Codebook
Comparative Political Data Set
1960-2024

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The Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2024 (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 2024. 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 1960-2024", 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:

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

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Note on the economic variables: While the 2026 release of the CPDS covers the period 1960–2024, the economic variables currently extend only to 2023 due to an ongoing methodological review aimed at improving data quality, coverage, and consistency over time. Updated and revised economic data will be made available at a later date. In the meantime, users requiring more recent economic data are welcome to contact the CPDS team.

[1] Political 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 **10**

6 Openness of the Economy **15**

7 Macroeconomic Data **16**

8 Labor Force Data **24**

9 Industrial Disputes and Trade Unions **30**

10 Public Social Expenditure and Revenue Data **34**

11 Educational Expenditure and Attainment Data **38**

12 Family Policy **42**

13 Labor Market Policy **44**

14 Income Inequality **48**

15 Demographic Data **49**

A Notes concerning the variables gov_right, gov_cent, gov_left **50**

B Assignment of governing political parties to left, center, right **50**

C Notes concerning votes and seats of political parties in national parliaments (lower houses in bicameral systems) **64**

D Assignments of political parties in parliament to party families **67**

E Notes concerning the variables for consensus democracy **91**

1 General Variables

year Year of observation
Note: year_1, . . . , year_12: Auxiliary variables, identical to variable 'year'

country Country names
Note: country_1, . . . , country_12: Auxiliary variables, identical to variable 'country'

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: 1960-2024.
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", "center" or "right" parties see Appendix B.

gov_cent1 Government composition: cabinet posts of center parties in percentage of total cabinet posts. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period Covered: 1960-2024.
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: 1960-2024.
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 center) parties (gov_left1=0),
(2) dominance of right-wing (and center) parties (0<gov_left1<=33.33),
(3) balance of power between left and right (33.33<gov_left1<66.67),
(4) dominance of social-democratic and other left parties (66.67<=gov_left1<100),
(5) hegemony of social-democratic and other left parties (gov_left=100).

Period covered: 1960-2024.
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.
2. Due to inconsistencies in the coding of this variable we checked and corrected the coding of prior years meaning there are differences to earlier versions of the CPDS.

gov_new New ideological composition of cabinet: (0) no change, (1) change: if cabinet ideological composition (gov_party) changed from last to present year.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94, Italy 2012 Romania 2015/16 (full technocratic governments, Partisan caretaker governments).
Source: Own calculations based on the variable 'gov_party'.

gov_gap 'Ideological gap' between new and old cabinets. The gap is calculated as the difference of the index value (gov_party) between the incoming and the outgoing governments. For an example, see the note below.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: Bulgaria 1993/94, Italy 2012 Romania 2015/16 (full technocratic governments, Partisan caretaker governments) and first years of countries with democratic transition later than 1960.
Source: Own calculations based on the variable 'gov_party'.

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

(a) elections,
(b) voluntary resignation of Prime Minister,
(c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons,
(d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition),
(e) lack of parliamentary support,
(f) intervention by the head of state,
(g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties)

(J. J. Woldendorp et al., 2000, pp. 16–17).
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: 1960-1994: J. Woldendorp et al. (1998); 1995 onwards (USA from 1991 onwards): own calculations based on Political Data Yearbook by EJPR (various issues).

gov_right2 Government composition: relative power position of right-wing parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

gov_cent2 Government composition: relative power position of center parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

gov_left2 Government composition: relative power position of social democratic and other left parties in government based on their seat share in parliament, measured in percentage of the total parliamentary seat share of all governing parties. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.
Notes:

1. Changes in the composition of the parliament are not entered until there has been a change in government.
2. For some calculations the total weight does not amount to 100 percent due to non-partisan/technocratic governments in office.

gov_right3 Government support: parliamentary seat share of right-wing parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

gov_cent3 Government support: parliamentary seat share of center parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

gov_left3 Government support: parliamentary seat share of social democratic and other left parties in government. Weighted by the number of days in office in a given year.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.
Notes:

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

gov_sup Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable 'gov_right1'.

gov_type Type of government based on the following classification:

(1) Single-party majority government:
One party takes all government 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: 1960-2024.
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 party's seat share is exactly 50%, we code the government as a single party minority government. If two governmental parties possess combined 50% of the seat share, we code the government as a multi party minority government. If the government consists of three parties of which the two biggest ones hold 50% of the seat share, we code the government as a minimal winning coalition one.
5. Sister parties count as one party for the classification of the type of government (for example the CDU and CSU in Germany).
6. We classify the governments of Cyprus and the United States continuously as single party majority governments due to the countries' presidential systems.

3 Elections

elect

Date of election of national parliament (lower house). (If there were two elections in a year, the date of the second is given).
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: Political Data Yearbook by EJPR (various issues); Mackie and Rose (1991); Bugajski (2002); "Keesing' Record of World Events" (various issues); ParlGov (various); "Parline Database" (various).
Notes:

1. For former communist countries the entries generally start with the year when the first free elections were held. An exception is the inclusion of the 1990 Slovenian elections. Although at the time of these elections, Slovenia was still part of the Yugoslav federation, the significance of the decisions taken by the Parliament formed after these elections has led some authors to consider them "founding elections" (e.g., Klingemann et al., 2000). The elections of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia 1990 and 1992 are included as well since the Czech and the Slovakian parts of the Federation voted separately for their own candidates. The 1992 elections produced the Parliaments which ruled after the two countries peacefully separated on 1st January 1993.
2. Greece 2012: From the two elections in 2012 (May 6 and June 17), only the results of the second one on June 17 are entered.
3. Spain 2019: From the two elections in 2019 (May 28 and November 10), only the results of the second one on November 10 are entered.
4. Bulgaria 2021: From the three elections in 2021 (April 4, July 7 and November 14), only the results of the third one on November 14 are entered.
5. Bulgaria 2024: From the two elections in 2024 (June 9 and October 27), only the results of the second one on October 27 are entered.

vturn

Voter turnout in election.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: None.
Source: See variable 'elect'.

social1

Share of votes of the party classified as 'social1'.

social2

Share of votes of the party classified as 'social2'.

(etc.)

Period Covered: 1960-2024.
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 B).
List of party family labels:
social1-social9, leftsoc1-leftsoc5, comm1-comm4, postcom1-postcom2, agrarian1-agrarian3, conserv1-conserv13, relig1-relig7, liberal1-liberal12, protest1-protest5, green1-green3, ethnic1-ethnic5, right1-right8, regio1, femin1, monarch1, person1, pension1-pension2, nonlbl1-nonlbl2, allia1-allia3, others.

Notes:

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

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

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

(etc.) Period Covered: 1960-2024.
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-ssocial9, sleftsoc1-sleftsoc5, scomm1-scomm4, spostcom1-spostcom2, sagrarian1-sagrarian3, sconserv1-sconserv13, srelig1-srelig7, sliberal1-sliberal12, sprotest1-sprotest5, sgreen1-sgreen3, sethnic1-sethnic5, sright1-sright8, sregio1, sfemin1, smonarch1, sperson1, spension1-spension2, snonlbl1-snonlbl2, sallia1-sallia3, sothers.
Notes:

1. In bicameral systems, data is taken for the lower house.
2. Italy 2018-2021: In the CPDS updates 2020-2023, the seat share of the party Fratelli d'Italia (FdI) was incorrectly attributed to the label sconserv5. With the CPDS update 2024 this mistake was corrected. The seat share is now attributed to the label sright3.

womenpar Percentage of women in parliaments. Entries refer to the composition of the parliament at the end of the corresponding year.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Slovenia: 1990/91; Greece 1967-73.
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):

$$rae_ele = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} v_1^2$$

, 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: 1960-2024.
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):

$$rae_leg = 1 - \sum_{n=i}^{m} s_1^2$$

, where s is the share of seats 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: 1960-2024.
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: 1960-2024.
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: 1960-2024.
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 sytem, 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: 1960-2024.
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: 1960-2024.
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: 1960-2024.
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 Lijphart's first dimension. Time-variant proxy variable (for details see Appendix E).
Source: Own calculations.
Period covered:

AUS 1969-2023	EST 2001-2023	JPN 1969-2023	PRT 1985-2023
AUT 1969-2023	FIN 1969-2023	LVA 2002-2023	ROU 1999-2023
BEL 1969-2023	FRA 1969-2023	LTU 2001-2023	SVK 1999-2023
BGR 1999-2023	DEU 1969-2023	LUX 1969-2023	SVN 2002-2023
CAN 1969-2023	GRC 1983-2023	MLT 1975-2023	ESP 1986-2023
HRV 2009-2023	HUN 1999-2023	NLD 1969-2023	SWE 1969-2023
CYP 1999-2023	ISL 1969-2023	NZL 1969-2023	CHE 1969-2023
CZE 1999-2023	IRL 1969-2023	NOR 1969-2023	GBR 1969-2023
DNK 1969-2023	ITA 1969-2023	POL 2000-2023	USA 1969-2023

lfirstpi Lijphart's first dimension. Proxy variable institutions (for details see Appendix E).
Source: Own calculations.
Period covered: See variable 'lfirstp'.

lfirstpb Lijphart's first dimension. Proxy variable behavior (for details see Appendix E).
Source: Own calculations.
Period covered: See variable 'lfirstp'.

instcons Index of institutional constraints of central state government according to Schmidt (1996); Minimum value = 0; Maximum value = 6; Range of data: 0 to 5, with high values indicating powerful constraints and low values indicating that the central government has a great deal of room for maneuverability. newline Description: additive index composed of 6 dummy variables ('1' = constraints, '0' = else): (1) EU membership = 1, (2) degree of centralisation of state structure (federalism = 1), (3) difficulty of amending constitutions (very difficult = 1) (4) strong bicameralism = 1 (5) central bank autonomy = 1 (6) frequent referenda =1.
Source: Schmidt (1996, p. 172) transformed into time variant annual data. Data for central bank autonomy taken from Beyeler (2007, p. 123).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2024	EST –	JPN 1960-2024	PRT 1976-2024
AUT 1960-2024	FIN 1960-2024	LVA –	ROU –
BEL 1960-2024	FRA 1960-2024	LTU –	SVK –
BGR –	DEU 1960-2024	LUX 1960-2024	SVN –
CAN 1960-2024	GRC 1974-2024	MLT –	ESP 1977-2024
HRV –	HUN –	NLD 1960-2024	SWE 1960-2024
CYP –	ISL 1960-2024	NZL 1960-2024	CHE 1960-2024
CZE –	IRL 1960-2024	NOR 1960-2024	GBR 1960-2024
DNK 1960-2024	ITA 1960-2024	POL –	USA 1960-2024

structur Augmented index of constitutional structures based on Huber et al. (1993, p. 728); we turned the time-invariant variable into a time-variant variable by adjusting for institutional changes, e.g. the Belgian shift to federalism in 1993. Countries not covered by Huber et al. (1993) were classified according to Huber et al. (1993) using information from national sources or comparative analyses such as Schmidt (1996).
Description: Additive index composed of five indicators: (1) federalism (0 = absence, 1 = weak, 2 = strong), (2) parliamentary government = 0, versus presidentialism or other = 1, (3) proportional representation = 0, modified proportional representation = 1, majoritarian = 2, (4) bicameralism (0 = no second chamber or second chamber with very weak powers, 1 = medium strength bicameralism, 2 = strong bicameralism), (5) frequent referenda = 1.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: Greece 1967-73; Czech Republic 1990-92.
Source: Own calculations based on Huber et al. (1993).

fed Federalism. Coded: 0 = no; 1 = weak; 2 = strong.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
Missing: Greece 1967-73; Czech Republic 1990-92.
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: 1960-2024.
Missing: Greece 1967-73; Czech Republic 1990-92.
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: 1960-2024.
Missing: Greece 1967-73; Czech Republic 1990-92.
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: 1960-2024.
Missing: Greece 1967-73; Czech Republic 1990-92.
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: 1960-2024.
Missing: Greece 1967-73.
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 (2023) (Downloaded: 2025-04-01).
Period covered:

AUS 1990-2021	EST 1993-2021	JPN 1990-2021	PRT 1990-2021
AUT 1990-2015	FIN 1990-2021	LVA 1994-2021	ROU 1996-2021
BEL 1990-2021	FRA 1990-2021	LTU 1992-2015	SVK 1998-2021
BGR 1991-2021	DEU 1991-2021	LUX 1990-2021	SVN 1991-2021
CAN 1990-2015	GRC 1990-2021	MLT 1990-2021	ESP 1990-2021
HRV 2000-2021	HUN 1990-2021	NLD 1990-2021	SWE 1990-2021
CYP –	ISL 1990-2021	NZL 1990-2021	CHE 1990-2021
CZE 1993-2015	IRL 1990-2021	NOR 1990-2021	GBR 1990-2021
DNK 1990-2021	ITA 1990-2021	POL 1991-2021	USA 1990-2021

judrev Judicial review (existence of an independent body which decides whether laws are conform to the constitution). Coded 0 = no, 1 = yes.
Period covered: 1960-2024.
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: 2025-05-21).
Period covered:

AUS 1970-2022	EST 1996-2022	JPN 1970-2022	PRT 1975-2022
AUT 1970-2022	FIN 1970-2022	LVA 1996-2022	ROU 1990-2022
BEL 1970-2022	FRA 1970-2022	LTU 1996-2022	SVK 1996-2022
BGR 1994-2022	DEU 1970-2022	LUX –	SVN 1996-2022
CAN 1970-2022	GRC 1970-2022	MLT 1972-2022	ESP 1977-2022
HRV 2000-2022	HUN 1990-2022	NLD 1970-2022*	SWE 1970-2022
CYP 1976-2022	ISL 1970-2022	NZL 1970-2022	CHE 1996-2022
CZE 1996-2022	IRL 1970-2022	NOR 1970-2022	GBR 1970-2022
DNK 1970-2022	ITA 1970-2022	POL 1991-2022	USA 1970-2022

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 10.01, National Accounts data (Downloaded: 2024-03-25).
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

Notes:

1. The 2023 values of the Feenstra et al. (2015), Penn World Table Version 10.01, National Accounts data 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.

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 (2025), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat (Government revenue, expenditure and main aggregates) (Downloaded: 2025-02-07).
Period covered:

AUS 1962-2023	EST 1995-2023	JPN 1960-2023	PRT 1977-2023
AUT 1960-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1995-2023	ROU 1995-2023
BEL 1970-2023	FRA 1963-2023	LTU 1995-2023	SVK 1995-2023
BGR 1995-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1990-2023	SVN 1995-2023
CAN 1970-2023	GRC 1960-2023	MLT 1995-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1991-2023	NLD 1969-2023	SWE 1960-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1970-2023	NZL 1986-2023	CHE 1990-2023
CZE 1995-2023	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1978-2023	GBR 1970-2023
DNK 1971-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1995-2023	USA 1960-2023

Notes:

1. Disbursements are transactions of providing financial resources. The two counterparties must record the transaction simultaneously.
2. Sweden: From 2000 on, the Church of Sweden has been separated from the state. In terms of national accounts, this causes a reclassification of the Church's activities from the public to the private sector. As a consequence, growth in private consumption in 2000 is higher than it would otherwise have been, while conversely, growth in public consumption is lower. (Source: OECD (2010), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 88", Sources and Methods).
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. 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. Hungary 1991-94: Data taken from OECD (2010), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 87" (Downloaded 17-07-2017).
7. Austria 1960-69: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

receipts

Total receipts (revenue) of general government as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2025), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from Eurostat (Government revenue, expenditure and main aggregates) (Downloaded: 2025-02-07).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2023	EST 1995-2023	JPN 1960-2023	PRT 1977-2023
AUT 1960-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1995-2023	ROU 1995-2023
BEL 1970-2023	FRA 1960-2023	LTU 1995-2023	SVK 1995-2023
BGR 1995-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1990-2023	SVN 1995-2023
CAN 1970-2023	GRC 1960-2023	MLT 1995-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1991-2023	NLD 1969-2023	SWE 1960-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1970-2023	NZL 1986-2023	CHE 1990-2023
CZE 1995-2023	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1962-2023	GBR 1970-2023
DNK 1971-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1995-2023	USA 1960-2023

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 Outlkook 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 (2025), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable OVGD) (Downloaded: 2025-02-19).
Period covered:

AUS 1961-2023	EST 1994-2023	JPN 1961-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1961-2023	FIN 1961-2023	LVA 1993-2023	ROU 1991-2023
BEL 1961-2023	FRA 1961-2023	LTU 1992-2023	SVK 1993-2023
BGR 1992-2023	DEU 1961-2023	LUX 1961-2023	SVN 1991-2023
CAN 1961-2023	GRC 1961-2023	MLT 1992-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1992-2023	NLD 1961-2023	SWE 1961-2023
CYP 1991-2023	ISL 1961-2023	NZL 1961-2023	CHE 1961-2023
CZE 1991-2023	IRL 1961-2023	NOR 1961-2023	GBR 1961-2023
DNK 1961-2023	ITA 1961-2023	POL 1991-2023	USA 1961-2023

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).
5. Australia 1960: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

nomgdpgr

Growth of nominal GDP, percent change from previous year.
Source: OECD (2025), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable UVGD) (Downloaded: 2025-02-19).
Period covered:

AUS 1961-2023	EST 1994-2023	JPN 1961-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1961-2023	FIN 1961-2023	LVA 1993-2023	ROU 1990-2023
BEL 1961-2023	FRA 1961-2023	LTU 1992-2023	SVK 1991-2023
BGR 1991-2023	DEU 1961-2023	LUX 1961-2023	SVN 1991-2023
CAN 1961-2023	GRC 1961-2023	MLT 1966-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1990-2023	NLD 1961-2023	SWE 1961-2023
CYP 1976-2023	ISL 1961-2023	NZL 1961-2023	CHE 1961-2023
CZE 1991-2023	IRL 1961-2023	NOR 1961-2023	GBR 1961-2023
DNK 1961-2023	ITA 1961-2023	POL 1991-2023	USA 1961-2023

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).
5. Cyprus 1976-1990, Malta 1966-1990, Romania 1990: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

inflation

Growth of harmonized consumer price index (CPI), all items, percent change from previous year; used as a measure for inflation.
Source: OECD (2025), Key short-term economic indicators, OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable ZCPIH) (Downloaded: 2025-02-19).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2023	EST 1996-2023	JPN 1960-2020	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1960-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1997-2023	ROU 1998-2023
BEL 1960-2023	FRA 1960-2023	LTU 1996-2023	SVK 1992-2023
BGR 1999-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1960-2023	SVN 1990-2023
CAN 1960-2023	GRC 1960-2023	MLT 1997-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1990-2023	NLD 1961-2023	SWE 1960-2023
CYP 1998-2023	ISL 1960-2023	NZL 1960-2023	CHE 1960-2023
CZE 1992-2023	IRL 1961-2023	NOR 1960-2023	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1961-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1991-2023	USA 1960-2023

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. Ireland 1961-75: Data is taken from OECD (2010), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 88" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
4. Latvia 1997, Lithuania 1996/97, Malta 1997: Data taken from AMECO (2024), (variable ZCPIH) (Downloaded 10-01-2024).

debt

Gross general government debt (financial liabilities) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2025), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). 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: 2025-02-07).
Period covered:

AUS 1989-2023	EST 1995-2023	JPN 1970-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1970-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1995-2023	ROU 1995-2023
BEL 1969-2023	FRA 1969-2023	LTU 1995-2023	SVK 1995-2023
BGR 1997-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1990-2023	SVN 1995-2023
CAN 1961-2023	GRC 1960-2023	MLT 1995-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1991-2023	NLD 1960-2023	SWE 1970-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1980-2023	NZL 1993-2023	CHE 1990-2023
CZE 1995-2023	IRL 1974-2023	NOR 1970-2023	GBR 1961-2023
DNK 1980-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1995-2023	USA 1960-2023

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).
12. Italy 1960, Netherlands 1960, USA 1960: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

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 (2025), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). 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: 2025-02-07).

Period covered:

AUS 1960-2023	EST 1995-2023	JPN 1960-2023	PRT 1977-2023
AUT 1960-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1995-2023	ROU 1995-2023
BEL 1970-2023	FRA 1963-2023	LTU 1995-2023	SVK 1995-2023
BGR 1995-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1990-2023	SVN 1995-2023
CAN 1961-2023	GRC 1960-2023	MLT 1995-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1991-2023	NLD 1969-2023	SWE 1960-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1970-2023	NZL 1986-2023	CHE 1990-2023
CZE 1995-2023	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1960-2023	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1971-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1995-2023	USA 1960-2023

Notes:

1. Australia 1960-88, Canada 1961-69, France 1963-77, Greece 1960-94, Hungary 1991-94, Ireland 1960-89, Norway 1960-77 and United Kingdom 1960-69: Data is taken from OECD (2009), " OECD Economic Outlook No. 84" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
2. Norway 1960-77: Data is taken from OECD (2014), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 96" (Downloaded: 2015-03-12).
3. Bulgaria 1995-96: Data is taken from Eurostat (Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data) (Downloaded: 2020-07-17).
4. Austria 1960, Iceland 1970-79, Italy 1960, Japan 1960, Sweden 1960, USA 1960: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

pbal

Annual deficit excluding net interest payments (primary balance of general government) as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2025), 'OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). 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: 2025-02-07).
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, Malta 1995-96, Romania 1995-96: Data is taken from Eurostat, "Government deficit/surplus, debt and associated data" (Downloaded: 2020-07-17).
8. Additionally missing values: United Kingdom 1960-69.
9. Austria 1960, Finland 1960, Italy 1960, Japan 1960, Sweden 1960, USA 1960: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

capb

Cyclically adjusted annual deficit excluding net interest payments (cyclically adjusted primary balance of general government) as a percentage of potential GDP.
Source: OECD (2025), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12).
Period covered:

AUS 1971-2023	EST 1995-2023	JPN 1971-2023	PRT 1981-2023
AUT 1970-2023	FIN 1977-2023	LVA 1996-2022	ROU 2002-2021
BEL 1971-2023	FRA 1978-2023	LTU 2002-2022	SVK –
BGR 2000-2021	DEU 1970-2023	LUX 1990-2023	SVN 1999-2023
CAN 1970-2023	GRC 1976-2023	MLT –	ESP 1979-2023
HRV –	HUN 1995-2023	NLD 1971-2023	SWE 1973-2023
CYP –	ISL 1980-2023	NZL 1986-2023	CHE 1990-2023
CZE 1995-2023	IRL 1980-2023	NOR 1980-2023	GBR 1971-2023
DNK 1973-2023	ITA 1970-2023	POL 1995-2023	USA 1967-2023

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 1978-94, Germany 1970-90, Iceland and Norway 1980, Italy 1970-84, Japan 1971-84, Luxembourg 1990-94, Portugal 1981-84, New Zealand 1986-88, Spain 1979-84, USA 1967-84: Data is taken from OECD (2011), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 90" (Downloaded: 2012-08-24).
4. United Kingdom 1971-1976: Data is taken from OECD (2020), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 107" (Downloaded 2020-07-17).
5. Bulgaria 2000-21, Romania 2002-21: Data is taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 109" (Downloaded 2023-02-24).
6. Due to a change in the methodology the OECD uses for estimating potential output, differences between the most recent and older versions of the OECD data exist. Hence, values of the current 2023 CPDS version may differ from former updates of the CPDS.
7. Ireland 1990-94, Latvia 1996-2022, Lithuania 2002-2022: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

interest

Long-term interest rate on government bonds.
Source: OECD (2025), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). For countries which are not OECD members, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania, data were retrieved from AMECO (variable ILN) (Downloaded: 2025-02-19).
Period covered:

AUS 1969-2023	EST 1998-2010	JPN 1966-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1965-2023	FIN 1961-2023	LVA 2001-2023	ROU 2006-2023
BEL 1960-2023	FRA 1960-2023	LTU 2001-2023	SVK 1996-2023
BGR 2002-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1973-2023	SVN 2002-2023
CAN 1960-2023	GRC 1973-2023	MLT 2000-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2006-2023	HUN 1999-2023	NLD 1960-2023	SWE 1960-2023
CYP 1997-2023	ISL 1992-2023	NZL 1970-2023	CHE 1960-2023
CZE 2001-2023	IRL 1971-2023	NOR 1962-2023	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1960-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 2000-2023	USA 1960-2023

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 1973-94, Ireland 1971-89, Luxembourg 1973-92: 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).
5. Belgium 1960, Canada 1960, Denmark 1960, Finland 1960, France 1960, Italy 1960, Netherlands 1960, Sweden 1960, Switzerland 1960, United Kingdom 1960, USA 1960: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

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 (2025), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 116", OECD Economic Outlook: OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-12). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania from Eurostat (Main Balance of Payments and International Investment Position items as share of GDP) (Downloaded: 2025-02-07).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2023	EST 1995-2023	JPN 1968-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1970-2023	FIN 1975-2023	LVA 2000-2023	ROU 1991-2023
BEL 1975-2023	FRA 1975-2023	LTU 1993-2023	SVK 1993-2023
BGR 1991-2023	DEU 1971-2023	LUX 1995-2023	SVN 1995-2023
CAN 1961-2023	GRC 1995-2023	MLT 1995-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1995-2023	NLD 1967-2023	SWE 1975-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1974-2023	NZL 1972-2023	CHE 1972-2023
CZE 1993-2023	IRL 1990-2023	NOR 1975-2023	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1975-2023	ITA 1971-2023	POL 1994-2023	USA 1960-2023

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).
3. Australia 1960, United Kingdom 1960, USA 1960: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

8 Labor 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 labor force, in thousands.
Source: AMECO (variable NLTN) (Downloaded: 2025-02-19)
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2022	EST 1992-2023	JPN 1960-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1960-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1993-2023	ROU 1995-2023
BEL 1960-2023	FRA 1960-2023	LTU 1995-2023	SVK 1995-2023
BGR 1995-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1960-2023	SVN 1995-2023
CAN 1960-2021	GRC 1960-2023	MLT 1990-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1992-2023	NLD 1960-2023	SWE 1960-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1960-2023	NZL 1960-2023	CHE 1960-2023
CZE 1990-2023	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1960-2023	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1960-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1991-2023	USA 1960-2023

Notes:

1. Austria 1960-94; Belgium 1960-80; Canada 1960-69; Denmark 1960, 65, 67, 69-82; Estonia 1992; Germany 1960-90; Greece 1961-94; Hungary 1992-94; Ireland 1960-94; Netherlands 1975-79; New Zealand 1960-66; Norway 1960-69; Poland 1991; Portugal 1975-94; Sweden 1963-92; United Kingdom 1960-82: Data is taken from OECD (2021), "Labour Force 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), "Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2012-10-26).
3. Cyprus 1995/96: Data is taken from a previous realease 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 labor force, in thousands.
Source: AMECO (Variable NLCN) (Downloaded: 2024-01-17).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2022	EST 1995-2022	JPN 1960-2022	PRT 1975-2022
AUT 1960-2022	FIN 1960-2022	LVA 1993-2022	ROU –
BEL 1960-2022	FRA 1960-2022	LTU 1992-2022	SVK 1995-2022
BGR –	DEU 1960-2022	LUX 1960-2022	SVN 1996-2022
CAN 1960-2022	GRC 1960-2022	MLT –	ESP 1977-2022
HRV –	HUN 1995-2022	NLD 1960-2022	SWE 1960-2022
CYP –	ISL 1964-2022	NZL 1960-2015	CHE 1960-2022
CZE 1990-2022	IRL 1960-2022	NOR 1960-2022*	GBR 1960-2022
DNK 1960-2022	ITA 1960-2022	POL 1992-2022	USA 1960-2022

Notes:

1. The 2023 values of the AMECO civilian labor force data 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.
2. Due to the discontinuation of the previous source used for this variable, slight differences between the 2020 and 2021 CPDS versions may exist.
3. Germany 1960-90; New Zealand 1960-2015: Data is taken from OECD (2018), "Population and Labour Force", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2018-07-09)
4. United Kingdom 1960-71: Data is taken from a previous version of AMECO, "(Variable NLCN)", (Downloaded: 2023-03-29)
5. 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. The 2023 values of the AMECO civilian employment data 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.
2. Australia: Due to an error in the AMECO data, differences in the values of the 2021 and the 2022 CPDS versions exist.

labfopar

Total labor force as a percentage of population 15-64 (participation rate).
Source: OECD (2025), OECD Labour Force Participation Rate, OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-19). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, and Romania were retrieved from AMECO (variables NLTN and NPAN) (Downloaded: 2025-02-19).
Period covered:

AUS 1964-2023	EST 1992-2023	JPN 1960-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1968-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1993-2023	ROU 1995-2023
BEL 1960-2023	FRA 1960-2023	LTU 1995-2023	SVK 1995-2023
BGR 1995-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1960-2023	SVN 1995-2023
CAN 1960-2023	GRC 1961-2023*	MLT 1990-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2001-2023	HUN 1992-2023	NLD 1971-2023	SWE 1963-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1964-2023	NZL 1960-2023	CHE 1960-2023
CZE 1990-2023	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1960-2023	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1965-2023*	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1992-2023	USA 1960-2023

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), "Labour Force Statistics: Population and labour force", , OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (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 1974-93, Belgium 1960-1982, Canada 1960-75, Czech Republic 1990-92, Denmark 1960-82, Finland 1960-62, France 1960-67, Germany 1960-69, Ireland 1960-82, Italy 1960-69, Luxembourg 1960-82, New Zealand 1960-85, Norway 1960-71, United Kingdom 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).
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.
6. Australia 1966-78, Austria 1994-98, Belgium 1983-1998, Czech Republic 1993-97, Denmark 1983-98, Estonia 1992-99, Finland 1963-97, France 1975-2002, Germany 1970-2004, 2020, Greece 1983-1997, Hungary 1992-98, Iceland 1991-2002, Ireland 1983-1999, Italy 1970-1997, Japan 1960-67, Luxembourg 1983-2002, Netherlands 1971-1999, Norway 1972-1999, Poland 1992-99, Portugal 1975-97, Slovakia 1995-98, Slovenia 1995-98, Spain 1977-98, Sweden 1963-2000, Switzerland 1991-2004, United Kingdom 1984-92: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

empratio

Civilian employment as percentage of population 15-64.
Source: OECD (2025), OECD Employment Rate Data, OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-19).
Period covered:

AUS 1964-2023	EST 1992-2023	JPN 1960-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1968-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 2000-2023	ROU 2000-2021
BEL 1960-2023	FRA 1960-2023*	LTU 2000-2023	SVK 1994-2023
BGR 2000-2021	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1960-2023	SVN 1996-2023
CAN 1960-2023	GRC 1961-2023*	MLT –	ESP 1977-2023
HRV –	HUN 1992-2023	NLD 1971-2023	SWE 1963-2023
CYP –	ISL 1964-2023	NZL 1960-2023	CHE 1960-2023
CZE 1990-2023	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1960-2023*	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1965-2023*	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1991-2023	USA 1960-2023

Notes:

1. Australia 1964/65, Austria 1968-93, Belgium 1960-82, Canada 1960-75, Czech Republic 1990-92, Denmark 1965-82, 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, United Kingdom 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.
3. Bulgaria 2000-21, Latvia 2000/01, Lithuania 2000-04, Romania 2000-21: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2022), "Labour Force Statistics: LFS by sex and age - Labour force participation rate", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2023-02-24).
4. Australia 1966-78, Austria 1994-98, Belgium 1983-98, Czech Republic 1993-97, Denmark 1983-98, Estonia 1992-99, Finland 1963-97, France 1975-2002, Germany 1970-2004, Greece 1983-97, Hungary 1992-98, Iceland 1991-2002, Ireland 1983-99, Italy 1970-97, Luxembourg 1983-2002, Netherlands 1971-99, Norway 1971-99, Poland 1992-99, Portugal 1975-97, Slovakia 1994-98, Spain 1977-98, Sweden 1963-2000, Switzerland 1994-2004, United Kingdom 1984-92: Data taken from OECD (2021), "OECD Economic Outlook No. 110" (Downloaded 2024-01-10).

emp_ag

Civilian employment in agriculture, in thousands.
Source: OECD (2025), OECD Labour Force Data "Annual Labour Force Survey: Summary tables", OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-19). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania are taken from AMECO (variable NET1) (Downloaded 2025-02-26).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2023	EST 1992-2023	JPN 1960-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1960-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1993-2023	ROU 1990-2023
BEL 1960-2023	FRA 1960-2023	LTU 1992-2023	SVK 1994-2023
BGR 1995-2023	DEU 1960-2023*	LUX 1960-2023*	SVN 1996-2023
CAN 1960-2023	GRC 1960-2023	MLT 1995-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1992-2023	NLD 1960-2023	SWE 1960-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1960-2023	NZL 1960-2023	CHE 1960-2023
CZE 1990-2023	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1960-2023	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1960-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1992-2023	USA 1960-2023

Notes:

1. Switzerland 1986-97: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2014) "Labour Force Statistics: Summary tables", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database) (Downloaded: 2015-06-23).
2. Belgium 1960-98, Czech Republic 1990-97, Denmark 1960-94, Estonia 1992-97, Finland 1960-97, Greece 1960-97, Iceland 1960-2002, 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, United Kingdom 1960-96: 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).
3. Additional missing values (*): Luxembourg 2015-16, 2019-20; Germany 2020.

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, Belgium 2022/23, Finland 2023.
2. Additional values: Luxembourg 2015/16 and 2019/20.
3. Switzerland 1986-2004: Data is taken from AMECO (variables NET2, NET4, and NETM).
4. Austria 1960-68, Belgium 1960-98, Czech Republic 1990-97, Denmark 1960-94, Estonia 1992-99, Finland 1960-97, France 1960-2002, Germany 1961, 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 1996-98, Spain 1977-97, Sweden 1960-2000, Switzerland 1960-1985, United Kingdom 1960-96, USA 1960-66: 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).

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, Germany 1960/61, Belgium 2022/23, Finland 2023.
2. Switzerland 1986-1989, 1991-2004: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2014) "Labour Force 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, United Kingdom 1960-99: Data is taken from a previous release of OECD (2017), "Labour Force: 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), 'Labour Force 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: 2025-02-26).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2022	EST 1993-2023	JPN 1960-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1960-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1993-2023	ROU 1992-2023
BEL 1960-2023	FRA 1960-2023	LTU 1992-2023	SVK 1995-2023
BGR 1995-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1960-2023	SVN 1995-2023
CAN 1960-2022	GRC 1960-2023	MLT 1990-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1995-2023	NLD 1960-2022	SWE 1960-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1960-2023	NZL 1960-2022	CHE 1960-2023
CZE 1990-2023	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1960-2023	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1960-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1992-2023	USA 1960-2023

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. 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 labor force.
Source: AMECO (Variable ZUTN) (Downloaded: 2025-02-19).
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. 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 Organization (ILO) (2025) ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded 2025-04-02). Until 1970 (USA until 1973): Huber et al. (2004).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2023*	EST 1992-2018*	JPN 1960-2023*	PRT 1977-2022*
AUT 1979-2017*	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 2005-2023	ROU 1992-2008
BEL 1960-2000*	FRA 1960-2004*	LTU 2000-2023*	SVK 1991-2023*
BGR –	DEU 2009-2023	LUX 1982-2006*	SVN –
CAN 1960-2023*	GRC 1976-1998	MLT 1971-2012*	ESP 1977-2023
HRV –	HUN 1991-2023*	NLD 1960-2023	SWE 1971-2023
CYP 1976-2023	ISL 1969-2023	NZL 1960-2020	CHE 1960-2023*
CZE 1991-2017*	IRL 1960-2023*	NOR 1960-2023*	GBR 1971-2022
DNK 1960-2023	ITA 1960-2009	POL 1991-2023	USA 1960-2023

Notes:

1. Luxembourg; New Zealand 2020: 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; Canada 2020; Cyprus 2019-2021; Czech Republic 1997-2008, 2014; Denmark 2022; Estonia 2002, 2010; France 1968; Hungary 2014, 2021; Iceland 2005-22; Ireland 2020-2021; Japan 2019-2020, 2022; Lithuania 2009-11, 2013, 2020-2021; Luxembourg 1994-2005; Malta 1981-86, 1999, 2010; Norway 2009-12; Poland 2017, 2019; Portugal 2008-11, 2019-2020; Slovakia 1996, 2012; Switzerland 2020; United Kingdom 2020-2021; USA 2020.

wi

Workers involved in labor disputes, in thousands.
Source: See variable 'nld'.
Period covered: See variable 'nld', except: Austria 1960-78, 2003/04, 2011-14, 2018-19; Belgium 2019-23; Germany 1960-2008; Iceland 2009-19; Norway 2010-12; Poland 2017; Slovakia 2012, 2016; Sweden 1960-70; United Kingdom 1960-70.
Notes:

1. Additional missing values: Canada 2007; Czech Republic 2013/16/17; Estonia 2004; Finland 2009/10, 2021; Hungary 2011, 2020, 2013-15, 2019; Ireland 2023; Lithuania 2014, 2022; New Zealand 2008, 2020; Poland 2014; Portugal 1978, 2015-16, 2019-20; 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. 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).
7. Slovakia 2016: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2022-08-17).

wdlost

Working days lost (due to strikes and lockouts), in thousands.
Source: See variable 'nld'.
Period covered: See variable 'nld', except: Austria 1960-78, 2003/04, 2011-14, 2018-19; Belgium 2001-08, 2014-23; France 2005-22; Germany 1960-2008; Latvia 1997-2004; Norway 2009-12, Romania 1990/91; Slovakia 2011, Sweden 1960-70; United Kingdom 1960-70.
Notes:

1. Additional missing values: Czech Republic 2013/15; Denmark 2020; Estonia 2004/12; Hungary 2008-11, 2013-15, 2020; Ireland 2019; Italy 2009; Latvia 2014; Lithuania 2022; New Zealand 2008, 2020; 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).
6. Poland 2016/17: Data is taken from a previous version of the ILOSTAT Database (Downloaded: 2023-04-26).

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 1960-2022*	EST 1992-2018*	JPN 1960-2023*	PRT 1977-2021*
AUT 1960-2019	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1997-2023*	ROU 1995-2008
BEL 1960-2023*	FRA 1960-2022*	LTU 2000-2023*	SVK 1995-2023*
BGR –	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1982-2006*	SVN –
CAN 1960-2021	GRC 1976-1998	MLT 1990-2012*	ESP 1977-2023
HRV –	HUN 1992-2022*	NLD 1960-2023	SWE 1960-2023*
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1969-2023	NZL 1960-2019*	CHE 1960-2023
CZE 1991-2017*	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1960-2023	GBR 1960-2013
DNK 1960-2023	ITA 1960-2008	POL 1991-2023	USA 1960-2013

Notes:

1. Ideally, the lost working days are set in relation to the dependent labor force (persons employed), so the labor force should be adjusted to unemployed and self-employed persons. Due to limited availability of data on civilian employment, we use the total labor force in the denominator, though. With a few exceptions for most recent years, data on total labor 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 labor 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; Canada 2020; Cyprus 2019-2021; Czech Republic 1997-2008, 2013-15; Estonia 2002, 2004, 2010, 2012; France 1968; Hungary 2008-11, 2013-15, 2020-21; Iceland 2005-22; Ireland 2019-2021; Japan 2019-2020, 2022; Latvia 2014; Lithuania 2009-11, 2013, 2020-22; Luxembourg 1994-2005; Malta 1999, 2010; New Zealand 2008; Portugal 1978, 1981, 2008-11, 2015-16, 2019-2020; Slovakia 1996, 2011; Sweden 2014-16; Switzerland 2020; United Kingdom 2020-21, USA 2020.

grossu

Total reported union members, in thousands.
Source: OECD (2025), OECD/AIAS ICTWSS Database, (Downloaded: 2025-04-30, 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 1960-2020*	FIN 1960-2017*	LVA 2006-2018*	ROU 2000-2017*
BEL 1960-2020*	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.
3. Please consider that as of October 31, 2024, updates have been made to the Eurostat Social Protection datasets. Consequently, there may be discrepancies between the most recent and previous CPDS releases.

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 (2025), National Accounts at a Glance: Chapter 6, OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-02-19). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania (not covered by the OECD) is taken from AMECO (Variable UYTGH) (Downloaded: 2025-02-19).
Period covered:

AUS 1960-2023	EST 1995-2023	JPN 1960-2023	PRT 1975-2023
AUT 1960-2023	FIN 1960-2023	LVA 1995-2023	ROU 1995-2023
BEL 1960-2023	FRA 1960-2023	LTU 1995-2023	SVK 1995-2023
BGR 1995-2023	DEU 1960-2023	LUX 1960-2023*	SVN 1995-2023
CAN 1960-2023	GRC 1960-2023*	MLT 1995-2023	ESP 1977-2023
HRV 2000-2023	HUN 1995-2023	NLD 1960-2023	SWE 1960-2023
CYP 1995-2023	ISL 1968-2023*	NZL 1960-2022*	CHE 1960-2023
CZE 1995-2023	IRL 1960-2023	NOR 1960-2023	GBR 1960-2023
DNK 1960-2023	ITA 1960-2023	POL 1995-2023	USA 1960-2023*

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; 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 (2025), Social Expenditure Database, OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-04-16). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania (not covered by the OECD) is taken from Eurostat (Expenditure on social protection by type of expenditure) (Downloaded: 2025-03-05) and does not include mandatory private expenditure.
Period covered:

AUS 1980-2022	EST 1999-2021	JPN 1980-2022	PRT 1980-2021
AUT 1980-2021*	FIN 1980-2021	LVA 1997-2022	ROU 2000-2022
BEL 1980-2021	FRA 1980-2022	LTU 1996-2022	SVK 1995-2021
BGR 2005-2022	DEU 1980-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 1995-2021
CAN 1980-2022	GRC 1980-2021	MLT 1995-2022	ESP 1980-2021
HRV 2008-2022	HUN 1999-2021	NLD 1980-2021	SWE 1980-2021
CYP 2000-2022	ISL 1990-2021	NZL 1980-2022	CHE 1980-2021
CZE 1990-2021	IRL 1980-2021	NOR 1980-2021*	GBR 1980-2022
DNK 1980-2021	ITA 1980-2021	POL 1991-2021	USA 1980-2023

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 1980-2022	EST 1999-2021	JPN 1980-2022	PRT 1980-2021
AUT 1980-2021*	FIN 1980-2021	LVA 1997-2022	ROU 2000-2022
BEL 1980-2021	FRA 1980-2022	LTU 1996-2022	SVK 1995-2021
BGR 2005-2022	DEU 1980-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 1996-2021
CAN 1980-2022	GRC 1980-2021	MLT 1995-2022	ESP 1980-2021
HRV 2008-2022	HUN 1999-2021	NLD 1980-2021	SWE 1980-2021
CYP 2000-2022	ISL 1990-2021	NZL 1980-2022	CHE 1980-2021
CZE 1990-2021	IRL 1980-2021	NOR 1980-2021*	GBR 1980-2022
DNK 1980-2021	ITA 1980-2021	POL 1991-2021	USA 1980-2023

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Austria 1981-84, 1986-89; Norway 1981-84, 1986/87.

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.

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'.

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'.

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: USA 2023.

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;Hungary 1991-98; Iceland 1980-89; Slovenia 1995.
Notes:

1. Additional missing values: France 1981-84, 1986-89.

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: France 1981-84, 1986-89.

almp_pmp Total public and mandatory private expenditure on active labor market programs as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'socexp_t_pmp'.
Period covered:

AUS 1985-2022	EST 1993-2021	JPN 1990-2022	PRT 1986-2021
AUT 1985-2021	FIN 1980-2021	LVA –	ROU –
BEL 1985-2021	FRA 1985-2022	LTU –	SVK 1991-2021
BGR –	DEU 1985-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 2003-2021
CAN 1985-2022	GRC 1985-2021	MLT –	ESP 1980-2021
HRV –	HUN 1992-2021	NLD 1980-2021	SWE 1985-2021
CYP –	ISL 1990-2021	NZL 1980-2022	CHE 1985-2021
CZE 1991-2021	IRL 1985-2021	NOR 1985-2021	GBR 1980-2019
DNK 1986-2021	ITA 1990-2021	POL 1991-2021	USA 1986-2023

Notes:

1. For non-members of the OECD (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania), Eurostat includes data on some components of active labor market programs under the function "unemployment expenditure" (variable 'unemp_pmp'). In order to avoid double inclusion of data on active labor market policies, these countries are coded as missing values. We provide more detailed data on active labor market policies from a different Eurostat source in the section "Labor 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 labor market programs. For all other countries (covered by the OECD), data on active labor market programs are included separately in the variable 'almp_pmp'.
2. Additional missing values: Czech Republic 1990; Estonia 1999; France and Ireland 1980-84.
3. Additional data: Norway 1986/87.

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 Database (Downloaded: 2020-07-30).
2. Additional missing values: Belgium 1980-99; Czech Republic 1990-93; Poland 2002; USA 2023.

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 Database (Downloaded: 2020-07-30). Additional missing values: Denmark 1980-82; France 1980-88; USA 2023.

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 (2025), "World Development Indicators" (Downloaded: 2025-03-12).
Period covered:

AUS 1978-2022*	EST 1992-2021	JPN 1971-2022*	PRT 1975-2021*
AUT 1970-2022*	FIN 1970-2021*	LVA 1996-2021	ROU 1996-2021*
BEL 1975-2021*	FRA 1970-2021*	LTU 1993-2021*	SVK 1992-2021*
BGR 1990-2022*	DEU 1993-2022*	LUX 1970-2022*	SVN 1991-2021*
CAN 1971-2022*	GRC 1970-2021*	MLT 1971-2021*	ESP 1977-2022*
HRV 2000-2021	HUN 1990-2021*	NLD 1970-2022*	SWE 1979-2022*
CYP 1976-2021*	ISL 1990-2022*	NZL 1973-2022*	CHE 1970-2022*
CZE 1992-2021*	IRL 1971-2021*	NOR 1972-2022*	GBR 1971-2022*
DNK 1970-2022*	ITA 1970-2021*	POL 1991-2021*	USA 1986-2020*

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Australia 1981, 1984, 1997-99; Austria 1994, 1997; Belgium 1983-85, 1989-92, 1997-1999; Bulgaria 1997, 1999; Canada 1996/97, 2003/04, 2006; Cyprus 1983, 1996-98; Czech Republic 1997; Denmark 1976, 1981-85, 1990, 1992, 1997; Finland 1977/78, 1997/98; France 1997; Germany 1997, 1999; Greece 1972, 1979/80, 1985, 1992-97; 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; Lithuania 1999; Luxembourg 1974, 1984/85, 1990-94, 1997/99; Malta 1980, 1993-97, 1999; Netherlands 1989, 1992, 1997, New Zealand 1983, 1990-93, 1998; Norway 1979; Poland 1994, 1997; Portugal 1977, 1997/98; Romania 1997-99; Slovakia 1998; Slovenia 1996-1999; Spain 1980-86, 1997; Sweden 1982-89, 1994, 1997; Switzerland 1992, 1997; United Kingdom 1978/79, 1993, 1997; USA 1987, 1992/93, 1996/97, 2000.
2. USA 1986-2009: Data is taken from a previous release of World Bank (2020) "World Development Indicators", (Downloaded 2020-08-06).
3. Estonia 1993-94; Slovenia 1991-94; Switzerland 1970-79: Data is taken from a previous release of World Bank (2021). "World Development Indicators", People - Education inputs (Table 2.7) (Downloaded: 2021-08-09).
4. France 1999; Spain 1977-79; Data is taken from a previous release of World Bank (2021). "World Development Indicators", People - Education inputs (Table 2.7) (Downloaded: 2022-02-24).
5. Ireland 2010-2017, 2019; New Zealand 2001-2004, 2006/07: Data is taken from a previous release of World Bank (2020) "World Development Indicators", (Downloaded 2023-05-10).
6. Australia 1995/96, New Zealand 2000-08, USA 2010-2020: Data is taken from a previous release of World Bank (2024) "World Development Indicators", (Downloaded 2024-02-28)

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 (2025), OECD Education at a Glance: Distribution of government, private and non-domestic expenditure on educational institutions, OECD Education resources: Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-03-26). Older data is taken from Busemeyer (2013) - OECD (various years-d) Historical Statistics. Data for Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain is taken from Eurostat (Public expenditure on education as % of GPD) (Downloaded: 2025-02-07).
Period covered:

AUS 1991-2021*	EST 1993-2021	JPN 1970-2021*	PRT 1975-2021*
AUT 1995-2021	FIN 1978-2021*	LVA 1993-2021	ROU 2000-2021*
BEL 1973-2021*	FRA 1974-2021*	LTU 1993-2021*	SVK 1992-2021
BGR 1992-2021	DEU 1970-2021*	LUX 1995-2021*	SVN 2001-2021
CAN 1970-2021*	GRC 1970-2020*	MLT 1998-202	ESP 1992-2021
HRV 2002-2021*	HUN 1992-2021	NLD 1970-2020*	SWE 1970-2021*
CYP 1993-2021	ISL 1995-2021	NZL 1972-2022*	CHE 1970-2021*
CZE 1995-2021	IRL 1971-2021*	NOR 1972-2021*	GBR 1970-2021*
DNK 1991-2021*	ITA 1971-2021*	POL 1995-2021	USA 1970-2021*

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; Finland 1989/90, 1996; France 1989/90, 1992, 1996; Germany 1988-90, 1992, 1996, 2009; Greece 1989-92, 1996, 2006-11; 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; 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 GPD) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
3. Hungary 2014: Data is taken from OECD "Education spending", OECD Education resources (database) (Downloaded: 2024-01-17).
4. Japan 2013-14: Data is taken from previous release of OECD "Education spending", OECD Education resources (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
5. Australia 1997-2004, 2006/07, Belgium 2006/07: Data is taken from previous release of OECD "Education spending", OECD Education resources (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
6. Breaks in series: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland 2008; Ireland and Norway 2010.

educexp_public_ipol Linear interpolation of variable 'educexp_public'.
Source: See variable 'educexp_public'.
Period covered: See variable 'educexp_public'.

educexp_private Expenditure on education from non-educational private sector as a percentage of GDP. Includes all direct expenditure on educational institutions and net of public subsidies.
Source: OECD (2025), OECD Education at a Glance: Distribution of government, private and non-domestic expenditure on educational institutions, OECD Education resources: Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-03-26). 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 GPD) (Downloaded: 2025-03-05).

Period covered:

AUS 1991-2021*	EST 1993-2011	JPN 1991-2021*	PRT 1993-2021*
AUT 1995-2011	FIN 1991-2021*	LVA 1993-2011	ROU 1998-2011*
BEL 1997-2021*	FRA 1991-2021*	LTU 1993-2011	SVK 1991-2011
BGR 1992-2011	DEU 1991-2021*	LUX 1995-2021*	SVN 2001-2011
CAN 1991-2021*	GRC 1997-2020*	MLT 1998-2011	ESP 1991-2021*
HRV 2002-2011	HUN 1992-2011	NLD 1991-2021*	SWE 1991-2021*
CYP 1993-2011	ISL 1995-2011	NZL 2000-2022*	CHE 1997-2003*
CZE 1996-2021	IRL 1991-2021*	NOR 1995-2021*	GBR 1998-2021*
DNK 1991-2021*	ITA 1993-2021*	POL 1995-2011	USA 1991-2021*

Notes:

1. Due to a coding error in the previous 2024 CPDS release, differences in the values of the 2024 and the 2025 CPDS versions exist.
2. Additional missing values (*): Australia 1996; Belgium 1998; Canada 1996, 2002, 2004; Croatia 2003/04; Denmark 1996, 2012, 2015; Finland 1992, 1994, 1996-98; France 1992, 1996; Germany 1992, 1996, 2009; Greece 2006-11, 2016; Ireland 1996; Italy 1996; Japan 1996; Luxembourg 1998-2000, 2008-2011; Netherlands 1992, 1996; New Zealand 2001; Norway 1996/97 2004-07; Poland 2000/01; Portugal 1994-96, 2008-11; Romania 2006, 2008; Slovakia 1996/97; Spain 1996; Sweden 1996; Switzerland 2001; United Kingdom 2008-10; USA 1996.
3. Cyprus 1993/94, Switzerland 1999-2003: Data is taken from previous release from Eurostat (Expenditure on education from private sources as % of GPD) (Downloaded: 2024-02-28).
4. Breaks in series: Denmark 2008; New Zealand and Portugal 2012; Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Poland.

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: 2025-03-05). Data for Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and USA is taken from OECD (2025), "OECD Education at a Glance: National Educational Attainment Classification (NEAC) and labour market status", OECD Education attainment: Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-04-02).
Period covered:

AUS 1989-2023*	EST 2004-2023	JPN –	PRT 2004-2023
AUT 2004-2023	FIN 2004-2023	LVA 2004-2023	ROU 2004-2023
BEL 2004-2023	FRA 2004-2023	LTU 2004-2023	SVK 2004-2023
BGR 2004-2023	DEU 1989-2023*	LUX 2004-2023	SVN 2004-2023
CAN 1981-2023*	GRC 2004-2023	MLT 2004-2023	ESP 2004-2023
HRV 2004-2023	HUN 2004-2023	NLD 2004-2023	SWE 2004-2023
CYP 2004-2023	ISL 2004-2023	NZL 1981-2023*	CHE 2004-2023
CZE 1994-2023*	IRL 2004-2023	NOR 2004-2023	GBR 2004-2019
DNK 2004-2023	ITA 2004-2023	POL 2004-2023	USA 1981-2023

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Australia 1990, 1992, 1996; Canada 1982-89; Czech Republic 1996; Germany 1990, 1993, 1996; New Zealand 1982-89, 1993, 1996.
2. Australia 1989-2018; Canada 1981-2018; Czech Republic 1994-2018; Germany 1989-2018; New Zealand 1981-2018, USA 1981-2018: Data is taken from previous release of OECD "Education and skills", OECD Education resources (database) (Downloaded: 2024-02-28).

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: 2025-03-05). Data for Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and USA is taken from OECD (2025), "OECD Education at a Glance: National Educational Attainment Classification (NEAC) and labour market status", OECD Education attainment: Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-04-02). and does include upper secondary education.
Period covered:

AUS 1989-2023*	EST 2004-2023	JPN 1997-2023	PRT 2004-2023
AUT 2004-2023	FIN 2004-2023	LVA 2004-2023	ROU 2004-2023
BEL 2004-2023	FRA 2004-2023	LTU 2004-2023	SVK 2004-2023
BGR 2004-2023	DEU 1989-2023*	LUX 2004-2023	SVN 2004-2023
CAN 1981-2023*	GRC 2004-2023	MLT 2004-2023	ESP 2004-2023
HRV 2004-2023	HUN 2004-2023	NLD 2004-2023	SWE 2004-2023
CYP 2004-2023	ISL 2004-2023	NZL 1999-2023*	CHE 2004-2023
CZE 1994-2023*	IRL 2004-2023	NOR 2004-2023	GBR 2004-2019
DNK 2004-2023	ITA 2004-2023	POL 2004-2023	USA 1981-2023

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Australia 1990, 1992, 1996; Canada 1982-89; Czech Republic 1996; 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).
3. Australia 1989-2018; Canada 1981-2018; Czech Republic 1994-2018; Germany 1989-2018; New Zealand 1981-2018, USA 1981-2018: Data is taken from previous release of OECD "Education and skills", OECD Education resources (database) (Downloaded: 2024-02-28).

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.

fallow_pmp Total public and mandatory private cash benefits for family allowances as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2025), "Social Expenditure Database", OECD Data Explorer (database) (Downloaded: 2025-04-16).
Period covered:

AUS 1980-2022	EST 1999-2021	JPN 1980-2022	PRT 1980-2021
AUT 1980-2021*	FIN 1980-2021	LVA 1994-2021	ROU –
BEL 1980-2021	FRA 1980-2022	LTU 1996-2021	SVK 1995-2021
BGR –	DEU 1980-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 1996-2021
CAN 1980-2022	GRC 1980-2021	MLT –	ESP 1980-2021
HRV –	HUN 1999-2021	NLD 1980-2021	SWE 1980-2021
CYP –	ISL 1990-2021	NZL 1980-2022	CHE 1980-2021
CZE 1990-2021	IRL 1980-2021	NOR 1980-2021*	GBR 1980-2022
DNK 1980-2021	ITA 1980-2021	POL 1991-2021	USA 1980-2023

Notes:

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

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 1994-96; 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 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 Database (Downloaded: 2016-07-29).
2. Slovakia 1995-2007, 2009-2012; Greece 2014-19: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure 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 2016-21; 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 Labor 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 labor market programs, see the OECD classification.

servadmi_pmp Public and mandatory private employment services and administration as a percentage of GDP.
Source: OECD (2025), "Social Expenditure Database", OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-04-16). Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania is taken from Eurostat (Public expenditure on labour market policy (LMP) interventions) (Downloaded: 2025-02-07) and does not include mandatory private expenditure.
Period covered:

AUS 1985-2022	EST 2003-2021	JPN 1990-2022	PRT 1986-2021
AUT 1985-2021	FIN 1980-2021	LVA 2003-2023	ROU 2003-2020
BEL 1985-2021	FRA 1985-2022	LTU 2003-2023	SVK 1991-2021
BGR 2004-2022	DEU 1985-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 2003-2021
CAN 1985-2022	GRC 1985-2021	MLT 2006-2023	ESP 1980-2021
HRV 2012-2021	HUN 1992-2021	NLD 1980-2021	SWE 1985-2021
CYP 2006-2021	ISL 1990-2021	NZL 1980-2022	CHE 1985-2021
CZE 1991-2021	IRL 1985-2021	NOR 1985-2021	GBR 1980-2013
DNK 1980-2021	ITA 1998-2021	POL 1992-2021	USA 1986-2023

Notes:

1. United Kingdom 2012/13; Cyprus 2021; Iceland 2018/19; United Kingdom 2012/13: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Database (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).

training_pmp Public and mandatory private expenditure on labor market training as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.
Period covered:

AUS 1985-2022	EST 2003-2021	JPN 1990-2022	PRT 1986-2021
AUT 1985-2021	FIN 1980-2021	LVA 2003-2023	ROU 2003-2020
BEL 1985-2021	FRA 1985-2022	LTU 2003-2023	SVK 1991-2021
BGR 2004-2022	DEU 1985-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 2003-2021
CAN 1980-2022	GRC 1985-2021	MLT 2006-2023	ESP 1980-2021
HRV 2012-2021	HUN 1992-2021	NLD 1980-2021	SWE 1985-2021
CYP 2006-2021	ISL 1990-2017	NZL 1980-2022	CHE 1985-2021
CZE 1991-2021	IRL 1985-2021	NOR 1985-2021	GBR 1980-2011
DNK 1986-2021	ITA 1990-2021	POL 1991-2021	USA 1986-2023

Notes:

1. New Zealand 1980-2001: Data is taken from OECD (2016), "Social Expenditure Database" (Downloaded: 2016-08-03).
2. Iceland 1990-95, 2009-17: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure 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 (2025), "Social Expenditure Database", OECD Data Explorer (Downloaded: 2025-04-16).

Period covered:

AUS 1985-2016	EST –	JPN 1990-2015	PRT 1986-2015
AUT 1985-2021	FIN 1980-2015	LVA 2003-2021	ROU –
BEL 1985-2021	FRA 1985-2015	LTU 2003-2021	SVK 1991-2021
BGR –	DEU 1985-2015	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 2003-2015
CAN 1985-2020	GRC 1985-2021	MLT –	ESP 1980-2019
HRV –	HUN 1992-2021	NLD 1980-2015	SWE 1985-2015
CYP –	ISL –	NZL 1980-2017	CHE 1985-2015
CZE 1991-2021	IRL 1985-2015	NOR 1985-2015	GBR 1980-2011
DNK 1980-2015	ITA 1990-2015	POL 1991-2014	USA 1985-2023

Notes:

1. Australia 1985-2016, Denmark 1980-93, 1998-2015, Finland 1998-2015, France 1985-2015, Germany 1985-2015, Greece 1985-97, Ireland 1998-2015; Italy 1998-2015, Japan 1990-2015, Netherlands 1998-2015, New Zealand 1980-84, 1998-2017, 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 Database (Downloaded: 2020-08-06).
2. Canada 1985-2020: Data is taken from a previous release of the OECD Social Expenditure Database (Downloaded: 2024-04-12).

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. Canada 1980-84, Cyprus 2021: Data is taken from OECD (2020), "Social Expenditure Database".
2. Additional missing values: Denmark 1980-93; Iceland 1990-2017, United Kingdom 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 1985-2022	EST 2003-2021	JPN 1990-2022	PRT 1986-2021
AUT 1985-2021	FIN 1980-2021	LVA 2006-2023*	ROU –
BEL 1985-2021	FRA 1985-2022	LTU 2005-2023	SVK 1991-2021
BGR –	DEU 1985-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 2003-2021
CAN 1985-2022	GRC 1985-2021*	MLT 2013-2023	ESP 1980-2021
HRV 2012-2021	HUN 1992-2002	NLD 1980-2021	SWE 1985-2021
CYP 2006-2021	ISL 2018-2021	NZL 1980-2022	CHE 1980-2021
CZE 1991-2021	IRL 1985-2021	NOR 1985-2021	GBR 1980-2011
DNK 1980-2021	ITA 1990-2021	POL 1992-2021	USA 1986-2023

Notes:

1. Additional missing values (*): Greece 1995-97; Latvia 2009-11.

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 1985-2022	EST 2003-2021	JPN 1990-2022	PRT 1986-2021
AUT 1985-2021	FIN 1980-2021	LVA 2003-2023	ROU 2003-2021
BEL 1985-2021	FRA 1985-2022	LTU 2003-2017	SVK 1991-2021
BGR 2004-2022	DEU 1985-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 2003-2021
CAN 1985-2022	GRC 1985-2021	MLT 2006-2023	ESP 1980-2021
HRV 2012-2021	HUN 1992-2021	NLD 1980-2021	SWE 1985-2021
CYP –	ISL 2021	NZL 1980-2022	CHE 1985-2021
CZE 1991-2021	IRL 1985-2021	NOR 1985-2021	GBR 1980-2011
DNK 1980-2021	ITA 1990-2021	POL 1992-2021	USA 1986-2023

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: Iceland 2020/21; Italy 1990-97.
Notes:

1. Netherlands 1980-97: Data is taken from OECD (2020), "Social Expenditure Database".
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 1990-2017; Lithuania 2018/19, 2021/22; Malta 2014-17, 2022/23; Netherlands 1998-2021; 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 1980-2022	EST 1999-2021	JPN 1980-2022	PRT 1980-2021
AUT 1980-2021*	FIN 1980-2021	LVA 2003-2023	ROU 2003-2020
BEL 1980-2021	FRA 1985-2021	LTU 2003-2023	SVK 1995-2021
BGR 2004-2022	DEU 1980-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 1996-2021
CAN 1980-2022	GRC 1980-2021	MLT 2006-2023	ESP 1980-2021
HRV 2012-2021	HUN 1992-2021	NLD 1980-2021	SWE 1980-2021
CYP 2006-2021	ISL 1990-2021	NZL 1980-2022	CHE 1980-2021
CZE 1991-2021	IRL 1985-2021	NOR 1980-2021*	GBR 1980-2022
DNK 1980-2021	ITA 1980-2021	POL 1991-2021	USA 1980-2023

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 labor market reasons as a percentage of GDP.
Source: See variable 'servadmi_pmp'.
Period covered:

AUS 2003-2010	EST –	JPN –	PRT 1990-1998
AUT 1980-2021*	FIN 1980-2021	LVA –	ROU –
BEL 1980-2021	FRA 1985-2022	LTU 2002-2015	SVK 1995-2021
BGR –	DEU 1985-2021	LUX 1980-2021	SVN 1996-2019
CAN 1993-2022	GRC 2000-2021	MLT –	ESP 1980-2021
HRV –	HUN 1992-2021	NLD –	SWE 1981-2021*
CYP –	ISL –	NZL –	CHE 1980-2021
CZE 1995-2009	IRL 2000-2021	NOR 1994-2021	GBR 1980-2020
DNK 1980-2011	ITA 1980-2021	POL 1992-2021	USA –

Notes:

1. Denmark entirely; Slovenia 2007-19; United Kingdom 1990-2020: Data is taken from OECD (2020), "Social Expenditure Database" (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: 2024-04-12).
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. The 2023 values of the OECD Indicators of Employment Protection data 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.
2. 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'.
Notes:

1. The 2023 values of the OECD Indicators of Employment Protection data 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.

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.

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: 2025-05-02).
Period covered: 1967-2023. 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: 2025-03-05).
Period covered: 1960-2023.
Notes:

1. Belgium 1960-94; France 1960-77; New Zealand 1960-1969; USA 1960: Data is taken from a previous release of the "Demography and Population, Historical population data" (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-08).
2. Additional missing values: Australia 2023; Canada 2023.

pop15_64

Population 15-64, in thousands.
Source: AMECO (variable NPAN) (see variable 'pop').
Period covered: See variable 'pop'.
Notes:

1. Croatia; New Zealand 1960; USA 1960: Data is taken from a previous release of the "Demography and Population, Historical population data" (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-08).
2. Additional missing values: Australia 2022/23; Canada 2022/23;Cyprus 1976-92; Greece 1960; Malta 1966-76; New Zealand 2022/23.

pop65

Population over 65, in thousands.
Source: AMECO (variable NPON) (see variable 'pop').
Period covered: 1960-2023.
Notes:

1. Czech Republic 2020/21; New Zealand 1960; USA 1960: Data is taken from a previous release of the "Demography and Population, Historical population data" (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-08).
2. Additional missing values: Australia 2022/23; Austria 2023; Belgium 2023; Bulgaria 2023; Canada 2022/23; Croatia 2000, 2023; Cyprus 1976-92, 2023; Czech Republic 2022/23; Denmark 2023; Estonia 2023; Finland 2023; France 2023; Germany 2023; Greece 1960, 2023; Hungary 2023; Iceland 2023; Ireland 2023; Italy 2023; Latvia 2023; Lithuania 2023; Luxembourg 2023; Malta 1966-76, 2023; Netherlands 2023; New Zealand 2022/23; Norway 2023; Poland 2023; Portugal 2023; Romania 2023; Slovakia 2023; Slovenia 2023; Spain 2023; Sweden 2023; Switzerland 2023; United Kingdom 2023.

elderly

Population over 65, as a percentage of population.
Source: AMECO (variable NPTD and NPON) (see variable 'pop').
Period covered: See variable 'pop65'.
Notes:

1. Belgium 1960-94; Czech Republic 2020/21; France 1960-77; New Zealand 1960-69; USA 1960: Data is taken from a previous release of the "Demography and Population, Historical population data" (database) (Downloaded: 2020-08-08).

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.
- 'Center' denotes center parties, in particular Christian Democratic or Catholic parties.

According to Schmidt (1996, p. 160), center 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, center, right

Australia

left	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
center	–
right	Liberal Party (LIB) Country National Party (CNT) Association of Consumers and Taxpayers (ACT)

Austria

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

Belgium

left	Vooruit [until 2001: Flemish Socialist Party, in 2003 and 2007: electoral coalition with SPIRIT; until 2021: Socialist Party Different (Socialistische Partij Anders, SP.a/SPIRIT)] Francophone Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS) AGALEV (Greens, francophone) ECOLO (Greens, flemish)
center	Christian Democrat & Flemish (Christen-demokratisch & Vlaams, CD & V) [until 2001: Christian People's Party (CVP)] Democrat Humanist Center (Center Démocrate Humaniste, CDH) [until 2002: Christian Social Party (PSC)] Francophone Democratic Front (FDF) New Flemish Alliance (Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie, N-VA) [former: Flemish/People's Union (VU)] 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 Socialističeska Partija, BSP) Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalitsiya za Bulgaria, KB) Alternative for Bulgarian Revival/Renaissance (Alternativa za balgarsko vazrazhdane, ABV)
center	Democratic Party (Demokraticheska partia, DP) We Continue the Change (Prodalzhavame promyanata, PP)
right	Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie) [formed of Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie); Liberal Union (Liberalen Sajuz) and Euroroma (Evroroma)] National Movement Simeon II (Nacionalno Dvisenie Simeon Tvori, NDSV) Union of Democratic Forces (Sil Demokratic Sajuz, SDS) Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (Grazhdani za Evropeisko Razvitie na Bulgaria, GERB) Reformist Bloc (Reformatorski blok, RB) United Patriots (OP) [coalition of International Bulagrian National Movement (VMRO); National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (NFSB) – Party Ataka (ATAKA)] There is such a people (Ima takuv narod, ITN) Democratic Bulgaria (Demokratichna Balgariya, DB), [electoral alliance of Movement Yes, Bulgaria!, Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Green Movement] Coalition We Continue the Change-Democratic Bulgaria (PP-DB), [electoral alliance of We Continue the Change and Democratic Bulgaria]

Canada

left	–
center	Liberal Party (LIB)
right	Progressive Conservative Party (PC)

Croatia

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

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

Czech Republic

left	Social Democracy (Sociální demokracie, SOC DEM) [until 2023: Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (Ceská strana sociálne demokratická CSSD)] Green Party (SZ)
center	Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party [Kresĭanskaá a Demokratická Unie - Ceskoslovenská Strana Lidová, KDU-CSL]
right	Civic Democratic Party (Obcanska Demokraticka Strana, ODS) Union of Freedom/Democratic Union (Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU) Democratic Union (Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidova. KDU/CSL – Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU) [christian democrats and liberals] Civic Democratic Alliance (Obcanská demokratická aliance, ODA) TOP 09 (TOP 09) Public Affairs (Věci veřejné, VV) LIDEM-Liberal Democrats (LIDEM - liberální demokraté) Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (Akce nespokojených občanů 2011, ANO) Mayors and Independents (Starostové a nezávislí, STAN), [in 2021 STAN ran together with the Czech Pirate Party/Česká pirátská strana/Piráti as Pirates and Mayors/Piráti a Starostové/PirStan] Together (Spolu), [electoral alliance of Civic Democratic Party/ODS, Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party/KDU-ˇCSL and TOP09, formed in 2021]

Denmark

left	Social Democrats (Socialdemokratiet, SD) Left Socialist Party (LSP) Socialist People's Party (Socialistisk Folkeparti, SF)
center	Center Democrats (Centrum Demokraterne, CD) Christian People's Party (Kristendemokraterne, KRF)
right	Liberals (Venstre, LIB) Conservative People's Party (Det Konservative Folkeparti, KF) Justice Party Radical Party (Social Liberal Party) (Det RadiKale Venstre, RV) Liberal Alliance (Ny-Liberal Alliance LA) Moderates (Moderaterne, M)

Estonia

left	Social Democratic Party (SDE) [former: Moderates (Mõõdukad) [merger of People's Party (Estonian Social Democratic Party + Rural Center 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 Center Party (Eesti Keskerakond, KE) Estonia 200 (Eesti 200)
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 (Rahvaliit, 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 (Rahvaliit, RL); until 2002: Estonian Country People's Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME)]

Finland

left	Social Democrats (Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue, SDP) Finnish People's Democratic Union (SKDL) Social Democratic League (TPSL) Left-Wing Alliance (Vasemmistoliitto, VAS) Green League (Vihreä Liitto, VIHR)
center	Center Party (Keskusta, KESK) Liberal People's 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 People's 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) [until 1996: Mouvement des radicaux de gauche, MRG; until 1998: Parti Radical Socialiste, PRS] In Common (En Commun, EC) Territories of Progress (Territoires de Progrès, TDP) Other Left (Divers gauche, DVG) Progressive Federation (Fédération progressiste, FP)
center	Center of Social Democrats (CDS), Democratic Force (Force Démocrate, FD) Popular Republican Movement (MRP) Center 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) Union of Democrats and Independents (Union des Démocrates et Indépendants, UDI) [former: New Center (Nouveau centre, NC)]
right	The Republicans (Les Républicains, LR) [former: Union for a Presidential Majority UMP] Gaullists, Rally for the Rebublic (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) Center Democracy and Progress (CDP) Radical Party (Parti Radical, RAD) Renaissance (RE) [former: Forward (La République En Marche!, LRM)] Act (Agir) Horizons (HOR) Other Right (Divers droite, DVD)

Germany

left	Social Democrats (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, SDP) 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)
	Center Union, Union of the Democratic Center (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 Demokratak Szövetsege, SzDSz)

Iceland

left	Social Democratic Party (SDP) (Althýduflokkur) People's 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) People's Party (Flokkur fólksins, FIF)
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) Free and Equal (Liberi e Uguali, LeU), [electoral alliance of Article 1: Democratic and Progressive Movement/Art.1, Italian Left/SI and Possible/Pos, formed in 2017] Italy Alive (Italia Viva, IV)

center
Christian Democratic Party (Democrazia Cristiana, DC)
Republican Party (Partito Repubblicano Italiano, PRI)
Italian Popular Party (Partito Popolare Italiano, PPI)
Union of the Center (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]
Bianco-Fiore [electoral alliance of Christian Democratic Center and United Christian Democrats (Centro Cristiano Democratico, CCD, Cristiani Democratici Uniti, CDU)]
Christian Democracy for the Autonomies (Democrazia Cristiana per le Autonomie, DCpA)
New Center-Right (Nuovo Centrodestra, NCD)
Popular Area (Area Popolare, AP-NCD) [until 2016: comprised of New Center-Right and Union of the Center (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) [electoral alliance that later became Lega Nord]
National Alliance (Alleanza Nazionale, AN)
Civic Choice-Monti for Italy (Scelta civica-Monti per l'Italia, SC)
Italian Radicals (Radicali Italiani, IR)
Brothers of Italy (Fratelli d'Italia, FdI)

Japan

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

center
Clean Government Party (CGP) (Komeito)
Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) (Minshutō)

right
Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) (Jiyu Minshuto)
New Liberal Club (NLC)
Japan Renewal Party (JRP)
Japan New Party (JNP) (Nihon Shinto)
New Conservative Party (NCP) (Hoshu Shinto)
Liberal Party (LP)
People's New Party (PNP)
(New) Sakigake Party (NPS)

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

Latvia

left
Democratic Center Party [since 1995: Democratic Party "Master" (DPS Saimnieks)]
Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance (Latvijas Sociāldemokrātu Apvienība, LSDA)
New Party (Jauna partija, JP)
Latvia's Unity Party (Latvijas Vienības Partija, LVP)
Latvian Farmers' Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība, LZS)
The Progressives (Progresivie, P)

center
United List of Latvia's Farmers' Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party
Latvia's First Party (Latvijas Pirma Partija, LPP)
First Party of Latvia and Union "Latvia's Way" (Latvijas Pirma Partija un Savieniba Latvijas Ceļš)
Union of Greens and Farmers (Zaïo un Zemnieku savienîba, ZZS) [merger of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaïâ Partija) and Latvian Farmers' Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savienîba)]
Development/For! (Attistibai/Par!, A/P)
United List (Apvienotais saraksts, AS) [formed as alliance of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaïâ Partija), Alliance of Latvias Regions (Latvijas Reionu apvienba), and Liepaja Party]

right
Latvia's Way (Latvijas Ceļš, LC)
New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL)
For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB
Peoples' Party (Tautas Partija, TP)
Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK)
Civic Union (Pilsoniskā savienība, PS)
Unity (Vienotība, V)
Zatlers Reform Party (Zatlera reform partija, ZRP)
National Alliance (Nacionālā apvienība, NA)
For a Humane Latvia (Par cilvēcīgu Latviju, PCL) [until 2020: Who owns the state? (Kam pieder valsts?, KPV)]
New Conservative Party (Jaunā konservatīvā partija, JKP)

Lithuania

left
Lithunian Democratic Labor Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (Lietuvos valstiečių sąjunga LVŽS) [former: Lithuanian Peasants People Union (Lietuvos valstiečių liaudininkų sajunga, LPPU), Union of Farmers and New Democratic Party (Valstiečių ir naujosios Demokratijos partijų sajunga, VNDPS)]
Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija, LSDP)
Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas [comprised of Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party; Lithuanian Social Democratic Party; Union of Lithuanian Russians; Party of New Democracy]
For a Working Lithuania (LSDP and NU)
Labor Party (DP)
Civic Democratic Party (CDP)
Social Democratic Labor Party of Lithuania (LSDDP)
Union of Democrats "For Lithuania" (Demokratų sąjunga Vardan Lietuvos, DSVL)

center
Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikščionių Demokratų Partija LKDP)
New Union - Social Liberals (Naujoji Sajunga - Socialliberalai, NS-SL)
Electoral Action of Poles in Lithuania (Lietuvos Lenkų Rinkimų Akcija, LLRA)

right Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (Tevynes Sajunga – Lietuvos Konservatoriai, TS-LK) [in 2008: electoral alliance with the Lithuanian Christian Democrats]
Lithuanian Center Union (Lietuvos Centro Sajunga, LCS)
Lithuanian Liberal Union (Lietuvos Liberalų Sajunga, LLS)
Liberal and Center Union [merger of LCS and LLS]
Liberal Movement of Lithuanian Republic (Lietuvos Respublikos Liberalų sajudis, LMLR)
Nation's Ressurection Party (Tautos prisikelimo partija, NRP)
Order and Justice Party (Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas, TT)
Freedom Party (Laisves partija, LP)
Dawn of Nemunas (Nemuno aušra, PPNA)

Luxembourg

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

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

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

Malta

left Malta Labor Party MLP (Partit Laburista)

center Nationalist Party (Partit Nazzjonalista, PN)

right –

Netherlands

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

center Catholic People's Party (KVP)
Christian Democratic Appeal (Christen Demokratisch Appel, CDA)
Democratic Socialists' 70 (DS'70)
Democrats' 66 (Democraten '66, D'66)
Christian Union (Christen Unie, CU)
New Social Contract (Nieuw Sociaal Contract, NSC)

right Liberal Party/People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie, VVD)
Christian Historical Union (CHU)
Anti Revolutionary Party (ARP)
List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)
Freedom Party (Partij voor de Vrijheid, PVV)
Farmer-Citizens-Movement (BoerBurgerBeweging, BBB)

New Zealand

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

center –

right National Party (NP)
New Zealand First (NZF)
United Party (U)
Association of Consumers and Taxpayers (ACT)

Norway

left	Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti DNA, AP) Socialist Left Party (Sosialistisk Venstreparti, SV)
center	Center Party (Senterpartiet, SP), [former: Farmers‘ Party] Christian People's 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) [electoral alliance of Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland; All-Polish Accord of Trade Unions; Polish Socialist Party] Labor Union (Unia Pracy, UP) Polish Peasant Party (Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL) Self Defence of Polish Republic (Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, SRP) Polish Social Democracy (Socjaldemokracia Polska, SdPL) New Left (Nowa Lewica, NL)
center	Peasant Christian Alliance (SLCh) Peasant Alliance PL [electoral alliance 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] Third Way [electoral alliance of Polish Peasant Party and Poland 2050]
right	Democratic Union (Unia Demokratyczna, UD) Solidarity Election Action (Akjia Wyborcza Solidarność, AWS) Liberal Democratic Congress (Kongres LiberalnoDemokratyczny, KLD) Freedom Union (Unia Wolności, UW) [merger of Democratic Union and Liberal Democratic Congress] League of Polish Families Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwosc, PiS) Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska, PO)

Portugal

left	Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Portuguêsa, PSP) Communist Party (PCP)
center	–
right	Social Democrats, Popular Democrats (Partido Social Democráta, PSD, Partido Popular Democrático, PPD) Center Social Democrats, Popular Party (Partido do Centro Democrático Social, Partido Popular, CDS/PP) Popular Monarchist Party (PPM)

Romania

left
Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat, PSD) [merged in 2001 with Party of Social Democracy from Romania (Partidul Democratiei Sociale din Romania PDSR); until 1993 FDSN; until 1992 Democratic National Salvation Front (split from National Salvation Front)]
Ecological Movement from Romania (Mişcarea Ecologistă din România)
Democratic Party (Partidul Democrat PD) [until 1993: National Salvation Front]
Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (Partidul Democrat Agrar din România)
National Union for Romania's Progress (Uniunea Nationala pentru Progresul Romaniei, UNPR)

center
Democratic Union of Magyars in Romania (Uniunea Democratică a Maghiarilor din România UDMR)
Conservative Party of Romania (Partidul Conservator, PC) [former: Alliance Social Democratic Party – Humanist Party of Romania]

right
National Liberal Party (Partidul Naţional Liberal PNL)
Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unităţii Naţionale Române PUNR)
Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenţia Democrată din România)
Alliance Truth and Justice (National Liberal Party PNL and Democrat Party DP)
Democrat-Liberal Party (Partidul Democrat-Liberal) [through the incorporation of a PNL dissident group into the Democrat Party]
Liberal Reformist Party (Partidul Liberal Reformator PLR)
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats Party (Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților, ALDE)
Save Romania Union (Uniunea Salvați România, USR), [in 2020: in an alliance with Freedom, Unity, and Solidarity (Partidul Libertate, Unitate si Solidaritate, PLUS)]

Slovakia

left
Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej Ľavice, SDL')
Association of Slovak Workers (Združenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS)
Direction Social Democracy (Smer-SD, S)
Voice-Social Democracy (Hlas - Sociálna demokracia, HLAS)

center
Christian Democratic Movement (Krestanskodemokraticke Hnutie, KDH)
Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (SDKU), [in 2006: merged with Democratic Party to SDKU-DS)]
Party of the Hungarian Coalition (Magyar Koalitio Partja SMK) [in 1994: Hungarian Coalition]
Network (Sieť)

right
The Slovak Democratic Coalition (Slovenská Demokratická Koalicia, SDK)
Public Against Violence Union (Verejnost' proti násiliu, VPN)
Democratic Party (Demokratická Strana, DS)
Democratic Union of Slovakia (Demokratická Únia Slovenska, DUS)
Party of Civic Understanding (Strana Občianskeho Porozumenia, SOP)
Alliance of New Citizens (Aliancia nového obcana, ANO)
Slovak National Party (Slovenská národná strana, SNS)
Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko, HZDS)
Freedom and Solidarity (Sloboda a solidarita, SaS)
The Bridge (Most-Híd)
Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (Obyčajní ľudia a nezávislé osobnosti, OLaNO)
We are Familiy- Boris Kollar (Sme Rodina – Boris Kollár, SR)
For the People (Za l'udi)

Slovenia

left Social Democrats (Socialni demokrati, SD), [until 2008: United List of Social Democrats (Združena 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)
The Left (Levica)
Freedom Movement (Gibanje Svoboda, GS)

center Slovenian Christian Democratic Party (Slovenski Krščanski Demokrati, SKD)
New Slovenia and People's Christian Party (NSi)
List of Marjan Sarec (Lista Marjana Sarca, LMS)

right Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije, LDS)
Party for Real/New Politics (Zares/nova politika, ZARES)
Civic List (Državljanska lista, DL), [until 2012: Citizens' Alliance of Gregor Virant (Državljanska lista Gregorja Viranta, DLGV)]
Alliance of Alenka Bratusek (Zavezništvo Alenke Bratušek, ZaAB)
Concretely (Konkretno, K) [until 2021: Party of modern Center (Stranka modernega centra, SMC)], [former: Party of Miro Cerar (Stranka Mira Cerarja, MC)]
Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS) [since 2003: Slovenian Democratic Party (Slovenska Demokratska Stranka, SDS]

Spain

left Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)
We Can (Podemos, P), [in 2015: electoral 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: electoral alliance with United Left)]
Sum Up (Sumar) [electoral alliance of a.o. United Left (IU), Comuns, Más País (More Country), Compromís and other left groupings]

center Popular Alliance, Popular Party (Alianza Popular/Partido Popular, AP/PP)
Union of the Democratic Center (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)
People's Party (The Liberals) (Folkpartiet, FP)

Switzerland

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

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

right	Radical Democrats (Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei/Parti Radical-Démocratique, FDP/PRD) Swiss People's Party (Schweizerische Volkspartei/Union Démocratique du Centre, SVP/UDC) Conservative Democratic Party (Bürgerlich-Demokratische Partei/Parti bourgeois démocratique Suisse, BDP/PBD)

United Kingdom

left	Labour Party (LAB)
center	–
right	Conservative Party (CON) Liberal Democrats (LIB)

USA

left	–
center	Democratic Party
right	Republican Party

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

As a general rule, we inlcuded 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 'agarian' has the value '0' in the case of the United Kingdom. The share of votes are entered under the party variable name. The share of seats are entered under the party variable name, preceded by an 's' (for 'seats'). For example, in the case of Australia under 'social1' votes for the Australian Labor Party are entered; the variable 'ssocial1' denotes share of seats of the Australian Labor 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	social9					
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	conserv11	conserv12	conserv13	
Religious	relig1	relig2	relig3	relig4	relig5	relig6	relig7
Liberal	liberal1	liberal2	liberal3	liberal4	liberal5	liberal6	liberal7
	liberal8	liberal9	liberal10	liberal11	liberal12		
Protest	protest1	protest2	protest3	protest4	protest5		
Green	green1	green2	green3				
Ethnic	ethnic1	ethnic2	ethnic3	ethnic4	ethnic5		
Right-Populist	right1	right2	right3	right4	right5	right6	right7
	right8						
Regionalist*	regio1						
Feminist*	femin1						
Monarchist*	monarch1						
Personalist*	person1						
Non-lable*	nonlbl1	nonlbl2					
Pernsioners	pension1	pension2					
Electoral Alliance	allia1	allia2	allia3				
Others	others						

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

Appendix D Assignments of political parties in parliament to party families

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

Australia

social1	1) Labor Party (ALP)
social2	21) Democratic Labor Party
agrarian1	7) Country Party, National Party
conserv1	18) Australian Liberal Party
conserv2	Family First
liberal1	27) Australian Democrats
liberal2	23) Australia Party
liberal3	Palmer United Party (PUP)
green1	Australian Greens
right1	One Nation

Austria

social1	1) Socialist Party (SPÖ)
leftsoc1	Communist Party (KPÖ), [until 2005: comm1]
comm1	5) Communist Party (KPÖ), [since 2005: leftsoc1]
relig1	2) People's Party (ÖVP)
liberal1	11) Freedom Party (FPÖ) [since 1986: right1]
liberal2	17) Liberal Forum (LIF)
liberal3	The New Austria and Liberal Forum (NEOS)
liberal4	Team Frank Stronach (TS)
protest1	12) Democratic Progressive Party
protest2	List Dr Martin – For Democracy, Control and Justice (Martin)
protest3	Beer Party (Bierpartei, BIER)
green1	15) Green Alternative
green2	Liste Peter Pilz (Pilz)
right1	11) Fredom Party (FPÖ) [until 1985: liberal1]
right2	Alliance for the Future of Austria (BZÖ)

Belgium

social1	3) Socialist Party [since 1977: split into 30 and 31]
social2	30) Vooruit [until 2001: Flemish Socialist Party (SP); in 2003 and 2007: electoral coalition with SPIRIT, until 2021: Socialist Party Different (SP.a)]
social3	31) Francophone Socialist Party (PS)
leftsoc1	Workers' Party of Belgium (PTB-PVDA) [until 2008: comm2]
comm1	10) Communist Party (KPB/PCB)
comm2	Workers' Party of Belgium (PTB-PVDA) [since 2008: leftsoc1]
relig1	1) Catholic Party [since 1965: split into 19 and 20]
relig2	19) Christian Democrat & Flemish (CD & V) [until 2001: Flemish Christian People's Party (CVP); in 2007: alliance with N-VA]
relig3	20) Humanist Democratic Center (CDH) [until 2002: Francophone Christian Social Party (PSC)] [since 2022: Les Engagés (LE)]

liberal1	2) Liberal Party [since 1971: split into 21 and 22]
liberal2	21) Open Flemish Liberals & Democrats (Open VLD) [until 2007: Flemish Liberals & Democrats (VLD); former Flemish Party of Liberty and Progress (PVV)]
liberal3	22) Reform Movement (MR) [former: Francophone Liberal Reform Party (PRL); in 1995: Alliance with FDF; in 1999: Fédération PRL-FDF-MCC)] (Francophone)
liberal4	Vivant [joined the VLD in 2007]
liberal5	5) Liberal/Socialist cartels
liberal6	De Decker's List (LDD)
protest1	32) ROSSEM/ROSSUM
green1	26) ECOLO (Francophone)
green2	27) Green (Flemish) [former: AGALEV]
ethnic1	8) New Flemish Alliance (N-VA) [former: Flemish/People's Union (VU)]
ethnic2	14) Democratic Federalist Independent [until 2015: Francophone Democratic Front (FDF)]
ethnic3	18) Walloon Rally
right1	28) Democratic Union for the Respect of Labor (UDRT/RAD)
right2	33) National Front (FN-NF) (Francophone)
right3	29) Flemish Interest (since 2004: Flemish Block)

Bulgaria

social1	Democratic Alternative for the Republic (Demokratichna Alternativa za Republika, DAR)
social2	Coalition for the Democratic Left [electoral alliance of Bulgarian Socialist Party (Balgarska Socialisticheska Partiya); Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union - Alexander Stanboliski (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Aleksander Stanbolijnski) and PC "Ecoglasnost"]
social3	Coalition Euroleft (Bulgarska Evrolevitsa)
social4	Alternative for Bulgarian Revival (Alternativa za balgarsko vazrazhdane, ABV)
social5	Stand Up.BG! We are coming! (Izpravi se.BG! Nie idvame!, IBG-NI)
leftsoc1	Coalition for Bulgaria (Koalicija za Bulgarija) [electoral alliance of Bulgarian Socialist Party; "Social Democrats" Political Movement, United Labor Block, Bulgarian Agrarian Union "Al. Stamboliyski - 1899"; Union for the Fatherland, Social-Liberal Progress Alliance; "Forward Bulgaria" Movement; Communist Party of Bulgaria, "Trakiya" Political Club, "Roma" Civil Alliance]
leftsoc2	Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialističeska Partija BSP) [unitl 1994: postcom1] [in 2024: electoral alliance BSP – United Left (BSP – Obedinena levitsa)]
postcom1	Bulgarian Socialist Party (Bulgarska Socialističeska Partija BSP) [since 1994: leftsoc2]
agrarian1	Bulgarian National People's Union - official (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz BZNS)
agrarian2	Bulgarian National People's Union - United (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz – O, BZNS-O)
agrarian3	Bulgarian National People's Union - Nikola Petkov (Balgarski Zemedelski Naroden Sajuz - Nikola Petko, BZNS-NP)
conserv1	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (Grazhdani za Evropeisko Razvitie na Bulgaria, GERB)
conserv2	Order, Law and Justice (Red, Zakonnost I Spravedlivost, RZS)
conserv3	Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Bulgarian Democratic Forum (Demokrati za Silna Bulgaria i Bulgarski Demokratichen Forum, DSB-BDF)
conserv4	Bulgaria Without Censorship (Balgariya bez tsenzura, BBT)
conserv5	Reformist Bloc (Reformatorski blok, RB)
conserv6	Citizens for European Development-Union of Democratic Forces (Grazhdani za evropeysko razvitie na Bulgaria-Sayuz na demokratichnite sili, GERB-SDS), [coalition of Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria/GERB and Union of Democratic Forces/SDS]

conserv7	There is such a people (Ima takuv narod, ITN)
relig1	Union of Democratic Forces (Sil Demokratic Sajuz, SDS)
conserv8	Bulgarian Rise (Balgarski vazhod, BV)
relig2	People's Union (Naroden Sajuz, NS) [electoral allianceof Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and Democratic Party]
liberal1	Union of Democratic Forces - Center (Sil Demokratic Sajuz – tsentrum, SDS-ts)
liberal2	Union of Democratic Forces - Liberal (Sil Demokratic Sajuz Liberali, SDS-l)
liberal3	Bulgarian Business Bloc (Bulgarski Biznes Blok, BBB)
liberal4	Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (Demokrati za Silna Bulgarija, DSB)
liberal5	Lider
liberal6	Movement 'Bulgaria of the Citizens' (Dvizhenie 'Bulgaria na grazhdanite', DBG)
liberal7	Movement 'Yes, Bulgaria!' (Da Bulgaria, DB)
liberal8	Democratic Bulgaria (Demokratichna Balgariya, DB), [electoral alliance of Movement Yes, Bulgaria!, Democrats for Strong Bulgaria and Green Movement]
liberal9	We Continue the Change (Prodalzhavame promyanata, PP)
liberal10	Coalition We Continue the Change-Democratic Bulgaria (PP-DB), [electoral alliance of We Continue the Change and Democratic Bulgaria]
green1	Green Movement (Zeleno dvizhenie)
ethnic1	Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dvizhenie za Prava I Svobodi, DPS)
ethnic2	Coalition Movement for Rights and Freedoms (Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie) [comprised of Movement for Rights and Freedoms, (Dviženie za Pravata i Svobodie); Liberal Union (Liberalen Sajuz) and Euroroma (Evroroma)]
ethnic3	Democrats for Responsibility, Solidarity and Tolerance (Assosiation DOST)
ethnic4	Movement for Rights and Freedoms – New Beginning (Dvizhenie za prava i svobodi – Novo nachalo, DPS-NN), [2024 split from the DPS/ethnic1]
ethnic5	Alliance for Rights and Freedoms (Alians za prava i svobodi, APS), [2024 split from the DPS/ethnic1]
right1	George Day-International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (VMRO-Gergiovden)
right2	Party Ataka (Nacionalno Obedinenie Ataka) [comprised of National Movement for the Salvation of the Fatherland (Nacionalno Dviženie 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 Zacšita)]
right3	National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (Natzionalen Front za Spasenieto na Bulgaria, NDSB)
right4	Patriotic Front (Patriotichen Front, PF)
right5	United Patriots (OP) [coalition of International Bulagrian National Movement (VMRO); National Front for the Salvation of Bulgaria (NFSB) – Party Ataka (ATAKA)]
right6	Will (Volya)
right7	Revival (Vazrazhdane)
right8	Morality, Unity, Honour (Moral, Edinstvo, Chest, MECh)
monarch1	Coalition Simeon II (Koalicija Simeon II)
person1	National Movement for Stability and Progress (Nacionalno dviženie za stabilnost i văzhod, NDSV) [until 2007: National Movement Simeon II (Nacionalno Dvisenie Simeon Tvori, NDSV))]
allia1	Bulgarian People's 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)]

allia2 Blue Coalition (Sinyata Koalitzia, SK) [coalition of several center-right parties, most notably the Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria (liberal4) and Union of Democratic Forces (relig1)]

Canada

social1 8) CCF, New Democratic Party
conserv1 1) (Progressive) Conservative Party
liberal1 2) Liberal Party
liberal2 10) Social Credit
liberal3 12) Ralliement des Créditistes [belongs to 10 before 1965 and after 1968]
protest1 17) Reform Party/Canadian Alliance [joined Conservative Party in 2004]
green1 Greens
ethnic1 18) Bloc Québécois
right1 People's Party of Canada (PPC)

Croatia

social1 Social Democratic Party of Croatia (Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatska, SDP) [in 2003: electoral 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)]
social2 Milan Bandic 365 - The Party of Labor and Solidarity
leftsoc1 Croatian Laborists – Labor Party (Hrvatski Laburisti - Stranka Rada, HL-SR)
leftsoc2 Human Shield (Zivi zid, ZZ)
leftsoc3 Alliance between We Can! (Mozemo!, M!), New Left (Nova ljevica, NL) and Workers' Front (Radnicka fronta, RF) [in 2024: alliance of We Can! (Možemo!, M!) and We Want it Fair! (Hoćemo pravedno!, HP!)]
agrarian1 Croatian Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljačka Stranka, HSS) [in 2007: electoral alliance with Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLS), Alliance of Primorje- Gorski Kotar (PGS), Democratic Party of Zagorje (ZDS) and Zagorje Party (ZS); in 2015; run under the electoral coalition "Patriotic Coalition" (Domoljubna koalicija)]
relig1 Croatian Democratic Union (Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica, HDZ) [in 2007: electoral alliance with Croatian Civic Party (HGS) and Democratic Centar (DC); in 2015; run under the electoral coalition "Patriotic Coalition" (Domoljubna koalicija)]
liberal1 Croatian People's Party – Liberal Democrats (Hrvatska Narodna Stranka - Liberalni Demokrati, HNS) [until 2005: Croatian People's Party (2005 merger with the Party of Liberal Democrats (LIBRA)); in 2003: electoral 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))]
liberal2 Alliance between Croatian Social Liberal Party (Hrvatska Socijalno Liberalna Stranka, HSLS) and Democratic Center (Demokratski Centar, DC)
liberal3 Bridge of Independents Lists (Most nezavisnih lista, MOST)
liberal4 Istrian Democratic Assembly (Istarski demokratski sabor IDS) [in 2024: electoral alliance with Primorje-Gorski Kotar Alliance (Primorsko-goranski savez, PGS), Union (Unija, UNIJA), Istrian Pensioners Party (Istarska stranka umirovljenika, ISU), Social Democrats (Socijaldemokrati, SD), Reformists (Reformisti, R), Democrats (Demokrati, D) and Labourists (Laburisti, L)]
liberal5 Focus (Fokus, FOKUS) [in 2024: electoral alliance with Republic (Republika, REPUBLIKA)]
right1 Croatian Party of Rights (Hrvatska Stranka Prava, HSP) [in 2000: electoral alliance with Croatian Christian Democratic Union (HKDU); in 2003: electoral alliance with Zagorje Democratic Party (ZDS) and Medimurje Party (MS)]

right2	Croatian Party of Rights dr. Ante Starčević (Hrvatska Stranka Prava dr. Ante Starčević, HSP AS)
right3	Alliance between Miroslav Škoro Homeland Movement (Domovinski pokret Miroslava Škore, DPMŠ), Croatian Sovereigntists (Hrvatski suverenisti, HS) and Bloc of Croatia (Blok za Hrvatsku, BLOK) [in 2024: Homeland Movement (Domovinski pokret, DP) in an alliance with Law and Justice (Pravo i pravda, PIP)]
regio1	Croatian Democratic Alliance of Slavonia and Baranja (Hrvatski Demokratski savez Slavonije i Baranje, HDSSB)
pension1	Croatian Party of Pensioners (Hrvatska Stranka Umirovljenika, HSU)
pension2	Bloc Pensioners Together (Blok Umirovljenici Zajedno, BUZ)
allia1	Social Democratic Party of Croatia (Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatska, SDP), Croatian Social Liberal Party (Hrvatska Socijalno Liberalna Stranka, HSLS), Alliance of Primorje-Gorski Kotar (Primorsko Goranski Savez, PGS) and Slavonia-Baranja Croatian Party (Slavonsko-Baranjska Hrvatska Stranka, SBHS)
allia2	Croatian Peasant Party (Hrvatska Seljačka Stranka, HSS), Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka, LS) Croatian People's Party (Hrvatska Narodna Stranka, HNS) and Istrian Democratic Assembly (Istarski Demokratski Sabor, IDS)

Cyprus

social1	Social Democrats Movement (Kinima Socialdemokraton, KISOS) [former: United Democratic Union of Cyprus, The Socialist Party (EDEK); in 2021: EDEK ran together with the Citizen's Alliance/Symmaxia, SYPOL/SYM)]
social2	Renewal Democratic Socialist Movement (Ananeotiko Demokratiko Sosialistiko Kinima, ADISOK)
social3	Citizen's Alliance (Symmaxia, SYPOL/SYM) [in 2021 SYPOL ran together with The Socialist Party/EDEK, later SYPOL merged into EDEK)]
comm1	Progressive Party of the Working People, The Communist Party (Anorthotiko Komma tou Ergazomenou Laou, AKEL)
green1	Cyprus Green Party (Ecological and Environmental Movement, Kinima Oikologoi Perivallontistoi)
conserv1	The Democratic Rally (Demokratikos Synagermos, DISY)
conserv2	Pancypriot Militant/Renewal Front (Pankyprio Agonistiko Metopo, PAME)
liberal1	The Democratic Party (Demokratiko Komma, DIKO)
liberal2	Free/United Democrats (Enomenoi Democrates, EDI)
liberal3	New Horizons (Neoi Orizontes, NEO)
liberal4	European Party (Evropaiko Komma, EVROKO)
liberal5	Center Union (Enosi Kentrou, EnKe)
liberal6	Democratic Front (DEPA)
right1	National Popular Front (Ethniko Laiko Metopo, ELAM)
right2	Solidarity Movement (Kinima Allileggiis, KINHMA)
protest1	Fighting Democratic Movement (Agonistiko Demokratiko Kinima, ADIK)
allia1	Electoral alliance of The Democratic Party (DIKO), Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) and The Socialist Party (EDEK)

Czech Republic

social1	Social Democracy (Sociální demokracie, SOC DEM) [until 2023: Czechoslovak Party of Social Democracy (Ceská strana sociálne demokratická CSSD)]
social2	Party of Citizen Rights/Zemans' (Strana práv Občanů/Zemanovci SPOZ)
leftsoc1	Czechoslovak Socialist Party
comm1	Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (Komunistická strana Ceskoslovenska, SCK)
comm2	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (Komunistická strana Cech a Moravy, KSCM)
agrarian1	Alliance of the Farmers and the Countryside (Spojenectví Zemědelcu a Venkova, ZSV)
conserv1	Civic Democratic Party (Obcanska Demokraticka Strana ODS)
conserv2	SNK European Democrats (SNK Evropští demokraté)
conserv3	TOP 09 Tradition, Responsibility, Prosperity (tradice, odpovědnost, prosperit TOP 09)
conserv4	Public Affairs (Věci veřejné, VV)
conserv5	Club of Commited Non-Party Members (Klub Angažovaných Nestraníků, KAN)
conserv6	Mayors and Independents (Starostové a nezávislí, STAN), [in 2021 STAN ran together with the Czech Pirate Party/Česká pirátská strana/Piráti as Pirates and Mayors/Piráti a Starostové/PirStan]
conserv7	Together (Spolu) [electoral alliance of Civic Democratic Party/ODS, Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party/KDU-ˇCSL and TOP09, formed in 2021]
relig1	Christian Democratic Union - Czechoslovak People's Party (Kresťanskaá a Demokratická Unie - Ceskoslovenská Strana Lidová KDU-CSL)
liberal1	Civic Forum (Obcanské fórum, OF)
liberal2	Civic Democratic Alliance (Obcanská demokratická aliance, ODA)
liberal3	Civil Movement (Obcanské hnuti, OH)

liberal4	Party of Czechoslovak Entrepreneurs, Tradesmen and Farmers (Strana Podnikatelů a Obchodníkú, SPO)
liberal5	Democratic Union (Demokratická Unie, DU)
liberal6	Free Democrats - National Social Liberal Party (Svobodni Demokraté - Liberálni Strana Národne Sociální, SD - LSNS)
liberal7	Freedom Union (Unie Svobody, US)
liberal8	Czech Pirate Party (Česká pirátská strana, Piráti) [in 2021 the Czech Pirate Party ran together with Mayors and Independents/Starostové a nezávislí/STAN as Pirates and Mayors/Piráti a Starostové/PirStan]
liberal9	Action of Dissatisfied Citizens (Akce nespokojených občanů 2011, ANO)
protest1	Oath - Robert Šlachta's Civic Movement (Přísaha - občanské hnutí Roberta Šlachty)
green1	Green Party (Strana Zelených, SZ)
right1	Rally for the Republic - Republican Party of Czechoslovakia (Sdruzení Pro Republiku – Republikánská Strana Československa, SPR-RSC)
right2	Sovereignty/Jana Bobošíková Bloc (Suverenita/blok Jany Bobošíková, SUV)
right3	Dawn of Direct Democracy of Tomio Okamura (Úsvit Přímé Demokracie Tomia Okamury, Usvit)
right4	Party of Free Citizens (Strana svobodných občanů, SSO)
right5	Freedom and Direct Democracy – Tomio Okamura (Svoboda a přímá demokracie Tomio Okamura SPD)
right6	Tricolour Citizens' Movement (Trikolóra hnutí občanů, Trikolóra)
regio1	Movement for Self-Governing Democracy - Society for Moravia and Silezia (Hnutí za samosprávnou demokracii-Spolecnost pro Moravu a Slezsko, HSD-SMS)
pension1	Pensioners for Secure Living (Duchodci za Životní Jistoty, DZJ)
nonlbl1	Association of Independents (Sdruzeni nezavislych, SN)
allia1	Liberal Social Union (Liberálne Sociální Unie, LSU)
allia2	Christian Democratic Union/Czech People's Party and Freedom Union-Democratic Union (Krestanka a Demokraticka Unie/Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidova. KDU/CSL – Unie Svobody/Demokraticka Unie, US/DEU) [christian democrats and liberals]

Denmark

social1	4) Social Democrats (SD)
leftsoc1	16) Socialist People's Party
leftsoc2	18) Left Socialist Party
leftsoc3	24) Enhedslisten (EL) The Unity List
comm1	9) Communist Party (DKP)
conserv1	1) Conservative People's Party (KF)
conserv2	15) Independents' Party
relig1	19) Christian People's Party (KRF)
liberal1	5) Radical Party (Social Liberal Party) (RV)
liberal2	6) Liberals (Venstre)
liberal3	10) Justice Party (DRF)
liberal4	20) Center Democrats
liberal5	17) Liberal Center
liberal6	New Alliance (Y)
liberal7	Moderates (M)
protest1	22) Common Course
right1	Danish People's Party (DF) [splinter from the Progress Party, see EJPR vol. 36: 377]
right2	The New Right (Nye Borgerlige, NB)
right3	21) Progress Party (FP)

right4	Denmark Democrats - Inger Støjberg (Danmarksdemokraterne - Inger Støjberg, DD)
green1	The Alternative (Alternativet, Alt)

Estonia

social1	Secure Home (Kindel Kodu) [comprised of Estonian Coalition Party; Land Union; Democratic Union for Justice and other leftist groupings]
social2	Social Democratic Party (Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond, SDE) [former: Moderates (Mõõdukad, M)] [merger of People's Party (Estonian Social Democratic Party + Rural Center Party) with Moderates; from 1999 known as the People's Party Moderates (Rahvaerakond Mõõdukad)]
social3	United Left Party (Ühendatud Vasakpartei, EÜVP)
comm1	Justice [comprised of Party for Legal Justice and Estonian Democratic Labor Party]
agrarian1	Farmers' Union (Põllumeeste Kogu, PK)
agrarian2	KMU - Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK) and Rural Union (Eesti Maaliit, EM) [comprised of Estonian Coalition Party (EK or KMU-K), Estonian Rural Union (EM or KMU-M), Estonian Country People's Party (EME), Estonian Pensioners' and Families' League (EPPL) and Farmers' Assembly (PK)]
agrarian3	Estonian Country People's Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME)
conserv1	Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit, IL) [until 1999: Homeland (Isamaa); in 1999 merged with Pro Patria Union]
conserv2	Republican and Conservative People's Party - Right-Wingers (Vavariiklaste ja Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond – Parempoolsed, VKR)
conserv3	Res Publica (Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica, ResP)
conserv4	Estonian People's Union (Rahvaliit, RL) [until 2002: Estonian Country People's Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME) (agrarian3)]
conserv5	Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit, IRL) [merger of Res Publica and Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit)]
conserv6	Homeland - Pro Patria Union (Isamaaliit) + Estonian National Indepence Party (ERSP) [merged in 2007 with the Union for the Republic Res Publica (ResP) and formed Pro Patria and Res Publica Union]
conserv7	Estonian Free Party (Eesti Vabaerakond, EVA)
relig1	Estonian Christian People's Party (Eesti Kristlik Rahvapartei, EKRP)
liberal1	Estonian Entrepreneurs' Party (Eesti Ettevõtjate Erakond, EEE)
liberal2	Estonian Reform Party (Eesti Reformierakond, RE)
liberal3	Estonian Center Party (Eesti Keskerakond, KE)
liberal4	Estonian Coalition Party (Eesti Koonderakond, EK)
liberal5	Estonia 200 (Eesti 200, E200)
protest1	Independent Royalists (Sõltumatud Kuningriiklased, SK)
green1	Estonian Greens (Eesti Rohelised, EER)
ethnic1	Our Home is Estonia (Meie Kodu on Estimaa, MKE) [comprised of United People's Party; Russian Party; Estonian Russian People's Party]
ethnic2	Estonian United People's Party (Eesti Uhendatud Rahvapartei / Obedinennaya Narodnaya Partya Estonii)
ethnic3	Russian Party in Estonia (Vene Erakond Eestis, VEE)
right1	Estonian Citizens (Eesti Kodanik)
right2	Estonian National Independence Party (Eesti Rahvusliku Sõltumatuse Partei, ERSP)
right3	Estonian Future Party (Tulevikupartei, TP)
right4	Better Estonia + Estonian Citizens (Parem Eesti ja Eesti Kodanik, PE & EK)
right5	Conservative People's Party (Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond, EKRE) [until 2012: Estonian People's Union (Rahvaliit, RL); until 2002: Estonian Country People's Party (Eesti Maarahva Erakond, EME) (agrarian3)]

pension1	Estonian Pensioners' Union
allia1	Popular Front of Estonia (Rahvarinne)

Finland

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

France

social1	1) Socialist Party (PS)
social2	Other Left (Divers gauche, DVG)
social3	1967/1968: Electoral Alliance of Socialist Party (1) and Radical Socialist Party (2)
social4	Territories of Progress (Territoires de Progrès, TDP)
social5	In Common (En Commun, EC)
leftsoc1	19) Unified Socialist Party
leftsoc2	Extreme/Far Left (Extrême gauche)
leftsoc3	Unsubmissive France (La France insoumise, FI)
leftsoc4	New popular green and social union (Nouvelle Union Populaire écologique et social, NUPES), [electoral alliance of Unsubmissive France (La France insoumise, FI), Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste, PS), Communist Party (Parti Communiste Français, PCF), Greens (V); since 2010: Europe Ecologie Les Verts), Together! (Ensemble!, E!), and Génération.s (G.s)] [in 2024: New Popular Front (Nouveau Front populaire, NFP)]
comm1	9) Communist Party [since 2009: most important part of the coalition Left Front]
conserv1	12) Conservatives/Moderates
conserv2	Les Républicains (LR), [until 2015: Gaullists, Rally for the Rebublic (RPR); in 2002: Union for a Presidential Majority (UMP); in 2007: Union for a Popular Movement (UMP)]
conserv3	20) Republican Party (PR)
conserv4	30) Democratic Movement (Mouvement démocrate, MoDem) [until 2007: Union for French Democracy (UDF)]
conserv5	23) Center Democracy and Progress (CDP) [only in 1973; from 1973 on belongs to 21]
conserv6	Horizons (HOR)
relig1	13) Popular Republican Movement (MRP)
relig2	21) Democratic Center [belongs to 30 since 1978]
relig3	26) Reformers' Movement [only in 1973 as a coalition of 2, 21 and some smaller parties]
relig4	Union of Democrats and Independents (Union des Démocrates et Indépendants (UDI) [former: New Center (NC)]

liberal1	2) Radical Socialist Party (RSP)
liberal2	25) Radical Left (PRG) [former: Left Radicals (MRG) (see Hix & Lord, 1997, p. 37)]
liberal3	Renaissance (RE) [former: Forward (La République En Marche!, LRM)); in 2021: electoral alliance with Democratic Movement (Mouvement démocrate, MoDem), Horizons (HOR), and In Common (En Commun, EC) as political coalition Together (Ensemble)]
liberal4	Act (Agir)
liberal5	Progressive Federation (Fédération progressiste, FP)
green1	28) Greens (V), [since 2010: Europe Ecologie – Les Verts]
green2	31) Generation Ecology
green3	Other Ecologists (Autres Ecologistes)
right1	29) National Rally (Rassemblement National, RN) [until 2018: National Front (Front National, FN)]
right2	Reconquest (Reconquête!, R!)
right3	Other Right (Divers droite, DVD)
right4	Union of the Right for the Republic (Union des droites pour la République, UDR), [2024: LR dissidents around Éric Ciotti allied with the RN]

Germany

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

Greece

social1	37) Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) [in 2015: run under the name "Deomcratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi)"; in 2019: run under the name "Movement for Change (Kinima Allagis)" with Movement of Democratic Socialists]
social2	Democratic Social Movement
social3	Democratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi) formed by PASOK und DIMAR
social4	The River (To Potami, P)
leftsoc1	Democratic Left (DIMAR) [in 2015: run under the name "Deomcratic Coalition (Dimokratiki Symparataxi)"]
leftsoc2	Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA), [until 2004: SYN comm3)
leftsoc3	Popular Unity (Laiki Enotita, LAE)
leftsoc4	The European Realistic Disobedience Front (MeRA25)
leftsoc5	Course of Freedom (Plefsi Eleftherias, PE)
comm1	4) Communist Party of Greece (KKE)
comm2	United Left [formed of the 25) United Democratic Left (EDA), the Communist party (KKE) and the Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)]
comm3	47) Left and Progress (SYN) [since 2004: SYRIZA leftsoc2]

comm4	35) Communist Party of the Interior (KKEes)
conserv1	29) National Radical Union (ERE)
conserv2	31) Progressives (KP)
conserv3	36) New Democracy (ND)
conserv4	50) Political Spring (POLAN)
conserv5	30) Popular Social Party (LKK)
liberal1	32) Center Union, Union of the Democratic Center (EDIK)
liberal2	1) Liberal Party (KF)
liberal3	24) Farmers' and Workers' Rally (SAE)
liberal4	The Union of Centrists (Enosi Kentroon, EK)
green1	Ecologists Greens (OP)
right1	38) National Alignment, National Front (EM)
right2	Popular Orthodox Rally (LAOS)
right3	Independent Hellenes (ANEL)
right4	Golden Dawn (XA)
right5	Greek Solution (Elliniki Lisi, EL)
right6	The Democratic Patriotic Movement "Victory" (Dimokratiko Patriotiko Kinima "Niki", NIKI)
right7	Spartans (Spartiates)

Hungary

social1	Hungarian Socialist Party (Magyar Szocialista Párt, MSzP), [in 2014: MSzP was in an electoral coalition (Unity) with Together (Együtt), Democratic Coalition (DK), Dialogue for Hungary (PM) and the Hungarian Liberal Party (MLP); in 2019: MSzP was in an electoral coalition with Dialogue for Hungary (PM)]
social2	Hungarian Social Democratic Party (Magyar Szocialdemokrata Párt, MSDP)
social3	Democratic Coalition (Demokratikus Koalíció, DK)
comm1	Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party/Workers' Party (Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt / Munkáspár, MSZMP/MP)
agrarian1	Independent Smallholders Party (Független Kisgazdapárt, FKGP)
agrarian2	Agrarian Alliance (Agrarszovetseg, ASZ)
conserv1	Hungarian Democratic Forum (Magyar Demokrata Fórum, MDF)
conserv2	Republican Party (Koztarsasag Part, KP)
conserv3	Alliance for Hungary Center Party (Osszefogas Magyarorszagert Centrum, OMC)
conserv4	Hungarian Civic Union (Magyar Polgári Szövetség, Fidesz), [in 2002: Fidesz was in an electoral coalition with the Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF); in 2006, 2010 and 2014 with the Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP); from 2015 onwards, Fidesz is coded as right3]
relig1	Christian Democratic People's Party (Keresztény Demokrata Néppárt, KDNP)
liberal1	Alliance of Free Democrats (Szabad Demokratak Szövetsege, SzDSz)
green1	Politics Can be Different (Lehet Más a Politika, LMP)
right1	Hungarian Justice and Life Party (Magyar Igazsag es Élet Partya, MIÉP)
right2	Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik)
right3	Hungarian Civic Union (Magyar Polgári Szövetség, Fidesz) [before 2015 coded as conserv4; in 2019, Fidesz was in an electoral coalition with the Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP)]

Iceland

social1	7) Social Democrats (SDP)

social2	22) Social Democratic Federation
social3	People's Movement (PM)
leftsoc1	36) Social Democratic Alliance (SDA), [in 1999: United Left])
leftsoc2	17) National Preservation Party
leftsoc3	People's Party (Flokkur fólksins, FIF)
leftsoc4	Socialist Party (Sósíalistaflokkurinn, SÓS)
comm1	37) People's Alliance (PA) [since 1999: Left-Greens, green3]
agrarian1	8) Progressive Party (PP)
conserv1	13) Independence Party II (IP)
conserv2	Reform (Viðreisn, V)
liberal1	20) Union of Liberals and Leftists (ULL)
liberal2	Bright Future (BF)
liberal3	Pirates (P)
liberal4	Center Party (Miðflokkurinn, FRFL)
protest1	24) Cititzens' Party II
protest2	38) Liberal Party (LP)
protest3	The Civic Movement [founded in 2009; the party only existed for a few months. Due to internal conflict a new party was formed: The Movement]
protest4	Dawn
protest5	Democracy Watch
green1	23) Women's Alliance (WA)
green2	Iceland Movement
green3	Left-Greens (LG) [until 1999: People's Alliance (PA), comm1]
right1	Households' Party
	Note: 1999: The People's Alliance (14), the Social Democrats (7) and the Women's Alliance (23) formed the United Left and were assigned to the category leftsoc1. A breakaway group from the People's Alliance (14) remains in the category comm1 as the Left-Green Party (EJPR 2000, vol. 38).

Ireland

social1	8) Irish Labour Party
social2	Social Democrats (DS)
leftsoc1	19) Workers' Party
leftsoc2	Democratic Left [joined Labour Party in 2002]
leftsoc3	United Left Alliance [formed of the Socialist Party, People Before Profit Alliance and Workers and Unemployed Action Group]
leftsoc4	Anti-Austerity Alliance – People before Profit [in 2011 they ran with the United Left Alliance]
leftsoc5	Solidarity - People Before Profit [formed of People Before Profit and Solidarity]
relig1	14) Fine Gael
relig2	Aontú [2019 split from Sinn Féin]
liberal1	10) Fianna Fail
liberal2	15) Party of the Land (Clann na Talmhan)
green1	24) Green Party
ethnic1	6) Sinn Féin II [from 1982 onwards: Sinn Féin III]
ethnic2	25) Progressive Democrats [dissolved in 2009]
ethnic3	20) National H-Block Committee
right1	Independent Ireland (Éire Neamhspleách, II)

Italy

social1	3) Socialist Party (PSI) [in 2001: New PSI]
social2	31) United Socialist Party [PSU/only in 1968, as a coalition of 3 and 23]
social3	23) Social Democratic Party (PSDI) [in 2001: Alliance with the Greens under the name "the Sunflower"; in 2006: Alliance with the Radical Party (PR) under the name Rose in the Fist]
social4	Democratic Party (PD) [formed of the Olive Tree and the Radical Party (PR); in 2006: The Olive Tree (the list comprises the Democrats of the Left (DS) and the Margherita-Daisy (DI))]
social5	Italy Alive (IV) [in 2019: split from Democratic Party (PD)]
leftsoc1	30) Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity [PSIUP; belongs to 11 after 1972]
leftsoc2	Democrats of the Left (DS) [reformist wing of the disbanded PCI (1991)]
leftsoc3	The Left/The Rainbow (SA)
leftsoc4	Free and Equal (Liberi e Uguali, LeU), [electoral alliance of Article 1: Democratic and Progressive Movement/Art.1, Italian Left/SI and Possible/Pos; formed in 2017]
leftsoc5	Civic Revolution (Rivoluzione civile, CR)
comm1	11) Communist Party (PCI)
comm2	50) Communist Refoundation (RC) [left wing of the dispanded PCI (1991)]
conserv1	61) Forza Italia
conserv2	20) Monarchist Party
conserv3	27) Popular Monarchist Party
conserv4	The People of Freedom (PDL), [comprised of Forza Italia and National Alliance]
relig1	17) Christian Democratic Party (DC), [since 1994: Italian Popular Party (PPI)]
relig2	Segni Pact (Patto Segni)
relig3	Christian Democratic Center (CCD)/United Christian Democrats (CDU), [since 1994: conservative wing of the former DC; since 2006 under the name Democratic Center Union]
relig4	European Democracy (DE)
liberal1	19) Liberal Party (PLI)
liberal2	4) Republican Party (PRI)
liberal3	34) Radical Party (PR)
liberal4	Dini List – Italian Renewal (RI)
liberal5	Di Pietro List
liberal6	Civic Choice-Monti for Italy (Scelta civica-Monti per l'Italia, SC)
protest1	Pannella List Reformers
protest2	Five Stars Movement (Movimento 5 Stelle, M5S)
green1	45) Greens [former: Green Federation]
right1	24) National Alliance (AN) [former: Social Movement (MSI-DN)]
right2	42) Northern League [former: Lombard League]
right3	Brothers of Italy (Fratelli d'Italia, FdI)
allia1	2001: La Margherita (PPI, the Democrats, Italian Renewal, UDEUR)
	Note: 1994: Introduction of a new electoral system. 474 MPs of 630 are elected on the basis of a "single-ballot first-past-the post system"; the remaining 156 seats are distributed on the basis of a "proportional formula" (EJPR 1995: 398). Data on votes refer to the (proportional) list votes, data on seats refer to the total of seats gained by the party (proportional plus plurality system). However, by the end of 2005, a party-list proportional representation system was re-introduced.

Japan

social1	35) Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) (SDP)
social2	44) Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)
social3	Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)

social4	Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan (Rikken Minshutō, CDP)
leftsoc1	Reiwa Shinsengumi (Reiwa)
comm1	31) Japanese Communist Party (JCP)
conserv1	43) Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
conserv2	48) Japan Renewal Party (Shinsei To) (JRP)
conserv3	49) Japan New Party (JNP)
conserv4	New Frontier Party (NFP) [Merger of JRP, JNP, DSP, and Komei in 1994; in 1997, NFP broke up into Democratic Political Pary, Komeito and Liberal Party] Liberal Party (LP) [successor of NFP after its break-up in 1997; joined DP in 2003]
conserv5	(New) Sakigake Party [Splinter from LDP, 1993]
conserv6	Party of Hope (Kibō no Tō, TPH)
conserv7	Democratic Party for the People (Kokumin Minshutō, DPP)
relig1	45) Komei Party, Komeito (Clean Government Party, CGP)
liberal1	46) New Liberal Club [belongs to 43 before 1979 and after 1986]
liberal2	Your Party (YP)
liberal3	Japan Innovation Party (JIP)
green1	Tomorrow Party of Japan (TPJ)
right1	Japan Restoration Party (JRP)
right2	Party for Future Generations (PFG)
right3	Sanseito (Sanseitō)
right4	Conservative Party of Japan (Nippon Hoshutō, CPJ)
	Note: 1996: Introduction of a new electoral system. 300 of 500 MPs (since 2014, 295 of 475) are elected in "single-seat constituencies with non-transferable single ballot and simple plurality", the remaining 200 (180, since 2000) seats are distributed according to "proportional representation" (EJPR 1995, p.412). Data on votes are arithmetic means of votes in both systems. For example: LDP received 38.6% of votes in single-seats constituencies and had had a share of 32.8% in the proportional system. The arithmetic mean is: $(38.6 * 300/500) + (32.8 * 200/500) = 36.28 = 36.3$.

Latvia

social1	Democratic Center Party [since 1995, Democratic Party "Master" (DPS Saimnieks)]
social2	Harmony for Latvia - Revival for the Economy (Saskana Latvijai – Atdzimsana Tautsaimniecîbai)
social3	National Harmony Party (Tautas Saskanas Partija, TSP)
social4	Coalition "Labor and Justice" [comprised of Latvian Democratic Labor Party; Latvian Social Democratic Workers Party; Party for the Defence of Latvia's Defrauded People "Justice"]
social5	Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance (Latvijas Sociāldemokrātu Apvienība, LSDA)
social6	New Party (Jauna partija, JP)
social7	Latvian Social Democratic Workers' Party (Latvijas Socialdemokratiska Strandnieku Partija, LSDSP)
social8	Social Democratic Party "Harmony" (Sociāldemokrātiskā Partija "Saskaņa", SDPS) [until 2010: Harmony Center (Saskaņas Centrs); formed in 2005 from National Harmony Party, Socialist Party of Latvia and "New Center"]
social9	The Progressives (Progresivie, P)
leftsoc1	Latvia's Unity Party (Latvijas Vienības Partija, LVP)
comm1	Latvian Socialist Party (Latvijas Socialistiska Partija / Socialisticheskaya Partiya Latvii)
agrarian1	Latvian Farmers' Union (Latvijas Zemnieku Savienība, LZS)
agrarian2	Union of Greens and Farmers (Zaïo un Zemnieku savienîba, ZZS) [comprised of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaïâ Partija, LZP) and Latvian Farmers' Union (Latvijas Zemnieku savienîba)]

conserv1 United list of Latvia's Farmers' Union and Latvian Christian Democratic Union and Latgale Democratic Party

conserv2 Unity (Vienotība V)

conserv3 For good Latvia (Par labu Latviju, PLL)

conserv4 Zatler's Reform Party (Zatlera Reformu partija, ZRP)

conserv5 Latvian Popular Front (Latvijas Tautas Fronte, LTF)

conserv6 Peoples' Party (Tautas Partija, TP)

conserv7 For Latvia from the Heart (No sirds Latvijai, NSL)

conserv8 Alliance of Latvia's Regions (Latvijas Reģionu apvienība, LRA)

conserv9 New Conservative Party (Jauna konservativa partija, JKP)

conserv10 For a Humane Latvia (Par cilvēcīgu Latviju, PCL) [until 2020: Who owns the state? (Kam pieder valsts?, KPV)]

conserv11 United List (Apvienotais saraksts, AS) [formed as alliance of Latvian Green Party (Latvijas Zaïâ Partija), Alliance of Latvias Regions (Latvijas Reionu apvienba), and Liepaja Party]

conserv12 Latvia First (Latvija pirmajā vietā, LPV)

conserv13 For Each and Every One (Katram un katrai, KuK)

relig1 Latvian Christian Democratic Union (Latvijas Kristīgo Demokrātu Savienība, LKDS)

relig2 Latvia's First Party (Latvijas Pirma Partija, LPP)

liberal1 Latvia's Way (Latvijas Ceļš, LC)

liberal2 New Era (Jaunais laiks, JL)

liberal3 For Development/For! (Attistibai/Par!, A/P)

protest1 For Stability! (Stabilitatei!, ST!)

ethnic1 For Equal Rights in a United Latvia [since 1998: For Human Rights in a United Latvia (Par cilvçka tiesîbâm vienotâ Latvijâ, PCTVL)]

ethnic2 The Latvian Russian Union (Latvijas Krievu savienība, LRU)

right1 For Homeland (Fatherland) and Freedom TB

right2 Latvian National Independence Movement (Latvijas Nacionālas Neatkarības Kustība, LNNK)

right3 People's (National) Movement for Latvia - Siegerist Party (Tautas Kustība Latvijai – Zīgerista Partija, TKL-ZP)

right4 Alliance for Homeland and Freedom / Latvian National Independence Movement (TB/LNNK)

right5 National Alliance/For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK (NA/TB/LNNK) (competed in 2011 under the name National Union [Nacionālā apvienība "Visu Latvijai!"-"Tēvzemei un Brīvībai"/LNNK], NA)

allia1 Latvian National Independence Movement + Latvian Green Party

allia2 Labor Party + Latvian Christian Democratic Union + Latvian Green Party

allia3 Latvia's First Party and Latvia's Way (Latvijas Pirmā partija/Latvijas Ceļš, LPP/LC)

Lithuania

social1 Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija, LSDP) [2000 election: Largest part of the Social-Democratic Coalition of Algirdas Brazauskas which involved addidionally the Lithuanian Democratic Labor 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')]

social2 Labor Party (Darbo partija, DP), [in 2008: Coalition of Labor Party + Youth (Darbo partija + jaunimas)]

social3 Frontas Party (Fronto partija)

social4	Social Democratic Labor Party of Lithuania (Lietuvos socialdemokratų darbo partija, LSDDP)
social5	Union of Democrats "For Lithuania" (Demokratų sąjunga Vardan Lietuvos, DSVL), [2022 split from the LVŽS]
leftsoc1	Lithuanian Social-Democratic Party (Lietuvos Socialdemokratu Partija, LSDP)
postcom1	Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party (Lietuvos Demokratine Darbo Partija, LDDP)
agrarian1	Lithuanian Peasant's Party (Lietuvos Valstiečių Partija, LVP)
agrarian2	Lithuanian Farmers and Greens Union (Lietuvos valstiečių sąjunga LVŽS) [former: Lithuanian Peasant's People Union (Lietuvos valstiecių liaudininkų sajunga, LPPU), Union for Farmers and New Democratic Party]
conserv1	Center Party - Nationalists (Centro partija – tautininkai, LCP), [in 2016: Alliance of Lithuanian Center Party and Party of Pensioners]
conserv2	Party Order and Justice (Partija Tvarka ir teisingumas, O&J), [until 2006: Liberal Democratic Party – liberal6]
conserv3	National Alliance (Nacionalinis susivienijimas, NS)
relig1	Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party (Lietuvos Krikščionių Demokratų Partija LKDP), [in 1992: Alliance with the Union of Political Prisoners and Deportees and Lithuanian Democratic Party]
relig2	Christian Democratic Union
relig3	Christian Conservative Social Union (Krikščionių konservatorių socialinė sąjunga, KKSS), [in 2000: Union of Moderate Conservatives]
liberal1	Lithuanian Center Movement
liberal2	Homeland Union - Lithuanian Conservatives (Tevnes Sajunga – Lietuvos Konservatoriai, TS-LK)
liberal3	Lithuanian Center Union (Lietuvos Centro Sajunga, LCS)
liberal4	Lithuanian Liberal Union (Lietuvos Liberalų Sajunga, LLS)
liberal5	New Union - Social Liberals (Naujoji Sajunga – Socialliberalai, NS-SL)
liberal6	Liberal Democratic Party (Liberalų Demokratų Partija, LDP), [since 2006: Party order and Justice – conserv2]
liberal7	Liberal Movement of Lithuanian Republic (Lietuvos Respublikos Liberalų sajudis, LMLR)
liberal8	Freedom Party (Laisves partija, LP)
liberal9	Party Freedom and Justice (Partija Laisv˙e ir teisingumas, LT)
ethnic1	Electoral Action of the Lithuanian Poles [in 1992: Union of Lithunian Poles] (Lietuvos Lenkų Rinkimų Akcija LLRA)
ethnic2	Alliance of the the Lithuanian National Minorities
green1	Lithuanian Green Party (Lietuvos žalioji partija, LZP)
protest1	Nation's Resurrection Party (Tautos prisikelimo partija, NRP)
protest2	Political Party "Way of Courage" (Politine partija "Drasos kelias", DK)
right1	Lithuanian National Party 'Young Lithuania' (Lietuviu Nacionaline Partija 'Jaunoji Lietuva', LNP-JL)
right2	Lithuanian National Union List [comprised of Lithuanian National Union and Independent Party]
right3	Lithuanian National Union and Lithuanian Democratic Party
right4	Dawn of Nemunas (Nemuno aušra, PPNA)
femin1	Lithuanian Women's Party
person1	Lithuanian People's Party (Lietuvos liaudies partija, LLP)
allia1	Sajudis Coalition [comprised of Lithuanian Movement Sajudis and Charter of Lithuanian Citizens and Union of Lithuanian Political Prisoners and Lithuanian Green Party]
allia2	Lithuanian Christian Democratic Union and Lithuanian National Youth Union "Young Lithuania"

allia3 Coalition of Peace (Taikos koalicija), [electoral alliance of the Labour Party (social2), the Lithuanian Christian Democracy Party and the Samogitian Party]

Luxembourg

social1 2) Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP)
social2 19) Social Democratic Party (SDP)
social3 21) Independent Socialists
leftsoc1 The Left
comm1 7) Communist Party (KPL)
relig1 1) Christian Social Party (PCS/CSV)
conserv1 Fokus (DL)
relig1 1) Christian Social Party (PCS/CSV)
liberal1 16) Democratic Party (Liberal Party) (DP)
liberal2 Pirate Party (Piratepartei, PP)
protest1 18) Independent Movement [split into two factions after 1968, one belonging to 1 and the other to 16]
protest2 20) Enrôlés de force
protest3 24) Alternative Democratic Reform Party (Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei, ADR) [until 2006: Action Committee for Democracy and Pensions' Right (Pensions Action)]
green1 23) Green Alternative (GAP)
green2 26) Green Left (GLEI)
green3 28) Green Party (GLEI-GAP) [merger of 23 and 26 in 1994]
right1 27) Luxembourg for the Luxembourgers

Malta

social1 Malta Labor Party, MLP (Partit Laburista)
relig1 Nationalist Party, PN (Partit Nazzjonalista)
relig2 Christian Workers' Party (Partit Haddiema Nsara)
relig3 Progressive Constitutionalist Party (Partit Kostituzzjonali Progressiv)
relig4 Democratic Nationalist Party (Partit Democratiku Nazzjonalista)

Netherlands

social1 23) Labor Party (PvdA)
social2 30) Democratic Socialists' 70 [before 1971 belonging to 23]
social3 Think (Beweging DENK)
social4 GreenLeft-Labor Party [electoral alliance of GL and PvdA]
leftsoc1 27) Pacifist Socialist Party
leftsoc2 38) Socialist Party (SP)
comm1 10) Communist Party (CPN)
agrarian1 Farmer-Citizens-Movement (BoerBurgerBeweging, BBB)
conserv1 New Social Contract (Nieuw Sociaal Contract, NSC)
relig1 1) Anti Revolutionary Party (ARP) [in 1998: Reformed Political Federation (RPF), a splinter from the ARP]
relig2 2) Catholic People's Party (KVP)
relig3 6) Christian Historical Union (CHU)
relig4 32) Radical Political Party
relig5 34) Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) [merger of ARP, KVP, and CHU in 1977]
relig6 Christian Union [merger of RPF and Reformed Political Union in 2002]

relig7	14) Political Reformed Party (SGP)
liberal1	24) People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (Liberal Party) (VVD)
liberal2	29) Democrats 66 (D66)
protest1	28) People's Party of the Right [former: Farmers' Party]
protest2	42) United Old Persons' League, General Association of Elderly People (AOV)
green1	38) Green Left [merger of 10, 27, 32 and Evangelical People's Party in 1989]
green2	Party of Animals (Partij voor de Dieren, PvdD)
green3	Volt Netherlands (Volt Nederland)
right1	Center Democrats (CD)
right2	List Pim Fortuyn (LPF)
right3	Freedom Party/Group Wilders (PVV)
right4	Yes21 (JA21)
right5	Forum for Democracy (Forum voor Democratie, FvD)
pension1	50PLUS (50+)

New Zealand

social1	3) Labour Party (LP)
social2	18) New Labour Party
social3	20) Alliance [merger of 11, 17, 18, and two minor parties in 1993]
comm1	12) Socialist Unity Party [between 1972 and 1984 party was a formation of the Communist Party]
conserv1	9) National Party (NP)
conserv2	United Future New Zealand
conserv3	Conservative Party (CP)
relig1	15) New Zealand Party
relig2	16) Christian Heritage
relig3	Christian Coalition [electoral alliance of Christian Heritage Party (16) and the Christian Democrats]
liberal1	11) Social Credit Party, Democratic Party
liberal2	Association of Consumers and Taxpayers (ACT)
liberal3	The Opportunities Party (TOP)
green1	13) Values Party
green2	17) Green Party (Aotearoa) [was part of Alliance (20) from 1991 until 1998]
right1	21) New Zealand First
ethnic1	Te Pāti Māori [until 2023: Maori Party]
	Note: 1996: Introduction of the Mixed Proportional System (MMP). Voters have two votes: one for the preferred party and one for the preferred candidate (EJPR 1997: 452). Data on votes refer to the percentages of 'party votes'.

Norway

social1	4) Labor Party (DNA)
leftsoc1	14) Socialist Left Party (SV)
comm1	9) Communist Party
comm2	The Red Party (Rødt, R)
agrarian1	7) Center Party (SP)
conserv1	2) Conservatives (Hoyre) (H)
relig1	10) Christian People's Party (KRF)
liberal1	1) Liberals (Venstre) (V)

liberal2	16) Liberal People's Party, New People's Party
protest1	15) Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FRP) [former: Anders Lange's Party; right1 since 2013]
green1	The Greens (Miljøpartiet de Grønne, MDG)
right1	15) Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FRP) [former: Anders Lange's Party; protest1 until 2013]

Poland

social1	Solidarity (Solidarnosc)
social2	Labor Solidarity (Solidarnosc Pracy)
social3	Alliance of the Democratic Left (Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej, SLD) [comprised of Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland; All-Polish Accord of Trade Unions; Polish Socialist Party (PPS)]
social4	Labor Union (Unia Pracy, UP)
social5	Polish Social Democracy (Socjaldemokracja Polska, SdPI)
social6	Left and Democrats (Koalicyjny Komitet Wyborczy Lewica i Demokraci, LiD) [comprised by Alliance of the Democratic Left (SLD), Polish Social Democracy (SdPl), Labor Union (Unia Pracy, UP) and Democratic Party (PD)]
social7	United Left (Zjednoczona Lewica, ZL) [electoral alliance of SLD (Alliance of the Democratic Left), TR (Your Movement), PPS (Polish Socialist Party), UP (Labor Union) and the Greens (Zieloni)]
social8	New Left [merger of SLD (Alliance of the Democratic Left) and Spring (Wiosna)]
agrarian1	Polish Peasant Party (Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe, PSL)
agrarian2	Peasant Alliance PL [comprised of Solidarity Polish Peasant Party and Rural Solidarity Peasant Union]
agrarian3	Self-Defence of Polish Republic (Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, SRP)
conserv1	Union of the Right of the Republic (Unia Prawicy Rzeczpospolitej, UPR) [formed around the Union of Political Realism by several conservative groups]
conserv2	Coalition for the Republic [comprised of Movement for the Republic, Polish Action and Freedom Party]
conserv3	Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS), [successor of the Center Agreement Party (Porozumienie Centrum, PC) which was the main party in the 1991 electoral alliance Civic Center Alliance (Porozumienie Obywatelskie Centrum, POC), after 2005 coded as right5]
conserv4	Poland Comes First (Polska jest Najważniejsza, PJN)
conserv5	Third Way [electoral alliance of Polish Peasant Party and Poland 2050]
relig1	Party of Christian Democrats (Partia Chrzescijanskich Demokratów, PChD)
relig2	Union of Political Realism (Unia Polityki Realnej, UPR)
relig3	Catholic Election Action (Wyborcza Akcja Katolicka, WAK) [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and other small groupings]
relig4	Fatherland Catholic Electoral Committee [comprised of Christian National Union; Conservative Party and Christian Peasant Party]
relig5	Solidarity Election Action (Akjia Wyborcza Solidarność, AWS)
relig6	League of Polish Families (Liga Polskich Rodzin. LPR)
relig7	Confederation Liberty and Independence (Konfederacja Wolność i Niepodległość, KON) [Coalition between KORWiN and National Movement Party established in 2018]
liberal1	Democratic Union (Unia Demokratyczna, UD)
liberal2	Liberal Democratic Congress (Kongres LiberalnoDemokratyczny, KLD)
liberal3	Non Party Reform Bloc (Bezpartyjny Blok Wspierania Reform, BBWR)
liberal4	Democratic Party-democrats.pl (Partia Demokratyczna-democraci.pl, PD) [former: Freedom Union (Unia Wolności, UW); merger of Democratic Union (liberal1) and Liberal Democratic Congress (liberal2)]

liberal5	Civic Platform (Platforma Obywatelska)
liberal6	Your Movement (Twoj Ruch, TR) [until 2013: Palikot's Movement (Ruch Palikota, RP)]
liberal7	Ryszard Petru's Modern (Nowoczesna, .N)
right1	Confederation for Independent Poland (Konfederacja Polski Niepodległej, KPN)
right2	Party X (Partia X)
right3	Movement for Rebuilding Poland (Ruch Odbudowy Polski, ROP)
right4	Kukiz'15 (K)
right5	Law and Justice (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS) [before 2005 coded as conserv3]
nonlbl1	Polish Friends of Beer Party (Polska Partia Przyjaciół Piwa, PPPP)

Portugal

social1	4) Socialist Party (PS)
leftsoc1	7) Popular Democratic Union (UDP)
leftsoc2	Block of the Left (BE) [merger of Popular Democratic Union (7), Socialist Revolutionary Party and Politica XXI in 1999]
comm1	5) Democratic Movement
comm2	2/19) Communist Party/Greens (PCP-PEV), [also known as United Democratic Coalition (CDU); until 1978: Communist Party; between 1979-1985: electoral alliance with the Democratic Movement under the Name United People Alliance; 1987: merger with the Greens]
relig1	1) Center Social Democrats, Popular Party (CDS-PP) [in 2015: electoral alliance "Portugal Alliance (Alianca Portugal)" with PSD] [in 2024: electoral alliance "Democratic Alliance (Aliança Democrática, AD)" with PSD]
liberal1	3) Social Democratic Party (Partido Social Democrata, PSD) [until 1977: Popular Democratic Party (PPD); in 2015: in alliance "Portugal Alliance (Alianca Portugal)" with CDS-PP)] [in 2024: electoral alliance "Democratic Alliance (Aliança Democrática, AD)" with CDS-PP]
liberal2	17) Democratic Renewal Party (PRD)
liberal3	Liberal Initiative (Incitiativa liberal)
green1	16) Greens
green2	Party for Animals and Nature (PAN)
green3	Free (Livre, L)
right1	Enough! (Chega!, CH)
allia1	Electoral Alliance of Center Social Democrats (1), Social Democrats (3), and Popular Monarchist Party in 1979/80

Romania

social1	Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat, PSD) [former: National Salvation Front; Democratic National Salvation Front; Party of Social Democracy from Romania (Partidul Democratiei Sociale din Romania PDSR); in 2004: electoral alliance with the Humanist Party of Romania (Partidul Umanist din Romania, PUR), in 2008: electoral alliance with the Conservator Party]
social2	Democratic Party (Partidul Democrat PD), [former: National Salvation Front - Democratic Party; in 1996: major part of the Social Demcratic Union Uniunea Social Democrată); comprised of Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party of Romania]
social3	Alliance for Romania (Alianţa pentru România)
leftsoc1	Socialist Party (Partidul Socialist)
postcom1	Socialist Party of Labor (Partidul Socialist al Muncii)
agrarian1	Democratic Agrarian Party from Romania (Partidul Democrat Agrar din România, PDAR)

relig1	National Peasants' Party - Christian Democratic (Partidul Naţional Ţărănesc – Creştin Democrat)
relig2	Peoples Movement Party (Partidul Mișcarea Populară, PMP)
liberal1	National Liberal Party (Partidul Naţional Libera, PNL)
liberal2	Alliance Truth and Justice [in 2004: electoral alliance of the National liberal party (liberal1) and the Democratic Party (social2)]
liberal3	Democrat-Liberal Party (Partidul Democrat-Liberal) [formed through the incorporation of a PNL dissident group into the Democrat Party; 2012: major part in the Right Romania Alliance (Alianţa România Dreaptă, ARD) also part of the electoral alliance were the National Christian Democrat Peasant Party (Partidul Naţional Ţărănesc – Creştin Democrat, PNTCD) and the Civic Force Party (Partidul Forţa Civică, PFC)]
liberal4	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats Party (Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților, ALDE)
liberal5	Save Romania Union (Uniunea Salvați România, USR)[in 2020: electoral alliance with Freedom, Unity, and Solidarity (Partidul Libertate, Unitate si Solidaritate, PLUS)]
liberal6	The Force of the Right (Forța Dreptei, FD)
green1	Ecological Movement from Romania (Mişcarea Ecologistă din România, MER)
green2	Health, Education, Nature, Sustainability Party (Partidul Sănătate, Educație, Natură, Sustenabilitate, SENS)
ethnic1	Democratic Union of Hungarians from Romania (Uniunea Democrată a Maghiară din România)
right1	Greater Romania Party (Partidul România Mare)
right2	Party of National Unity of Romanians (Partidul Unităţii Naţionale Române PUNR) [in 1990: electoral alliance with the Republican Party]
right3	Alliance for the Unity of Romanians (Alianța pentru Unitatea Românilor, AUR)
right4	S.O.S. Romania (S.O.S. România, SOS)
right5	Party of Young People (Partidul Oamenilor Tineri, POT)
person1	Polpular Party Dan Diaconescu (Partidul Popular Dan Diaconescu, PPDD)
nonlbl1	New Generation Party (PNG)-Christian-Democrat (Partidul Noua Generaţie/Crestin-Democrat)
allia1	Democratic Convention from Romania (Convenţia Democrată din România) [in 2000: Democratic Convention from Romania 2000 (Convenţia Democrată din România 2000)]
allia2	Social Liberal Union (Uniunea Social Liberală, USL), [electoral alliance with Social Democratic Party (Partidul Social Democrat, PSD), National Liberal Party (Partidul Naţional Libera, PNL) and Conservative Party (PC)]

Slovakia

social1	Social Democratic Party of Slovakia (Socialno Democratická Strana Slovenska, SDSS)
social2	Common Choice (Spoločná Voĺba, SV) [comprised of Party of the Democratic Left; Social Democratic Party of Slovakia; Party of Greens in Slovakia; Agricultural Movement of the Slovak Republic]
social3	Direction/Social Democracy (Smer-SD) [in 2002/03: only Smer; in 2004: SDL' and SDA both merger with Smer to Smer-SD]
social4	Party of the Democratic Left (Strana Demokratickej Ĺavice, SDL') [founded in 2005 after the original Party of the Democratic Left (leftsoc1); merged with Smer-SD (social3) in 2004]
social5	Voice-Social Democracy (Hlas - Sociálna demokracia, HLAS)
leftsoc1	Party of the Democratic Left [since 1996: Strana Demokratickej Ĺavice, SDL']
leftsoc2	Association of Slovak Workers (Združenie Robotníkov Slovenska, ZRS)
comm1	Communist Party of Slovakia (Komunisticka Strana Slovenska, KSS)
postcom1	Party of the Democratic Left [until 1996: Strana Demokratickej Ĺavice, SDL']
agrarian1	Alliance of Farmers and the Countryside

conserv1	Ordinary People and Independent Personalities (Obyčajní ľudia a nezávislé osobnosti, OLaNO)
conserv2	Network – Sieť (S)
relig1	Christian Democratic Movement (Krestanskodemokraticke Hnutie, KDH)
relig2	Slovak Democratic and Christian Union (SDKU) [in 2006: merger with Democratic Party to SDKU-DS)]
relig3	Christian Social Union (Kresťansko Socialná Unia, KSU)
relig4	Free Forum (Slobodné fórum), [split in 2004 from SDKU]
liberal1	Public Against Violence [since 1992: Civil Democratic Union (Verejnost' proti násiliu, VPN; 1992: Obcianská demokratické únia, ODÚ)]
liberal2	Democratic Party (Demokratická Strana, DS)
liberal3	Democratic Party - Civil Democratic Party
liberal4	Democratic Union of Slovakia (Demokratická Únia Slovenska, DUS)
liberal5	The Slovak Democratic Coalition (Slovenská Demokratická Koalicia, SDK)
liberal6	Party of Civic Understanding (Strana Občianskeho Porozumenia, SOP)
liberal7	Alliance of New Citizens (Aliancia nového obcana, ANO)
liberal8	Freedom and Solidarity (Sloboda a soldarita, SaS)
liberal9	For the People (Za l'udi)
liberal10	Progressive Slovakia/Together (Progresívne Slovensko/Spolu, PS/POLU)
liberal11	Progressive Slovakia (Progresívne Slovensko, PS)
liberal12	Democrats (Democrati)
green1	Party of Greens (Strana zelených, SZ)
green2	Party of Greens in Slovakia (Strana zelených na Slovensku, SZS)
ethnic1	Coexistence and Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement
ethnic2	Party of the Hungarian Coalition (Magyar Koalitio Partja, SMK), [in 1994: Hungarian Coalition]
ethnic3	Hungarian Civic Party (Magyar Polgári Párt - Mad'arská obcanská strana, MPP-MOS)
ethnic4	The Bridge (Most-Híd)
ethnic5	Alliance (Szövetség Aliancia), [merger of SMK, MPP-MOS and Most-Híd]
right1	Slovak National Party (Slovenská národná strana, SNS)
right2	Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko, HZDS, since 2006: L'S-HZDS), [in 1994: HZDS was in an electoral alliance with the Peasants Party of Slovakia]
right3	The Real Slovak National Party (Pravá Slovenská národná strana, PSNS)
right4	Movement for Democracy (Hnutie za demokraciu, HZD)
right5	Kotleba - People's Party Our Slovakia (Ľudová strana Naše Slovensko, LSNS)
right6	We are Familiy- Boris Kollar (Sme Rodina – Boris Kollár, SR)
right7	Republic (Repubika)

Slovenia

social1	Alliance of Socialists
social2	Social Democrats (Socialni demokrati, SD), [former: United List of Social Democrats, ZLSD]
social3	Socialist Party of Slovenia (Socialistièna Stranka Slovenije, SSS)
social4	Slovenia is Ours (Slovenija je naša, SJN)
social5	Positive Slovenia/List Zorana Jankovića (Pozitivna Slovenija/Lista Zorana Jankovića, LZJ-PS)
leftsoc1	The Left (Levica), [former: United Left Coalition (Združena levica, ZL)]
postcom1	Party of Democratic Renewal

agrarian1	Slovenian People's Party (Slovenska Ljudska Stranka, SLS)
conserv1	National Democrats and Slovenian Party
relig1	Slovenian Christian Democratic Party (Slovenski Krščanski Demokrati, SKD)
relig2	New Slovenia and People's Christian Party (NSi)
liberal1	Liberal Democracy of Slovenia (Liberalna Demokracija Slovenije, LDS)
liberal2	Democratic Party of Slovenia (Demokratična Stranka Slovenije, DSS)
liberal3	Liberal Party (Liberalna Stranka/Slovenski Liberalci, LS)
liberal4	Party for Real/New Politics (Zares/nova politika, ZARES)
liberal5	Civic List (Državljanska lista, DL), [until 2012: Citizens' Alliance of Gregor Virant (Državljanska lista Gregorja Viranta, DLGV)]
liberal6	Alliance of Alenka Bratusek (Zavezništvo Alenke Bratušek, ZaAB)
liberal7	Concretely (Konkretno, K), [until 2021: Party of Modern Center (Stranka modernega centra, SMC)); until 2015: Party of Miro Cerar (Stranka Mira Cerarja, MC)]
liberal8	List of Marjan Sarec (Lista Marjana Sarca, LMS)
green1	Greens of Slovenia (Zeleni Slovenije, ZS)
green2	Freedom Movement (Gibanje Svoboda, GS)
ethnic1	representative of Hungarian minority
ethnic2	representative of Italian minority
right1	Slovenian National Party (Slovenska Nacionalna Stranka, SNS)
right2	Social Democratic Party of Slovenia (Socialdemokratska Stranka Slovenije, SDS), [since 2003: Slovenian Democratic Party (Slovenska Demokratska Stranka, SDS]
right3	Resni.ca
pension1	Democratic Party of Pensioners (DeSUS)
nonlbl1	Party of the Youth of Slovenia (Stranka mladih Slovenije, SMS)
nonlbl2	Active Slovenia (Aktivna Slovenija, AS)
allia1	DEMOS Coalition [comprised of Slovenian People's Party, Slovenian Christian Democrats, Slovenian Democratic Union, Social Democratic Party of Slovenia, Greens of Slovenia, Liberal Party]
allia2	Slovenian People's Party and Slovenian Christian Democrats (SLS/SKD)
allia3	Let's connect Slovenia (Povezino Slovenijo, PoS) [electoral alliance of Concretely (Konkretno, K), Slovenian People's Party (Slovenska Ljudska Stranka, SLS), The New People's Party of Slovenia (Nova ljudska stranka Slovenije, NLS) and New Social Democracy (Nova socialdemokracija)]

Spain

social1	1) Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)
social2	32) Popular Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Popular, PSP), [only in 1977; afterwards part of 1]
comm1	2) United Left (PCE/PSUC/IU), [in 2015: run under the name United Left – Popular Unity (Unidad Popular: Izquierda Unida, IU-UPeC); until 1989: Communist Party – United Left (Partido Communista-Izquierda Unida PCE-IU)
conserv1	28) Union of the Democratic Center (Unión de Centro Democrático, UCD)
conserv2	29) People's 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]
conserv3	50) Democratic and Social Center (CDS)
liberal1	Progress and Democracy Union (UpyD)
liberal2	Citizens (Cuidadanos, C's)

ethnic1	44) Democratic Party of Catalonia (Partido Democràtico de Catalunya, PdCat) [1977: Coalition of Democratic Convergence of Catalonia and Democratic Left of Catalonia, until 2011: Convergence and Unity (CiU); in 2015: consist of Democratic Convergence of Catalonia (CDC) and Democrats of Cataluna (DC); until 2016: Democracy and Freedom (Democrácia i Libertat, DL)]
ethnic2	Catalonian Left Republicans (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya, ERC)
right1	45) National Union [formed in January 1979 by the leader of Fuerza Nueva. The National Union also included Falange Espanola, the Alianza Nacional and other neo-fascist groups]
right2	Voice (Vox)
leftsoc1	We Can (Podemos, P) [in 2015; electoral alliance with In Common We Can (En Comú Podem, ECP), Compromise-We-Can-It Is Time Coalition (Compromis-Podemos-És el Moment, EeM), We Can-In Tide-Anova-United Left (Podemos-En- Marea-Anova-Esquerda Unida; in 2016 and 2019 in alliance with United Left)]
leftsoc2	Together we Can (En Comú Podem, ECP)) [in 2015: electoral alliance with We Can]
leftsoc3	Compromise – We Can-It Is Time- Coalition (Compromís|A la valenciana, C|AV) [in 2015: electoral alliance with We Can]
leftsoc4	Sum Up (Sumar) [electoral alliance of a.o. United Left (IU), Comuns, Más País (More Country), Compromís and other left groupings]

Sweden

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

Switzerland

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

right4	6) Swiss People's Party (UDC/SVP) [until 1994: agrarian1]

United Kingdom

social1	6) Labour Party
conserv1	1) Conservative Party
liberal1	2) Liberal Party
liberal2	21/22) Liberal Democrats (LD) [until 1988: Alliance; until 1981: Liberals]
protest1	UK Independence Party (UKIP) [since 2010: right1]
ethnic1	11) Scottish National Party (SNP)
green1	Green Party (GP)
right1	UK Independence Party (UKIP) [until 2010: protest1]
right2	Reform UK [former: Brexit Party]

USA

conserv1	8) Republican Party
liberal1	1) Democratic Party

Appendix E Notes concerning the variables for consensus democracy

lfirstp: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable.

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

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

For example, the value of effpar_leg for 1969 in our calculations is the arithmetic average for the annual data of effpar_leg for 1960-69, the value for 1970 is the average for the period 1961-70, etc. These moving averages of the four indices were z-standardized and added up. The sum was again z-standardized, which yields the value of the proxy variable. For example, the data entered for 1969 is the z-standardized sum of the z-standardized moving averages for the years 1960-69. The z-standardization was done across nations for each time point. For example, the z-scores for number of effective parliamentary parties in 2009 were calculated on the basis of the data for the 36 countries in 2009.
We deliberately did not include the index of interest group pluralism, which in our view does not measure the extent of compromise and negotiation between political elites on the level of parliaments and parties. It rather taps dimensions of corporatism and varieties of capitalism. In order to measure the fit of this proxy variable with Lijphart's original variable, we correlated the mean of lfirstp for the years 1981 to 2010 with lfirst in 1981 (i.e. Lijphart's first dimension measured for the years 1981 to 2010). The correlation is 0.903 (significant at $p<0.001$, $n=24$).

lfirstpi: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable institutions.
lfirstpb: Lijphart first dimension. Proxy variable behavior.

Lijphart has been criticized for mixing up the effects of societal cleavages (such as the number of parties) and institutions (such as electoral rules) with elite behavior such as coalition building and cabinet dominance (Ganghof, 2005). Therefore we calculated separate proxy variables both for institutions

(lfirstpi) based only on the variables 'number of parties' and 'electoral disproportionality' and for behaviour (lfirstpb) based only on the variables 'cabinet dominance' (as measured in lfirstp) and 'absence of minimal winning coalitions and single-party majority governments'. The calculation as z-scores of moving averages is the same as with regard to lfirstp.
The arithmetic means for the period 1969 to 2023 of lfirstp are correlated with the means of lfirstpi 0.793 and with the means of lfirstpb 0.783; both correlations are significant at $p<0.001$ (n=36). The correlation between the means of lfirstpi and lfirstpb (1969-2020) is 0.243 and significant at $p<0.001$ (n=36).

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