electoral Alliance of Socialist Party (1) and Radical Socialist Party (2)
<i>social4</i>	Territories of Progress (Territoires de Progrès, TDP)
<i>social5</i>	In Common (En Commun, EC)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	19) Unified Socialist Party
<i>leftsoc2</i>	Extreme/Far Left (Extrême gauche)
<i>leftsoc3</i>	Unsubmissive France (La France insoumise, FI)
<i>comm1</i>	9) Communist Party (since 2009: most important part of the coalition Left Front)
<i>conserv1</i>	12) Conservatives/Moderates
<i>conserv2</i>	14) Left Radicals (Les Républicains, LR) (until 2015: Gaullists, Rally for the Republic (RPR) (in 2002: Union for a Presidential Majority (UMP); in 2007: Union for a Popular Movement (UMP))
<i>conserv3</i>	20) Republican Party (PR)
<i>conserv4</i>	30) Democratic Movement (Mouvement démocrate, MoDem) (until 2007: Union for French Democracy (UDF))
<i>conserv5</i>	23) Centre Democracy and Progress (CDP, only in 1973; from 1973 on belongs to 21)

<i>relig1</i>	13) Popular Republican Movement (MRP)
<i>relig2</i>	21) Democratic Centre (belongs to 30 since 1978)
<i>relig3</i>	26) Reformers Movement (only in 1973 as a coalition of 2, 21 and some smaller parties)
<i>relig4</i>	Union of Democrats and Independents (Union des Démocrates et Indépendants (UDI)) (former: New Centre (NC))
<i>liberal1</i>	2) Radical Socialist Party (RSP)
<i>liberal2</i>	25) Radical Left (PRG) formerly called Left Radicals (MRG) (see Hix & Lord, 1997, p. 37)
<i>liberal3</i>	Forward (La République en marche!, LRM)
<i>liberal4</i>	Act (Agir)
<i>green1</i>	28) Greens (V, since 2010: Europe Ecologie Les Verts)
<i>green2</i>	31) Generation Ecology
<i>green3</i>	Other Ecologists (Autres Ecologistes)
<i>right1</i>	29) National Front

Germany

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

Greece

<i>social1</i>	37) Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) [in 2015: run under the name Democratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi); in 2019: run under the name Movement for Change (Kinima Allagis) with Movement of Democratic Socialists]
<i>social2</i>	Democratic Social Movement
<i>social3</i>	Democratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi) formed by PASOK und DIMAR
<i>social4</i>	The River (To Potami, P)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Democratic Left (DIMAR) [in 2015: run under the name Democratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi)]
<i>leftsoc2</i>	Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA; until 2004: SYN comm3)
<i>leftsoc3</i>	Popular Unity (Laiki Enotita, LAE)
<i>leftsoc4</i>	The European Realistic Disobedience Front (MeRA25)
<i>comm1</i>	4) Communist Party of Greece (KKE)
<i>comm2</i>	United Left [formed of the 25) United Democratic Left (EDA), the Communist party (KKE) and the Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)]
<i>comm3</i>	47) Left and Progress (SYN, since 2004: SYRIZA leftsoc2)
<i>comm4</i>	35) Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)
<i>conserv1</i>	29) National Radical Union (ERE)
<i>conserv2</i>	31) Progressives (KP)

<i>conserv3</i>	36) New Democracy (ND)
<i>conserv4</i>	50) Political Spring (POLAN)
<i>conserv5</i>	30) Popular Social Party (LKK)
<i>liberal1</i>	32) Centre Union, Union of the Democratic Centre (EDIK)
<i>liberal2</i>	1) Liberal Party (KF)
<i>liberal3</i>	24) Farmers and Workers Rally (SAE)
<i>liberal4</i>	The Union of Centrists (Enosi Kentroon, EK)
<i>green1</i>	Ecologists Greens (OP)
<i>right1</i>	38) National Alignment, National Front (EM)
<i>right2</i>	Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS)
<i>right3</i>	Independent Hellenes (ANEL)
<i>right4</i>	Golden Dawn (XA)
<i>right5</i>	Greek Solution (Elliniki Lisi, EL)

Hungary

<i>social1</i>	Hungarian Socialist Party (Magyar Szocialista Párt, MSzP). In 2014, MSzP was in an electoral coalition (Unity) with Together (Együtt), Democratic Coalition (DK), Dialogue for Hungary (PM) and the Hungarian Liberal Party (MLP). In 2019 MSzP was in an electoral coalition with Dialogue for Hungary (PM)
<i>social2</i>	Hungarian Social Democratic Party (Magyar Szocialdemokrata Párt, MSzDP)
<i>social3</i>	Democratic Coalition (Demokratikus Koalíció, DK)
<i>comm1</i>	Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party/Workers' Party (Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt / Munkáspár, MSZMP/MP)
<i>agrarian1</i>	Independent Smallholders Party (Független Kisgazdapárt, FKGP)
<i>agrarian2</i>	Agrarian Alliance (Agrarszövetség, ASZ)
<i>conserv1</i>	Hungarian Democratic Forum (Magyar Demokrata Fórum, MDF)
<i>conserv2</i>	Republican Party (Közszocialista Párt, KP)
<i>conserv3</i>	Alliance for Hungary Centre Party (Összefogás Magyarországotért Centrum, OMC)
<i>conserv4</i>	Hungarian Civic Union (Magyar Polgári Szövetség, Fidesz). In 2002, Fidesz was in an electoral coalition with the Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF) and in 2006, 2010 and 2014 with the Christian Democratic Peoples Party (KDNP). From 2015 onwards, Fidesz is coded as right3.
<i>relig1</i>	Christian Democratic People's Party (Keresztény Demokrata Néppárt, KDNP)
<i>liberal1</i>	Alliance of Free Democrats (Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége, SzDSz)
<i>green1</i>	Politics Can be Different (Lehet Más a Politika, LMP)
<i>right1</i>	Hungarian Justice and Life Party (Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártja, MIÉP)
<i>right2</i>	Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik)
<i>right3</i>	Hungarian Civic Union (Magyar Polgári Szövetség, Fidesz) Before 2015 coded as conserv4. In 2019, Fidesz was in an electoral coalition with the Christian Democratic Peoples Party (KDNP).

Iceland

<i>social1</i>	7) Social Democrats (SDP)
<i>social2</i>	22) Social Democratic Federation
<i>social3</i>	Peoples Movement (PM)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	36) Social Democratic Alliance (SDA), (1999: United Left)
<i>leftsoc2</i>	17) National Preservation Party
<i>leftsoc3</i>	People's Party (Flokkur fólksins, FIF)
<i>comm1</i>	37) Peoples Alliance (PA) (since 1999: Left-Greens, green3)
<i>agrarian1</i>	8) Progressive Party (PP)

<i>conserv1</i>	13) Independence Party II (IP)
<i>conserv2</i>	Reform (Viðreisn, V)
<i>liberal1</i>	20) Union of Liberals and Leftists (ULL)
<i>liberal2</i>	Bright Future (BF)
<i>liberal3</i>	Pirates (P)
<i>liberal4</i>	Centre Party (Miðflokkurinn, FRFL)
<i>protest1</i>	24) Citizens Party II
<i>protest2</i>	38) Liberal Party (LP)
<i>protest3</i>	The Civic Movement (founded in 2009; the party only existed for a few months. Due to internal conflict a new party was formed: The Movement)
<i>protest4</i>	Dawn
<i>protest5</i>	Democracy Watch
<i>green1</i>	23) Womens Alliance (WA)
<i>green2</i>	Iceland Movement
<i>green3</i>	Left-Greens (LG) (until 1999: Peoples Alliance (PA), comm1)
<i>right1</i>	Households Party

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

Ireland

<i>social1</i>	8) Irish Labour Party
<i>social2</i>	Social Democrats (DS)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	19) Workers Party
<i>leftsoc2</i>	Democratic Left (joined Labour Party in 2002)
<i>leftsoc3</i>	United Left Alliance (formed of the Socialist Party, People Before Profit Alliance and Workers and Unemployed Action Group)
<i>leftsoc4</i>	Anti-Austerity Alliance People before Profit (in 2011 they ran with the Untied Left Alliance)
<i>leftsoc5</i>	Solidarity - People Before Profit (formed of People Before Profit and Solidarity)
<i>relig1</i>	14) Fine Gael
<i>liberal1</i>	10) Fianna Fail
<i>liberal2</i>	15) Party of the Land (Clann na Talmhan)
<i>green1</i>	24) Green Party
<i>ethnic1</i>	6) Sinn Féin II, Sinn Féin III from 1982 onwards
<i>ethnic2</i>	25) Progressive Democrats (dissolved in 2009)
<i>ethnic3</i>	20) National H-Block Committee

Italy

<i>social1</i>	3) Socialist Party (PSI) (in 2001: New PSI)
<i>social2</i>	31) United Socialist Party (PSU/only in 1968, as a coalition of 3 and 23)
<i>social3</i>	23) Social Democratic Party (PSDI), [2001: Alliance with the Greens under the name the Sunflower, 2006: Alliance with the Radical Party (PR) under the name Rose in the Fist]
<i>social4</i>	Democratic Party (PD) (formed of the Olive Tree and the Radical Party (PR), in 2006: The Olive Tree (the list comprises the Democrats of the Left (DS) and the Margherita-Daisy (DI)))
<i>social5</i>	Italy Alive (IV) (split from Democratic Party (PD) in 2019)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	30) Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity (PSIUP; belongs to 11 after 1972)

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

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

Japan

<i>social1</i>	35) Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) (SDP)
<i>social2</i>	44) Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)
<i>social3</i>	Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)
<i>social4</i>	Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan (Rikken Minshut, CDP)
<i>comm1</i>	31) Japanese Communist Party (JCP)
<i>conserv1</i>	43) Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
<i>conserv2</i>	48) Japan Renewal Party (Shinsei To) (JRP)
<i>conserv3</i>	49) Japan New Party (JNP)
<i>conserv4</i>	New Frontier Party (NFP) (Merger of JRP, JNP, DSP, and Komei in 1994. In 1997, NFP broke up into Democratic Political Party, Komeito and Liberal Party.) Liberal Party (LP) (successor of NFP after its break-up in 1997; joined DP in 2003)
<i>conserv5</i>	(New) Sakigake Party (Splinter from LDP, 1993)

<i>conserv6</i>	Party of Hope (Kib no T, TPH)
<i>relig1</i>	45) Komei Party, Komeito (Clean Government Party) (CGP)
<i>liberal1</i>	46) New Liberal Club (belongs to 43 before 1979 and after 1986)
<i>liberal2</i>	Your Party (YP)
<i>liberal3</i>	Japan Innovation Party (JIP)
<i>green1</i>	Tomorrow Party of Japan (TPJ)
<i>right1</i>	Japan Restoration Party (JRP)
<i>right2</i>	Party for Future Generations (PFG)

Note: 1996: Introduction of a new electoral system. 300 of 500 MPs (since 2014, 295 of 475) are elected in “single-seat constituencies with non-transferable single ballot and simple plurality”, the remaining 200 (180, since 2000) seats are distributed according to “proportional representation” (EJPR 1995, p.412). Data on votes are arithmetic means of votes in both systems. For example: LDP received 38.6% of votes in single-seats constituencies and had had a share of 32.8% in the proportional system. The arithmetic mean is: $(38.6 * 300/500) + (32.8 * 200/500) = 36.28 = 36.3$.

Latvia

<i>social1</i>	Democratic Centre Party (since 1995, Democratic Party "Master" (DPS Saimnieks)
<i>social2</i>	Harmony for Latvia - Revival for the Economy (Saskana Latvijai Atdzimsana Tautsaimniecībai)
<i>social3</i>	National Harmony Party (Tautas Saskaņas Partija, TSP)
<i>social4</i>	Coalition “Labour and Justice” [comprised of Latvian Democratic Labour Party; Latvian Social Democratic Workers Party; Party for the Defence of Latvia’s Defrauded People “Justice”]
<i>social5</i>	Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance (Latvijas Sociāldemokrātu Apvienība, LSDA)
<i>social6</i>	New Party (Jauna partija, JP)
<i>social7</i>	Latvian Social Democratic Workers’ Party (Latvijas Sociāldemokrātiskā Strādnieku Partija, LSDSP)
<i>social8</i>	Social Democratic Party Harmony (Sociāldemokrātiskā Partija “Saskaņa”, SDPS) (until 2010: Harmony Centre (Saskaņas Centrs) [formed in 2005 from National Harmony Party, Socialist Party of Latvia and “New Centre”])
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Latvia’s Unity Party (Latvijas Vienības Partija, LVP)
<i>comm1</i>	Latvian Socialist Party (Latvijas Sociālistiskā Partija / Sociālistiskā Partija Latvijā)
<i>agrarian1</i>	Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība, LZS)
<i>agrarian2</i>	Union of Greens and Farmers (Zaļo un Zemnieku savienība, ZZS) [comprised of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaļā Partija, LZP) and Latvian Farmers’ Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savienība)]
<i>conserv1</i>	United list of Latvia’s Farmers’ Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party
<i>conserv2</i>	Unity (Vienotība V)
<i>conserv3</i>	For good Latvia (Par labu Latviju, PLL)
<i>conserv4</i>	Zatlers Reform Party (Zatlera Reformu partija, ZRP)
<i>conserv5</i>	Latvian Popular Front (Latvijas Tautas Fronte, LTF)
<i>conserv6</i>	Peoples’ Party (Tautas Partija, TP)
<i>conserv7</i>	For Latvia from the Heart (No sirds Latvijai, NSL)
<i>conserv8</i>	Alliance of Latvian Regions (Latvijas Reģionu apvienība, LRA)
<i>conserv9</i>	New Conservative Party (Jauna konservatīvā partija, JKP)
<i>conserv10</i>	KPV LV Party (Kam pieder valsts?, KPV)
<i>relig1</i>	Latvian Christian Democratic Union (Latvijas Kristgods Demokrātu Savienība, LKDS)
<i>relig2</i>	Latvia’s First Party (Latvijas Pirma Partija, LPP)
<i>liberal1</i>	Latvia’s Way (Latvijas Ceļš, LC)

<i>liberal2</i>	New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL)
<i>liberal3</i>	For Development/For! (Attistibai/Par!, A/P)
<i>ethnic1</i>	For Equal Rights in a United Latvia [since 1998: For Human Rights in a United Latvia (Par cilvēka tiesībām vienotā Latvijā, PCTVL)]
<i>right1</i>	For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB
<i>right2</i>	Latvian National Independence Movement (Latvijas Nacionlas Neatkarbas Kustba, LNNK)
<i>right3</i>	People's (National) Movement for Latvia - Siegerist Party (Tautas Kustba Latvijai Zgerista Partija, TKL-ZP)
<i>right4</i>	Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK)
<i>right5</i>	National Alliance/For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK (NA/TB/LNNK) (competed in 2011 under the name National Union [Nacionl apvienba "Visu Latvijai!"-"T vzemei un Brvbai"/LNNK], NA)
<i>allia1</i>	Latvian National Independence Movement + Latvian Green Party
<i>allia2</i>	Labour Party + Latvian Christian Democratic Union + Latvian Green Party
<i>allia3</i>	Latvias First Party and Latvias Way (Latvijas Pirm partija/Latvijas Ce, LPP/LC)

Lithuania

<i>social1</i>	Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija, LSDP) [2000 election: Largest part of the Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas which involved additionally the Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party, the Union of Lithuanian Russions and the Party of New Democracy, 2004 elections: Largest part of the Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas and Artras Paulauskas 'Working for Lithuania' (Algirdo Brazausko ir Art ro Paulausko koalicija 'U darb Lietuvai')]
<i>social2</i>	Labour Party (Darbo partija, DP) [2008: Coalition of Labour Party + Youth (Darbo partija + jaunimas)]
<i>social3</i>	Frontas Party (Fronto partija)
<i>social4</i>	Social Democratic Labour Party of Lithuania (Lietuvos socialdemokrat darbo partija, LSDDP)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija, LSDP)
<i>postcom1</i>	Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
<i>agrarian1</i>	Lithuanian Peasant's Party (Lietuvos Valstiei Partija, LVP)
<i>agrarian2</i>	Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (Lietuvos valstiei sjunga LVS) [former Lithuanian Peasants People Union (Lietuvos valstieci liaudinink sajunga, LPPU), Union for Farmers and New Democratic Party]
<i>conserv1</i>	Center Party - Nationalists (Centro partija tautininkai, LCP), [in 2016: Alliance of Lithuanian Centre Party and Party of Pensioners]
<i>conserv2</i>	Party Order and Justice (Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas, O&J) [until 2006: Liberal Democratic Party liberal6]
<i>conserv3</i>	National Alliance (Nacionalinis susivienijimas, NS)
<i>relig1</i>	Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikioni Demokrat Partija LKDP), [in 1992: Alliance with the Union of Political Prisoners and Deportees and Lithuanian Democratic Party]
<i>relig2</i>	Christian Democratic Union
<i>relig3</i>	Christian Conservative Social Union (Krikioni konservatori socialin sjunga, KKSS) [in 2000: Union of Moderate Conservatives]
<i>liberal1</i>	Lithuanian Centre Movement
<i>liberal2</i>	Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (Tevnes Sajunga Lietuvos Konservatoriai, TS-LK)
<i>liberal3</i>	Lithuanian Centre Union (Lietuvos Centro Sajunga, LCS)
<i>liberal4</i>	Lithuanian Liberal Union (Lietuvos Liberal Sajunga, LLS)

<i>liberal5</i>	New Union - Social Liberals (Naujoji Sajunga Socialliberalai, NS-SL)
<i>liberal6</i>	Liberal Democratic Party (Liberal Demokrat Partija, LDP)) [since 2006: Party order and Justice conserv2]
<i>liberal7</i>	Liberal Movement of Lithuanian Republic (Lietuvos Respublikos Liberal sajudis, LMLR)
<i>liberal8</i>	Freedom Party (Laisves partija, LP)
<i>liberal9</i>	Party Freedom and Justice (Partija Laisve ir teisingumas, LT)
<i>ethnic1</i>	Electoral Action of the Lithuanian Poles (1992: Union of Lithuanian Poles) (Lietuvos Lenk Rinkim Akcija LLRA)
<i>ethnic2</i>	Alliance of the the Lithuanian National Minorities
<i>green1</i>	Lithuanian Green Party (Lietuvos alioji partija, LZP)
<i>protest1</i>	Nations Resurrection Party (Tautos prisikelimo partija, NRP)
<i>protest2</i>	Political Party “Way of Courage” (Politine partija “Drasos kelias”, DK)
<i>right1</i>	Lithuanian National Party ‘Young Lithuania’ (Lietuviu Nacionaline Partija ‘Jaunoji Lietuva’, LNP-JL)
<i>right2</i>	Lithuanian National Union List [comprised of Lithuanian National Union and Independent Party]
<i>right3</i>	Lithuanian National Union and Lithuanian Democratic Party
<i>femin1</i>	Lithuanian Women’s Party
<i>allia1</i>	Sajudis Coalition [comprised of Lithuanian Movement Sajudis and Charter of Lithuanian Citizens and Union of Lithuanian Political Prisoners and Lithuanian Green Party]
<i>allia2</i>	Lithuanian Christian Democratic Union and Lithuanian National Youth Union “Young Lithuania”

Luxembourg

<i>social1</i>	2) Socialist Workers Party (LSAP)
<i>social2</i>	19) Social Democratic Party (SDP)
<i>social3</i>	21) Independent Socialists
<i>leftsoc1</i>	The Left
<i>comm1</i>	7) Communist Party (KPL)
<i>relig1</i>	1) Christian Social Party (PCS/CSV)
<i>liberal1</i>	16) Democratic Party (Liberal Party) (DP)
<i>liberal2</i>	Pirate Party (Piratepartei, PP)
<i>protest1</i>	18) Independent Movement (split into two factions after 1968, one belonging to 1 and the other to 16)
<i>protest2</i>	20) Enrôlés de force
<i>protest3</i>	24) Alternative Democratic Reform Party (Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei, ADR) (Until 2006: Action Committee for Democracy and Pensions Right (Pensions Action))
<i>green1</i>	23) Green Alternative (GAP)
<i>green2</i>	26) Green Left (GLEI)
<i>green3</i>	28) Green Party (GLEI-GAP) (a merger of 23 and 26 in 1994)
<i>right1</i>	27) Luxembourg for the Luxembourgers

Malta

<i>social1</i>	Malta Labour Party, MLP (Partit Laburista)
<i>relig1</i>	Nationalist Party, PN (Partit Nazzjonalista)
<i>relig2</i>	Christian Workers Party (Partit Haddiema Nsara)
<i>relig3</i>	Progressive Constitutionalist Party (Partit Kostituzzjonali Progressiv)
<i>relig4</i>	Democratic Nationalist Party (Partit Demokratiku Nazzjonalista)

Netherlands

<i>social1</i>	23) Labour Party (PvdA)
<i>social2</i>	30) Democratic Socialists 70 (before 1971 belonging to 23)
<i>social3</i>	Think (Beweging DENK)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	27) Pacifist Socialist Party
<i>leftsoc2</i>	38) Socialist Party (SP)
<i>comm1</i>	10) Communist Party (CPN)
<i>relig1</i>	1) Anti Revolutionary Party (ARP) (in 1998: Reformed Political Federation (RPF), a splinter from the ARP)
<i>relig2</i>	2) Catholic Peoples Party (KVP)
<i>relig3</i>	6) Christian Historical Union (CHU)
<i>relig4</i>	32) Radical Political Party
<i>relig5</i>	34) Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) (merger of ARP, KVP, and CHU in 1977)
<i>relig6</i>	Christian Union (merger of RPF and Reformed Political Union in 2002)
<i>relig7</i>	14) Political Reformed Party (SGP)
<i>liberal1</i>	24) Peoples Party for Freedom and Democracy (Liberal Party) (VVD)
<i>liberal2</i>	29) Democrats 66 (D66)
<i>protest1</i>	28) Peoples Party of the Right (formerly Farmers Party)
<i>protest2</i>	42) United Old Persons League, General Association of Elderly People (AOV)
<i>green1</i>	38) Green Left (merger of 10, 27, 32 and Evangelical Peoples Party in 1989)
<i>green2</i>	Party of Animals (Partij voor de Dieren, PvdD)
<i>right1</i>	Centre Democrats (CD)
<i>right2</i>	List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)
<i>right3</i>	Freedom Party/Group Wilders (PVV)
<i>pension1</i>	50PLUS (50+)

New Zealand

<i>social1</i>	3) Labour Party (LP)
<i>social2</i>	18) New Labour Party
<i>social3</i>	20) Alliance (Merger of 11, 17, 18, and two minor parties in 1993)
<i>comm1</i>	12) Socialist Unity Party (between 1972 and 1984 party was a formation of the Communist Party)
<i>conserv1</i>	9) National Party (NP)
<i>conserv2</i>	United Future New Zealand
<i>conserv3</i>	Conservative Party (CP)
<i>relig1</i>	15) New Zealand Party
<i>relig2</i>	16) Christian Heritage
<i>relig3</i>	Christian Coalition [electoral alliance of Christian Heritage Party (16) and the Christian Democrats]
<i>liberal1</i>	11) Social Credit Party, Democratic Party
<i>liberal2</i>	Association of Consumers and Taxpayers (ACT)
<i>liberal3</i>	The Opportunities Party (TOP)
<i>green1</i>	13) Values Party
<i>green2</i>	17) Green Party (Aotearoa) (was part of Alliance (20) from 1991 until 1998)
<i>right1</i>	21) New Zealand First
<i>ethnic1</i>	Maori Party

Note: 1996: Introduction of the Mixed Proportional System (MMP). Voters have two votes: one for the preferred party and one for the preferred candidate (EJPR 1997: 452). Data on votes refer to the percentages of party votes.

Norway

<i>social1</i>	4) Labour Party (DNA)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	14) Socialist Left Party (SV)
<i>comm1</i>	9) Communist Party
<i>comm2</i>	The Red Party (Rødt, R)
<i>agrarian1</i>	7) Centre Party (SP)
<i>conserv1</i>	2) Conservatives (Hoyre) (H)
<i>relig1</i>	10) Christian Peoples Party (KRF)
<i>liberal1</i>	1) Liberals (Venstre) (V)
<i>liberal2</i>	16) Liberal Peoples Party, New Peoples Party
<i>protest1</i>	15) Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FRP) (formerly Anders Langes Party) [right1 since 2013]
<i>green1</i>	The Greens (Miljøpartiet de Grønne, MDG)
<i>right1</i>	15) Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FRP) (formerly Anders Langes Party) [protest1 until 2013]

Poland

<i>social1</i>	Solidarity (Solidarnosc)
<i>social2</i>	Labour Solidarity (Solidarnosc Pracy)
<i>social3</i>	Alliance of the Democratic Left (Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej, SLD) [comprised of Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland; All-Polish Accord of Trade Unions; Polish Socialist Party (PPS)]
<i>social4</i>	Labour Union (Unia Pracy, UP)
<i>social5</i>	Polish Social Democracy (Socjaldemokracja Polska, SdPI)
<i>social6</i>	Left and Democrats (Koalicyjny Komitet Wyborczy Lewica i Demokraci, LiD) [comprised by Alliance of the Democratic Left (SLD), Polish Social Democracy (SdPI), Labor Union (Unia Pracy, UP) and Democratic Party (PD)]
<i>social7</i>	United Left (Zjednoczona Lewica, ZL) = electoral alliance of SLD (Alliance of the Democratic Left), TR (Your Movement), PPS (Polish Socialist Party), UP (Labour Union) and the Greens (Zieloni)
<i>agrarian1</i>	Polish Peasant Party (Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL)
<i>agrarian2</i>	Peasant Alliance PL [comprised of Solidarity Polish Peasant Party and Rural Solidarity Peasant Union]
<i>agrarian3</i>	Self-Defence of Polish Republic (Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, SRP)
<i>conserv1</i>	Union of the Right of the Republic (Unia Prawicy Rzeczypospolitej, UPR) [formed around the Union of Political Realism by several conservative groups]
<i>conserv2</i>	Coalition for the Republic [comprised of Movement for the Republic, Polish Action and Freedom Party]
<i>conserv3</i>	Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwo, PiS), successor of the Center Agreement Party (Porozumienie Centrum, PC) which was the main party in the 1991 electoral alliance Civic Center Alliance (Porozumienie Obywatelskie Centrum, POC), after 2005 coded as right5.
<i>conserv4</i>	Poland Comes First (Polska jest Najwspanialsza, PjN)
<i>relig1</i>	Party of Christian Democrats (Partia Chrzescijanskich Demokratów, PChD)
<i>relig2</i>	Union of Political Realism (Unia Polityki Realnej, UPR)
<i>relig3</i>	Catholic Election Action (Wyborcza Akcja Katolicka, WAK) [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and other small groupings]
<i>relig4</i>	Fatherland Catholic Electoral Committee [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and Christian Peasant Party]
<i>relig5</i>	Solidarity Election Action (Akcia Wyborcza Solidarno, AWS)
<i>relig6</i>	League of Polish Families (Liga Polskich Rodzin. LPR)

<i>relig7</i>	Confederation Liberty and Independence (Konfederacja Wolno i Niepodlego, KON) (Coalition between KORWiN and National Movement Party established in 2018)
<i>liberal1</i>	Democratic Union (Unia Demokratyczna, UD)
<i>liberal2</i>	Liberal Democratic Congress (Kongres LiberalnoDemokratyczny, KLD)
<i>liberal3</i>	Non Party Reform Bloc (Bezpartyjny Blok Wspierania Reform, BBWR)
<i>liberal4</i>	Democratic Party-democrats.pl (Partia Demokratyczna-democraci.pl, PD) [formerly Freedom Union (Unia Wolnoci, UW) [merger of Democratic Union (<i>liberal1</i>) and Liberal Democratic Congress (<i>liberal2</i>)]
<i>liberal5</i>	Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska)
<i>liberal6</i>	Your Movement (Twój Ruch, TR) [until 2013: Palikots Movement (Ruch Palikota, RP)]
<i>liberal7</i>	Ryszard Petrus Modern (Nowoczesna, .N)
<i>right1</i>	Confederation for Independent Poland (Konfederacja Polski Niepodlegiej, KPN)
<i>right2</i>	Party X (Partia X)
<i>right3</i>	Movement for Rebuilding Poland (Ruch Odbudowy Polski, ROP)
<i>right4</i>	Kukiz15 (K)
<i>right5</i>	Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwo, PiS), before 2005 coded as <i>conserv3</i> .
<i>nonlbl1</i>	Polish Friends of Beer Party (Polska Partia Przyjaciół Piwa, PPPP)

Portugal

<i>social1</i>	4) Socialist Party (PS)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	7) Popular Democratic Union (UDP)
<i>leftsoc2</i>	Block of the Left (BE) (Merger of Popular Democratic Union (7), Socialist Revolutionary Party and Politica XXI in 1999)
<i>comm1</i>	5) Democratic Movement
<i>comm2</i>	2/19) Communist Party/Greens (PCP-PEV), [also known as United Democratic Coalition (CDU); until 1978: Communist Party; 1979-1985: In alliance with the Democratic Movement under the Name United People Alliance; 1987: Merger with the Greens]
<i>relig1</i>	1) Centre Social Democrats, Popular Party (CDS-PP) (in 2015: in alliance “Portugal Alliance (Aliança Portugal)” with PSD)
<i>liberal1</i>	3) Social Democratic Party (Partido Social Democrata, PSD) , (until 1977 Popular Democratic Party (PPD); in 2015: in alliance “Portugal Alliance (Aliança Portugal)” with CDS-PP)
<i>liberal2</i>	17) Democratic Renewal Party (PRD)
<i>green1</i>	16) Greens
<i>green2</i>	Party for Animals and Nature (PAN)
<i>allia1</i>	1979 and 1980: Electoral Alliance of Centre Social Democrats (1), Social Democrats (3), and Popular Monarchist Party.

Romania

<i>social1</i>	Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat, PSD), [former National Salvation Front = Democratic National Salvation Front = Party of Social Democracy from Romania (Partidul Democratiei Sociale din Romania PDSR); in 2004: Alliance with the Humanist Party of Romania (Partidul Umanist din Romania, PUR), in 2008: Alliance with the Conservator Party]
<i>social2</i>	Democratic Party (Partidul Democrat PD), [former National Salvation Front - Democratic Party; In 1996: major part of the Social Democratic Union Uniunea Social Democrat]; comprised of Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party of Romania]
<i>social3</i>	Alliance for Romania (Alianța pentru România)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Socialist Party (Partidul Socialist)
<i>postcom1</i>	Socialist Party of Labour (Partidul Socialist al Muncii)

<i>agrarian1</i>	Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (Partidul Democrat Agrar din România, PDAR)
<i>relig1</i>	National Peasants' Party - Christian Democratic (Partidul Naional rnesc Cretin Democrat)
<i>relig2</i>	Peoples Movement Party (Partidul Micarea Popular, PMP)
<i>liberal1</i>	National Liberal Party (Partidul Naional Libera, PNL)
<i>liberal2</i>	Alliance Truth and Justice, in 2004: electoral alliance of the National liberal party (<i>liberal1</i>) and the Democratic Party (<i>social2</i>)
<i>liberal3</i>	Democrat-Liberal Party (Partidul Democrat-Liberal) [formed through the incorporation of a PNL dissident group into the Democrat Party, 2012: major part in the Right Romania Alliance (Aliana România Dreapt, ARD) also part of the electortal alliance were the National Christian Democrat Peasant Party (Partidul Naional rnesc Cretin Democrat, PNTCD) and the Civic Force Party (Partidul Fora Civic, PFC)]
<i>liberal4</i>	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats Party (Aliana Liberalilor i Democrailor, ALDE)
<i>liberal5</i>	Save Romania Union (Uniunea Salvai România, USR)[in 2020: in an alliance with Freedom, Unity, and Solidarity (Partidul Libertate, Unitate si Solidaritate, PLUS)]
<i>green1</i>	Ecological Movement from Romania (Micarea Ecologist din România, MER)
<i>ethnic1</i>	Democratic Union of Hungarians from Romania (Uniunea Democrat a Maghiar din România)
<i>right1</i>	Greater Romania Party (Partidul România Mare)
<i>right2</i>	Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unitii Naionale Române PUNR), [1990: in alliance with the Republican Party]
<i>right3</i>	Alliance for the Unity of Romanians (Aliana pentru Unitatea Românilor, AUR)
<i>person1</i>	Polpular Party Dan Diaconescu (Partidul Popular Dan Diaconescu, PPDD)
<i>nonlbl1</i>	New Generation Party (PNG)-Christian-Democrat (Partidul Noua Generaie/Crestin-Democrat)
<i>allia1</i>	Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenia Democrat din România), [In 2000: Democratic Convention from Romania 2000 (Convenia Democrat din România 2000)]
<i>allia2</i>	Social Liberal Union (Uniunea Social Liberal, USL), [the alliance consists of the Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat, PSD), National Liberal Party (Partidul Naional Libera, PNL) and Conservative Party (PC)]

Slovakia

<i>social1</i>	Social Democratic Party of Slovakia (Socialno Democratická Strana Slovenska, SDSS)
<i>social2</i>	Common Choice (Spoločná Vôľa, SV) [comprised of Party of the Democratic Left; Social Democratic Party of Slovakia; Party of Greens in Slovakia; Agricultural Movement of the Slovak Republic]
<i>social3</i>	Direction/Social Democracy (Smer-SD) [in 2002/03: only Smer; in 2004: SDL and SDA both merged with Smer to Smer-SD]
<i>social4</i>	Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL) [founded in 2005 after the original Party of the Democratic Left (<i>leftsoc1</i>) merged with Smer-SD (<i>social3</i>) in 2004]
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL) [since 1996]
<i>leftsoc2</i>	Association of Slovak Workers (Zdruenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS)
<i>comm1</i>	Communist Party of Slovakia (Komunistická Strana Slovenska, KSS)
<i>postcom1</i>	Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej avice, SDL) [until 1996]
<i>agrarian1</i>	Alliance of Farmers and the Countryside
<i>conserv1</i>	Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (Obyajní udia a nezávislé osobnosti, OLaNO)
<i>conserv2</i>	Network Sie (S)
<i>relig1</i>	Christian Democratic Movement (Krestanskodemocraticke Hnutie, KDH)

<i>relig2</i>	Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (SDKU) [in 2006 merged with Democratic Party to SDKU-DS]
<i>relig3</i>	Christian Social Union (Kresansko Socialná Unia, KSU)
<i>relig4</i>	Free Forum (Slobodné fórum) [split in 2004 from SDKU]
<i>liberal1</i>	Public Against Violence (since 1992 - Civil Democratic Union) (Verejnost proti násiliu, VPN; 1992: Občianská demokratické únia, ODÚ)
<i>liberal2</i>	Democratic Party (Demokratická Strana, DS)
<i>liberal3</i>	Democratic Party - Civil Democratic Party
<i>liberal4</i>	Democratic Union of Slovakia (Demokratická Únia Slovenska, DUS)
<i>liberal5</i>	The Slovak Democratic Coalition (Slovenská Demokratická Koalicia, SDK)
<i>liberal6</i>	Party of Civic Understanding (Strana Obianskeho Porozumenia, SOP)
<i>liberal7</i>	Alliance of New Citizens (Aliancia nového občana, ANO)
<i>liberal8</i>	Freedom and Solidarity (Sloboda a soldarita, SaS)
<i>liberal10</i>	Progressive Slovakia/Together (Progresívne Slovensko/Spolu, PS/POLU)
<i>green1</i>	Party of Greens (Strana zelených, SZ)
<i>green2</i>	Party of Greens in Slovakia (Strana zelených na Slovensku, SZS)
<i>ethnic1</i>	Coexistence and Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement
<i>ethnic2</i>	Party of the Hungarian Coalition (Magyar Koalitio Partja, SMK) (1994: Hungarian Coalition)
<i>ethnic3</i>	Hungarian Civic Party (Magyar Polgári Párt - Madarská občanská strana, MPP-MOS)
<i>ethnic4</i>	The Bridge (Most-Híd)
<i>right1</i>	Slovak National Party (Slovenská národná strana, SNS)
<i>right2</i>	Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko, HZDS, since 2006: LS-HZDS) (in 1994 HZDS was in an electoral alliance with the Peasants Party of Slovakia)
<i>right3</i>	The Real Slovak National Party (Pravá Slovenská národná strana, PSNS)
<i>right4</i>	Movement for Democracy (Hnutie za demokraciu, HZD)
<i>right5</i>	Kotleba - People's Party Our Slovakia (udová strana Nae Slovensko, LSNS)
<i>right6</i>	We are Family- Boris Kollar (Sme Rodina Boris Kollár, SR)

Slovenia

<i>social1</i>	Alliance of Socialists
<i>social2</i>	Social Democrats (Socialni demokrati, SD) [former United List of Social Democrats, ZLSD]
<i>social3</i>	Socialist Party of Slovenia (Socialistična Stranka Slovenije, SSS)
<i>social4</i>	Slovenia is Ours (Slovenija je naa, SJN)
<i>social5</i>	Positive Slovenia/List Zorana Jankovia (Pozitivna Slovenija/Lista Zorana Jankovia, LZJ-PS)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Left (Levica) (former United Left Coalition (Zdrvena levica, ZL))
<i>postcom1</i>	Party of Democratic Renewal
<i>agrarian1</i>	Slovenian People's Party (Slovenska Ljudska Stranka, SLS)
<i>conserv1</i>	National Democrats and Slovenian Party
<i>relig1</i>	Slovenian Christian Democratic Party (Slovenski Kranski Demokrati, SKD)
<i>relig2</i>	New Slovenia and People's Christian Party (NSi)
<i>liberal1</i>	Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije, LDS)
<i>liberal2</i>	Democratic Party of Slovenia (Demokratina Stranka Slovenije, DSS)
<i>liberal3</i>	Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka/Slovenski Liberalci, LS)
<i>liberal4</i>	Party for Real/New Politics (Zares/nova politika, ZARES)
<i>liberal5</i>	Civic List (Dravljanska lista, DL) (until 2012: Citizens Alliance of Gregor Virant (Dravljanska lista Gregorja Viranta, DLGV))

<i>liberal6</i>	Alliance of Alenka Bratusek (Zavezništvo Alenke Bratuek, ZaAB)
<i>liberal7</i>	Party of Modern Centre (Stranka modernega centra, SMC) (until 2015: Party of Miro Cerar (Stranka Mira Cerarja, MC))
<i>liberal8</i>	List of Marjan arec (Lista Marjana arca, LM)
<i>green1</i>	Greens of Slovenia (Zeleni Slovenije, ZS)
<i>ethnic1</i>	representative of Hungarian minority
<i>ethnic2</i>	representative of Italian minority
<i>right1</i>	Slovenian National Party (Slovenska Nacionalna Stranka, SNS)
<i>right2</i>	Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS)
<i>pension1</i>	Democratic Party of Pensioners (DeSUS)
<i>nonlbl1</i>	Party of the Youth of Slovenia (Stranka mladih Slovenije, SMS)
<i>nonlbl2</i>	Active Slovenia (Aktivna Slovenija, AS)
<i>allia1</i>	DEMOS Coalition [comprised of Slovenian Peoples Party, Slovenian Christian Democrats, Slovenian Democratic Union, Social Democratic Party of Slovenia, Greens of Slovenia, Liberal Party]
<i>allia2</i>	Slovenian People's Party and Slovenian Christian Democrats (SLS/SKD)

Spain

<i>social1</i>	1) Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)
<i>social2</i>	32) Popular Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Popular, PSP) (only in 1977; afterwards part of 1)
<i>comm1</i>	2) United Left (PCE/PSUC/IU), [in 2015: run under the name United Left Popular Unity (Unidad Popular: Izquierda Unida, IU-UPeC), until 1989: Communist Party United Left (Partido Comunista-Izquierda Unida PCE-IU)
<i>conserv1</i>	28) Union of the Democratic Centre (Unión de Centro Democrático, UCD)
<i>conserv2</i>	29) Peoples Party (Partido Popular, PP), [until 1989: Popular Alliance (AP); in 1982: Electoral Alliance of Popular Alliance and Popular Democratic Party; in 1986: Electoral Alliance of Popular Alliance, Popular Democratic Party and Liberal Party]
<i>conserv3</i>	50) Democratic and Social Centre (CDS)
<i>liberal1</i>	Progress and Democracy Union (UpyD)
<i>liberal2</i>	Citizens (Cuidadanos, Cs)
<i>ethnic1</i>	44) Democratic Party of Catalonia (Partido Democràtic de Catalunya, PdCat) [1977: Coalition of Democratic Convergence of Catalonia and Democratic Left of Catalonia, until 2011: Convergence and Unity (CiU), in 2015: consist of Democratic Convergence of Catalonia (CDC) and Democrats of Cataluna (DC), until 2016: Democracy and Freedom (Democràcia i Libertat, DL)]
<i>ethnic2</i>	Catalonian Left Republicans (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya, ERC)
<i>right1</i>	45) National Union (formed in January 1979 by the leader of Fuerza Nueva. The National Union also included Falange Espanola, the Alianza Nacional and other neo-fascist groups)
<i>right2</i>	Voice (Vox)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	We Can (Podemos, P) [in 2015 in alliance with: In Common We Can (En Comú Podem, ECP), Compromise-We-Can-It Is Time Coalition (Compromis-Podemos-És el Moment, EeM), We Can-In Tide-Anova-United Left (Podemos-En- Marea-Anova-Esquerda Unida, in 2016 and 2019 in alliance with United Left)]
<i>leftsoc2</i>	Together we Can (En Comú Podem, ECP)) [in 2015 in alliance with: We Can]
<i>leftsoc3</i>	Compromise We Can-It Is Time- Coalition (Compromís A la valenciana, C AV) [in 2015 in alliance with: We Can]

Sweden

<i>social1</i>	5) Social Democrats (S)
<i>social2</i>	Feminist Initiative (FI)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	Left Party (V) (until 1991: Communist Party, comm1)
<i>comm1</i>	10) Communist Party (since 1991: Left Party (V), leftsoc1)
<i>agrarian1</i>	7) Agrarian Party, Centre Party (C)
<i>conserv1</i>	6) Conservatives, Moderate Unity Party (M)
<i>relig1</i>	20) Christian Democratic Union (KDS)
<i>liberal1</i>	18) Peoples Party (The Liberals) (FP)
<i>green1</i>	23) Green Party (MP)
<i>right1</i>	24) New Democracy (NYD)
<i>right2</i>	Sweden Democrats (SD)

Switzerland

<i>social1</i>	5) Social Democratic Party (PSS/SPS)
<i>leftsoc1</i>	18) Progressive Organisations (POCH)
<i>comm1</i>	9) Communist Party (PdA)
<i>agrarian1</i>	6) Swiss Peoples Party (UDC/SVP; since 1995: right4)
<i>conserv1</i>	Conservative Democratic Party (BDP/PBD)
<i>relig1</i>	1) Christian Democrat Peoples Party (PDC/CVP)
<i>relig2</i>	8) Protestant Peoples Party (EVP)
<i>liberal1</i>	4) The Liberals (Die Liberalen, FDP/ Les Libéraux Radicaux, PLR) (until 2009: Radical Democratic Party (PRD/FDP), merged in 2009 with LPS (Liberal Party of Switzerland))
<i>liberal2</i>	12) Independents Party (LDU)
<i>liberal3</i>	3) Liberal Party of Switzerland (PLS/LPS)
<i>green1</i>	19) Greens (GPS/PES)
<i>green2</i>	20) Green Alliance (GBS), Alternative Greens (DACH)
<i>green3</i>	Swiss Green Liberal Party (GLP/PVL)
<i>right1</i>	14) National Action, Swiss Democrats (SD)
<i>right2</i>	16) Republican Movement
<i>right3</i>	22) Swiss Motorists (AP), Freedom Party
<i>right4</i>	6) Swiss Peoples Party (UDC/SVP; until 1994: agrarian1)

United Kingdom

<i>social1</i>	6) Labour Party
<i>conserv1</i>	1) Conservative Party
<i>liberal1</i>	2) Liberal Party
<i>liberal2</i>	21/22) Liberal Democrats (LD) (until 1988: Alliance, until 1981: Liberals)
<i>protest1</i>	UK Independence Party (UKIP, since 2010: right1)
<i>ethnic1</i>	11) Scottish National Party (SNP)
<i>green1</i>	Green Party (GP)
<i>right1</i>	UK Independence Party (UKIP, until 2010: protest1)

USA

<i>conserv1</i>	8) Republican Party
<i>liberal1</i>	1) Democratic Party

Appendix E Notes concerning the variables for consensus democracy

lfirstp: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable.

This variable is a time-variant proxy for Lijpharts first dimension ‘parties-executives’. The data is composed of the moving averages of 10 years of four indices:

- The number of effective parties in parliament (*effpar_leg*).
- The absence of minimal winning and single-party majority cabinets (calculated from *gov_type* with (1) single-party majority government and (2) minimal winning coalition coded as ‘0’, otherwise ‘1’).
- The proportionality of electoral systems (variable *dis_gall* multiplied by [-1]).
- A measure for cabinet dominance, calculated by taking the average cabinet duration (see Lijphart, 1999, pp. 129–134), which we measured by the number of changes in government per year (*gov_chan*).

For example, the value of *effpar_leg* for 1969 in our calculations is the arithmetic average for the annual data of *effpar_leg* for 1960-69, the value for 1970 is the average for the period 1961-70, etc. These moving averages of the four indices were z-standardized and added up. The sum was again z-standardized, which yields the value of the proxy variable. For example, the data entered for 1969 is the z-standardized sum of the z-standardized moving averages for the years 1960-69. The z-standardization was done across nations for each time point. For example, the z-scores for number of effective parliamentary parties in 2009 were calculated on the basis of the data for the 36 countries in 2009.

We deliberately did not include the index of interest group pluralism, which in our view does not measure the extent of compromise and negotiation between political elites on the level of parliaments and parties. It rather taps dimensions of corporatism and varieties of capitalism. In order to measure the fit of this proxy variable with Lijpharts original variable, we correlated the mean of *lfirstp* for the years 1981 to 2010 with *lfirst* in 1981 (i.e. Lijpharts first dimension measured for the years 1981 to 2010). The correlation is 0.903 (significant at $p < 0.001$, $n=24$).

lfirstpi: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable institutions.

lfirstpb: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable behavior.

Lijphart has been criticized for mixing up the effects of societal cleavages (such as the number of parties) and institutions (such as electoral rules) with elite behavior such as coalition building and cabinet dominance (Ganghof, 2005). Therefore we calculated separate proxy variables both for institutions (*lfirstpi*) based only on the variables ‘number of parties’ and ‘electoral disproportionality’ and for behaviour (*lfirstpb*) based only on the variables ‘cabinet dominance’ (as measured in *lfirstp*) and ‘absence of minimal winning coalitions and single-party majority governments’. The calculation as z-scores of moving averages is the same as with regard to *lfirstp*.

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

References

- Berglund, S. (Ed.). (2013). *The handbook of political change in Eastern Europe* (Third edition). Edward Elgar Pub.
- Bernauer, J., & Vatter, A. (2019). *Power Diffusion and Democracy: Institutions, Deliberation and Outcomes* (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Beyeler, M. (2007). *The paths to price stability: An international comparison* (Doctoral dissertation). Haupt. Bern Stuttgart Wien
Zugl.: Bern, Univ., Diss., 2004.
- Bugajski, J. (2002). *Political parties of eastern europe: A guide to politics in the post-communist era: A guide to politics in the post-communist era*. Routledge.
- Busemeyer, M. (2013). OECD education at a glance 1990-2010. historical statistics.
- Casal Bértoa, F. (2016). *Database on who governs in Europe and beyond, PSGo*.
- Chinn, M. D., & Ito, H. (2006). What matters for financial development? Capital controls, institutions, and interactions. *Journal of development economics*, 81(1), 163–192.
- Chinn, M. D., & Ito, H. (2008). A new measure of financial openness. *Journal of comparative policy analysis*, 10(3), 309–322.
- Colberg, M., Bekir Azgin, A. C., & Demetriou, A. (1998). Oberste Staatsorgane. In K. Grothusen, W. Steffani, & P. Zervakis (Eds.), *Südosteuropa-Handbuch. Band VIII. Zypern* (pp. 843–854). Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.
- EJPR, E. J. o. P. R. (various issues). Political data yearbook.
- European Commission, D. G. f. E., & Affairs, F. (various statistics). Ameco database (annual macro-economic database).
- Eurostat. (various issues). Eurostat database.
- Feenstra, R. C., Inklaar, R., & Timmer, M. P. (2015). The next generation of the penn world table. www.ggd.net/pwt
- Gallagher, M. (1991). Proportionality, disproportionality and electoral systems. *Electoral studies*, 10(1), 33–51.
- Ganghof, S. (2005). Normative Modelle, institutionelle Typen und beobachtbare Verhaltensmuster: Ein Vorschlag zum Vergleich parlamentarischer Demokratien. *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 46(3), 406–431.
- Golder, S. N. (2010). Bargaining delays in the government formation process. *Comparative Political Studies*, 43(1), 3–32.
- Hix, S., & Lord, C. (1997). Political parties in the european union. new york: St. *Martins*.
- Huber, E., Ragin, C., & Stephens, J. D. (1993). Social democracy, christian democracy, constitutional structure, and the welfare state. *American journal of Sociology*, 99(3), 711–749.
- Huber, E., Ragin, C., Stephens, J. D., Brady, D., & Beckfield, J. (2004). Comparative welfare states data set. northwestern university, university of north carolina, duke university and indiana university. *Data available at <http://www.lisproject.org/publications/welfaredata/welfareaccess.htm>*. Accessed April, 15, 2005.
- ILO. (2022). Ilostat database. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat>
- Inter-Parliamentary-Union. (1995). Women in parliaments 1945-95. a world statistical survey.
- Inter-Parliamentary-Union. (1997). Men and women in politics. democracy still in the making. a world comparative study.
- Ismayr (ed.), W. (2003). *Die politischen Systeme Westeuropas, 3rd edition*. Opladen: Leske und Budrich.
- Ismayr (ed.), W. (2006 and 2010). *Die politischen Systeme Osteuropas, 2nd and 3rd edition*. Opladen: Leske und Budrich.
- Keesing' record of world events. (various issues).
- Klingemann, H.-D., Mochmann, E., & Newton, K. (2000). *Elections in central and eastern europe: The first wave*. Berlin: Ed. Sigma.
- Laakso, M., & Taagepera, R. (1979). effective number of parties: A measure with application to west europe. *Comparative political studies*, 12(1), 3–27.
- Lane, J.-E., McKay, D. H., & Newton, K. (1997). *Political data handbook. OECD countries*. Oxford University Press.
- Lijphart, A. (1999). Patterns of democracy: Government forms and performance in thirty-six contries.
- Lijphart, A. (2012). Patterns of democracy: Government forms and performance in thirty-six countries. second edition.
- LIS. (2022). Luxembourg income study database. <http://www.lisdatacenter.org>

- Mackie, T. T., & Rose, R. (1991). *The international almanac of electoral history*. London, Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- McDonnell, D., & Valbruzzi, M. (2014). Defining and classifying technocrat-led and technocratic governments. *European Journal of Political Research*, 53(4), 654–671.
- Mudde, C. (2007). *Populist radical right parties in europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge university press.
- Mudde, C. (2013). Three decades of populist radical right parties in western europe: So what? *European Journal of Political Research*, 52(1), 1–19.
- OECD. (various years-a). Economic outlook.
- OECD. (various years-b). Employment and labour market statistics.
- OECD. (various years-c). Factbook.
- OECD. (various years-d). Historical statistics.
- OECD. (various years-e). Indicators of employment protection.
- OECD. (various years-f). Main economic indicators.
- OECD. (various years-g). National account statistics.
- OECD. (various years-h). Social expenditure database (socx).
- OECD, & AIAS. (2021). Institutional characteristics of trade unions, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts.
- ParlGov. (various). Parliaments and governments database. <https://www.parlgov.org/>
- Parline database. (various). <https://data.ipu.org/content/parline-global-data-national-parliaments>
- Rae, D. (1968). A note on the fractionalization of some european party systems. *Comparative Political Studies*, 1(3), 413–418.
- Reinhart, C. M., & Rogoff, K. S. (2009). *This time is different*. princeton university press.
- Schmidt, M. G. (1992). Regierungen: Parteipolitische Zusammensetzung. *Lexikon der Politik*, 3, 393–400.
- Schmidt, M. G. (1996). When parties matter: A review of the possibilities and limits of partisan influence on public policy. *European journal of political research*, 30(2), 155–183.
- Schmidt, M. G., & Beyer, J. (1992). Datensammlung zur parteipolitischen Zusammensetzung von Regierungen.
- Woldendorp, J., Keman, H., & Budge, I. (1998). Party government in 20 democracies: An update (1990–1995). *European Journal of Political Research*, 33(1), 125–164.
- Woldendorp, J. J., Keman, H., & Budge, I. (2000). *Party government in 48 democracies (1945–1998): Compositiondurationpersonnel*. London: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Woldendorp, J. J., Keman, H., & Budge, I. (2011). *Party government in 48 democracies (1945–1998): Compositiondurationpersonnel*. Retrieved January 12, 2014, from <https://www.fsw.vu.nl/en/departments/political-science/staff/woldendorp/party-government-data-set/index.asp>
- Ziemer, K., & Matthes, C.-Y. (2004). Das politische System Polens. *Die politischen Systeme Osteuropas* (pp. 189–246). Springer.