Jahn, Detlef, Nils Düpont, Erik Baltz, Maximilian Andorff-Woller, Lisa Klagges, Sophie Suda, Thomas Behm, Sven Kosanke, Christoph Oberst, Martin Rachuj, Christina Stremming, and Debora Thie.[1]

PIP Codebook Main Dataset

Version: 2022-04

Please quote the data as:

Jahn, Detlef, Nils Düpont, Erik Baltz, Maximilian Andorff-Woller, Lisa Klagges, Sophie Suda, Thomas Behm, Sven Kosanke, Christoph Oberst, Martin Rachuj, Christina Stremming, and Debora Thie. 2022. "PIP - Main Dataset (Version 2022-04)." Harvard Dataverse. DOI: https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/KRXPH4

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[1] For full credits see the Appendix.

Introduction

The PIP (Parties – Institutions – Preferences) main dataset compiles information about parties, governments, 1st & 2nd chambers and presidents and combines them with ideological data about parties (e.g. left-right positions). Additionally, various aspects of the European Union (EU) are covered as well, e.g. the composition of the European Parliament and the Commission. The PIP covers 36 countries from 1944 to 2020,[2] namely

- 23 OECD countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the USA;
- together with thirteen Central and Eastern European and Mediterranean EU member states: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, and Romania.

The ideological indices included are: Left-Right (LR), Green-Growth (GG) and subordinated indices by Jahn (2011; 2016), cohesion of parties on these dimensions based on Jahn and Oberst (2012), RILE and additional indices (Budge *et al.* 2001), and Left-Right plus related indices by Franzmann and Kaiser (2006).[3]

The dataset is available as a quarterly time-series–cross-section-file where each observation equals one quarter per party.[4] Consequently the information about party ideology can be combined with various information about the composition of governments, parliaments or presidents in a multifaceted way, e.g. to estimate the policy-position of the government (coalition), the median-position of the 1st chamber, or estimate veto player ranges. The main dataset is accompanied by a second version (pip_ts_minister) that applies a slightly different coding procedure to the ministries (see the Companion PIP Minister for more details).

In short, the PIP can be used primarily to create independent variables for policy-research – applying the Agenda Setting Power Model (ASPM; see Jahn 2016) for example – but also to examine ideology-related research questions concerning (party) politics.

[2] For Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the thirteen Central and Eastern European and Mediterranean EU member states the actual time period is shorter. See Section Two for country-specific details.
[3] Some ad hoc-indices based on the Manifesto data are included as well, e.g. "Pro/Anti EU" (Warntjen, Hix, and Crombez 2008) or "Environmental Protection" (Knill, Debus, and Heichel 2010).
[4] For data structure and technical notes see page 3.

About the Codebook

The next paragraphs give a clue how the dataset was compiled. Next, we report the general steps plus the main sources while the second and third paragraph clarify the underlying logic and structure. Thereafter the codebook is divided into two sections. The first section (p. 5) gives an overview about the dataset, the variables, their value labels and notes. If one is interested in estimating policy positions of governments, presidents etc. only, Section One, the PIP ASPM Framework and the "Guide for Modifying the ASPM"[5] are sufficient to start working with the data. However, if a closer look at the data is desired, Section Two (p. 17) starts with introductory notes on our coding and aggregation rules and deals with each country separately, i.e. gives detailed information about parties, the minister coding plus notes on 1st and 2nd chambers, presidents and the EU.

Order of Work

Nearly all indices which position parties along different dimensions rest upon the data provided by the Manifesto Project (hereafter simply referred to as "CMP"; Budge *et al.* 2001; Klingemann *et al.* 2006; Volkens *et al.* 2013; 2019). Accordingly the CMP data form one major source. We added information about governments based on Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000), which however ended in most parts in the mid-1990s. For the CEE countries we used data from CIRCA's "People in Power" database (CIRCA) and Rose and Munro (2009). We updated the data – including the categorization of the ministries – using the European Journal of Political Research Political Data Yearbooks (EJPR) for the current years. The main problem arose from the EJPR giving the ministries' (full) name while Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 21–2) used categories. In order to continue the data as consistent as possible we used the last cabinets provided by Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge and the corresponding issues of the EJPR to gauge our coding instructions.[6] For the composition of the 1st and 2nd chamber and presidents we used the EJPR and country related sources, and cross-checked with ParlGov (Döring and Manow 2015). In the end, we added ideological data from Jahn (2011), Jahn and Oberst (2012), Budge *et al.* (2001), and Franzmann and Kaiser (2006). While the party identifiers are derived from the CMP project,

[5] https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/S0UGDC
[6] Detailed information about our coding instructions is given in Section Two for each country separately.

the PIP is also linked to Party Facts (Döring and Regel 2019), so users interested in merging additional ideological data to the PIP, for example expert judgements, can easily do so by applying the cross-linkages that Party Facts provides.[7]

We cross-validated the data *within* these sources plus, where inevitable, used country specific sources as well. Ultimately, we believe to present a dataset as consistent as possible. Nevertheless, due to fragile chaotic party systems, contradicting sources, matching problems and the like errors are still likely to occur in our data. We therefore welcome comments on irregularities or questions concerning the data treatment in order to improve the dataset.

Data Structure and Technical Notes

The dataset was compiled using MS Excel for the raw data and Stata for aggregation. The process of aggregation included one step inspired by Cusack's (2002) SPSS-syntax context_quartely.sps: the "superior context".[8] Each context (e.g. a government or president) "owns" a number of days in each quarter depending on the start and end date. If two (or more) contexts clash in one quarter the context which owns the most days will be the "superior" one. Hence all information related to this context will show up. The data of the subsequent context appears if it becomes the superior one. Our version for Stata creates a time-series by taking the superior context for each quarter into account.[9] **The basic structure is *one observation = one quarter per party***. The next table illustrates the data structure.

Table: Example of the data structure

ISO Code	Country	Year	Quarter	Party	Index	Government	p% of ministers	Government position	**...**
10	A	1960	1	AAA	5	.	.	2	...
10	A	1960	1	BBB	2	1	100	2	...
10	A	1960	1	CCC	3	.	.	2	...
10	A	1960	2	AAA	4.5	.	.	2.5	...
10	A	1960	2	BBB	2.5	1	100	2.5	...
10	A	1960	2	CCC	4	.	.	2.5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	B	1960	1	XXX	10	1	75	9	...
20	B	1960	1	YYY	6	1	25	9	...
20	B	1960	1	ZZZ	-4	.	.	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[7] https://partyfacts.herokuapp.com/download/

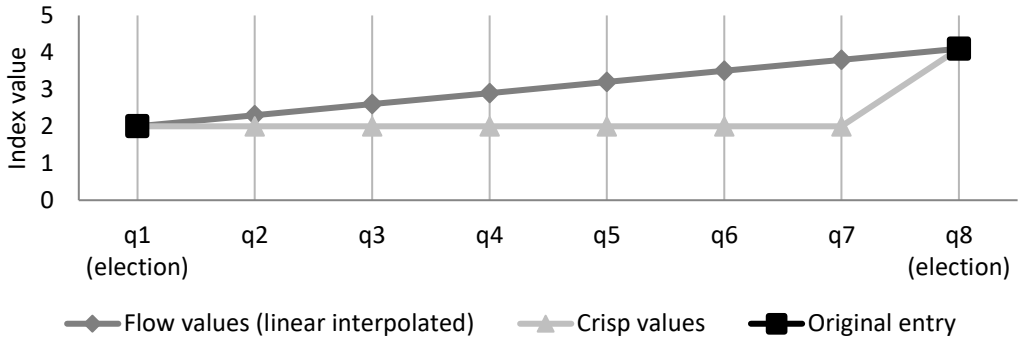
[8] Included in his PGL-Collection.

[9] Note that not all variables are subject to this logic. Refer to page 15 for more details.

Take for example country A, where party BBB took a position on one ideological dimension (column "Index") equal 2 in the first quarter 1960 and changed slightly in the second quarter. Party BBB is a single-party government. Thus the government position weighted by p% of ministers equals 2 and 2.5 respectively. However all cases (i.e. parties) in a quarter contain these values in order to easily generate a yearly time-series by simply calculating the mean value of the year (each quarter has the same amount of cases in each country, even if a party did not exist at that time).[10]

Due to their nature, CMP data and the derived indices are available for election dates only. In order to construct a continuous time-series we interpolated the index values in two different ways indicated by the suffixes "f" or "c".[11] The suffix "o" indicates the original (unmodified) party scores. The other suffixes indicate "flow" or "crisp" values. The former are linearly interpolated values, whereas the latter are constant until a new election takes place and the party gets a new value. One can thus choose the interpolation technique which is the most appropriate one for answering one's focal research question. The next figure shows the differences for one party in one dimension.

Figure: Difference original, flow and crisp values for one party between two elections



It is helpful to have these technical notes and the data structure in mind when handling the dataset and/or generating new variables. If one is interested in estimating policy positions of actors also refer to the PIP ASPM Framework because this codebook solely contains information related to the compilation of the PIP main dataset. To go on, the next section provides information about the variables, followed by Section Two with country specific information.

[10] If so, cases are indicated by variable p118=0.

[11] In need of a start- or endpoint in some cases (e.g. party split-ups, mergers, termination etc.) we duplicated original entries. These cases are indicated by variable g106 and are listed in full detail in Section Two.

Section One – The Dataset

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Quick Info: Variables

Letter(s)	No./Range	Description
id		Unique identification code for each observation
g (General variables)	100	General variables
p (Political variables)	100	General and government variables
	200	Minister variables
	300	1st chamber variables
	400	2nd chamber variables
	500	President variables
	600	European Union variables
ja (Jahn)	10-18	Index: LR (Left-Right)
	20-28	Index: GG (Green-Growth)
jo (Jahn and Oberst)	01	Index: LR Cohesion
	02	Index: GG Cohesion
fk (Franzmann and Kaiser)	01	Index: Left-Right
	02	Index: Economic Dimension
	03	Index: Non-Economic Dimension
bu (Budge *et al.*)	01	Index: RILE
	02	Index: Planeco
	03	Index: Markeco
	04	Index: Welfare
	05	Index: Intpeace
ah (*ad hoc* indices)	01	Index: Pro/Anti EU (Warntjen, Hix, and Crombez 2008)
	02	Index: Env. Protection (Knill, Debus, and Heichel 2010)
cmp (Budge *et al. inter alia*)	01-29	General CMP variables
	per???o	Data variables (per): original values
	per???f	Data variables (per): linear interpolated values (flow)
	per???c	Data variables (per): constant values (crisp)

Detailed Info: Variables

General information (letter: **g** – range: **100**)

Variable	Description and value labels
id	Unique identification code for each observation (i.e. “Iso.Quarter.Partycode”)
g101	Numeric country code (ISO): 36 = Australia; 40 = Austria; 56 = Belgium 100 = Bulgaria; 124 = Canada; 191 = Croatia 196 = Cyprus; 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 = the 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 = United States
g102	Country name
g103	Year of observation
g104	Quarter of observation
g105	Consecutive number of the quarters (i.e. Stata format: 0 = 1960q1; 1 = 1960q2…)
g106	Identification of modified entries and values (c.f. also Section Two for detailed information about duplication rules and modified entries) 0 = Interpolated entry 1 = Original CMP entry 2 = End point of its own (if a party ceased to exist) 3 = Starting point from old party (if a party split up) 4 = End point from new party (in case two parties merged) 5 = Value from electoral alliance 8 = Previous entry of its own 9 = Technical quarter without any political data
g107	Origin of main ideological data… 100 = CMP I & II; 10 = CMP I; 20 = CMP II; 30 = U. 2009 40 = U. 2010; 41 = U. 2010b; 50 = U. 2011a; 51 = U. 2011b 60 = U. 2012a; 61 = U. 2012b; 70 = U. 2013a; 71 = U. 2013b 80 = U. 2014a; 81 = U. 2014b; 90 = U. 2015a; 110 = U. 2016a 111 = U. 2016b; 120 = U. 2017a; 121 = U. 2017b; 130 = U. 2018a 131 = U. 2018b; 140 = U. 2019a; 141 = U. 2019b; 150 = U. 2020a 151 = U. 2020b; 160 = U. 2021a
g108	Origin of government data… 1 = Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000) 2 = EJPR (various issues) 3 = CIRCA’s “People in Power”-Database 9 = Country related sources

Parties and Governments (letter: **p** – range: **100**)

Variable	Description and value labels
p101	Party code according to CMP
p102	Acronym government party
p103	Dummy: 1 = Government party
p104	Date of investiture of the cabinet
p105	End date of the cabinet
p106	Consecutive number of the cabinet (cf. Section Two for the definition of a cabinet)
p107	• Number of ministers (i.e. persons)
p108	∑ Sum of ministers in the cabinet
p109	% Percentage of ministers
p110	• Number of portfolios (i.e. categorization of ministries)
p111	∑ Sum of portfolios in the cabinet
p112	% Percentage of portfolios
p113	Dummy: 0 = Non-aligned minister (else = 1)
p114	∑ Sum of ministers in the cabinet (non-aligned ministers excluded)
p115	% Percentage of ministers (non-aligned ministers excluded)
p116	∑ Sum of portfolios in the cabinet (non-aligned ministers excluded)
p117	% Percentage of portfolios (non-aligned ministers excluded)
p118	"Existence" of a party 0 = No information available 1 = Existence (i.e. party competed individually in the election, but gained no seat) 2 = Relevance (i.e. party gained seats in parliament, participated in government, or held the presidency)
p119	Dummy: 1 = Minority government < 50% of total seats in the 1st chamber
p120	Dummy: 1 = Minority government ≤ 50% of total seats in the 1st chamber
p121	*Dropped since v2016-03: (Dummy: 1 = Anti-system party)*
p122	Party family (generated from 3rd digit of CMP party code)
p123	Name of the cabinet (official counting based on prime minister)
p124	Reason for appointment of cabinet (cf. Woldendorp, Keman and Budge 2000, 16; p124 ≈ "lagged" p125) 1 = Election 2 = Voluntary resignation 3 = Resignation of the Prime Minister due to health reasons 4 = Dissension within government 5 = Lack of parliamentary support 6 = Intervention by the Head of the State 7 = Change of coalition partners (i.e. extension or reduction of parties in office) 9 = Indeterminable
p125	Reason for termination of cabinet (cf. p124 for codes)
p126	• Number of female ministers
p127	% Percentage of female ministers (per party)
p128	∑ Sum of female ministers in the cabinet
p129	% Percentage of female ministers in the cabinet

Minister (letter: **p** – range: **200**)

Variable	Description and value labels
p201	Prime Minister
p202	Deputy
p203	Minister of Foreign Affairs
p204	Minister of Defense
p205	Minister of Interior
p206	Minister of Justice
p207	Minister of Finance
p208	Minister of Economic affairs
p209	Minister of Labor
p210	Minister of Education
p211	Minister of Health
p212	Minister of Housing
p213	Minister of Agriculture
p214	Minister of Industry and Trade
p215	Minister of Environment
p216	Minister of Social Affairs
p217	Minister of Public Works
p218	Other ministers

All minister variables are count variables based on Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge's (2000, 21–2) categorization and our continuation. For detailed information about our coding instructions refer to Section Two.

1st chamber (letter: **p** – range: **300**)

Variable	Description and value labels
p301	Consecutive number of the election to the 1st chamber (each party which competed in the election bares the number)
p302	Election date
p303	• Number of seats in the 1st chamber
p304	∑ Total number of seats in the 1st chamber
p305	% Percentage of seats in the 1st chamber
p306	Legislative period
p307	• Number of seats the government (coalition) occupied in the 1st chamber
p308	% Percentage of seats the government (coalition) occupied in the 1st chamber
p309	Number of seats won in election (*not* subject to the logic of the superior context)
p310	% Percentage of votes (*not* subject to the logic of the superior context)

In some cases p301 and p306 diverge, because p301 indicates the quarter of the election, but p306 is subject to the "logic of the superior context" (see page 15 for details).
In case of the USA p301 and p302 display the beginning of the Xth congress (instead p401 shows the election date).

2nd chamber (letter: **p** – range: **400**)

Variable	Description and value labels
p401	Election date (each party which competed in the election bares the election date)
p402	• Number of seats in the 2nd chamber
p403	∑ Total number of seats in the 2nd chamber
p404	% Percentage of seats in the 2nd chamber
p405	Legislative Period
p406	Number of seats won in election (*not* subject to the logic of the superior context)

Criterion for the inclusion was at least medium-strength according to Lijphart (1999, 212), extended for the CEE countries by Roberts (2006).
In some cases p401 and p405 diverge, because the former indicates the quarter of the election, but p405 is subject to the "logic of the superior context" (see page 15 for details).
In case of the USA p401 displays the actual election dates for both chambers, whereas p301 and p302 mark the beginning of the Xth congress.

Presidents (letter: **p** – range: **500**)

Variable	Description and value labels
p501	Date of the inauguration
p502	Dummy: 1 = Party of the President
p503	Name of the President
p504	"Consecutive" number of the President
p505	Quarter of the inauguration

Data were collected for all presidential and semi-presidential systems (Lijphart 1999, 119; Roberts 2006), albeit their president's real strength.
In some cases p501 and p504 diverge, because p501 indicates the quarter of the election, but p504 is subject to the "logic of the superior context" (see page 15 for details).

European Union (letter: **p** – range: **600**)

Variable	Description and value labels
p601	Dummy: 1 = Member of the European Union (and its predecessors respectively)
p602	Number of regular election (0 = Off-year election)
p603	Date of election
p604	• Number of seats in the European Parliament
p605	∑ Total number of seats in the European Parliament
p606	% Percentage of seats in the European Parliament
p607	∑ Total number of seats per country in the European Parliament
p608	% Percentage of country seats in the European Parliament
p609	Number of seats won in election (*not* subject to the logic of the superior context)
p610	Legislative period of the European Parliament
p611	Voting weights in the Council of the EU (per country)
p612	Threshold qualified majority (under QMV)
p613	Threshold blocking minority (under QMV)
p614	Dummy: 1 = Country which held the Presidency
p615	Presidency trios (since 2010) 3 = Current Presidency 2 = Successor 1 = Upcoming
p616	Dummy: 1 = Meeting of the European Council
p617	Name of the President in Office
p621	Consecutive number of the Commission
p622	Date of appointment of the Commission
p623	End date of the Commission
p624	Name of the Commission (named after President)
p625	• Number of Commissioners
p626	∑ Total number of Commissioners
p627	• Number of portfolios
p628	∑ Total number of portfolios
p631	President
p632	Vice-President
p633	Commissioner for Foreign Affairs
p634	Commissioner for Defense
p635	Commissioner for Interior
p636	Commissioner for Justice
p637	Commissioner for Finance
p638	Commissioner for Economic affairs
p639	Commissioner for Labor
p640	Commissioner for Education
p641	Commissioner for Health
p642	Commissioner for Housing
p643	Commissioner for Agriculture
p644	Commissioner for Industry and Trade
p645	Commissioner for Environment
p646	Commissioner for Social Affairs
p647	Commissioner for Public Works
p648	Other Commissioner

In some cases p603 and p610 diverge, because the latter is subject to the "logic of the superior context" (see page 15 for details).

CMP data (letters: **cmp** & **per**)*

General variables: cmp			
Variable	**Description**	**Variable**	**Description**
cmp01_country	Country code	cmp16_pervote	Percentage of votes
cmp02_countryname	Country name	cmp17_voteest	Percentage of votes (estimated)
cmp03_oecdmember	OECD membership 2005	cmp18_presvote	Percentage of votes in presidential elections
cmp04_eumember	EU membership	cmp19_absseat	Number of seats
cmp05_edate	Election date	cmp20_totseats	Number of total seats
cmp06_date	Election date (month/year)	cmp21_progtype	Type of program
cmp07_year	*Election year*	cmp22_peruncod	Percentage of uncoded (quasi-) sentences
cmp08_party	CMP party code	cmp23_total	Total number of quasi-sentences
cmp09_partyname	Party name	cmp24_datasetorigin	Datasets in which the datapoint appeared
cmp10_parfam	Party family membership	cmp25_partyabbrev	Party abbreviation
cmp11_ipomember	*Membership in international party family*	cmp26_testeditsim	Coder reliability
cmp12_coderid	Coder identification	cmp27_corpusversion	Manifesto corpus version
cmp13_manual	Manual used in training	cmp28_datasetversion	Version of dataset
cmp14_coderyear	Year of coding	cmp29_id_perm	Permanent row identifier
cmp15_testresult	Krippendorf's Alpha statistic for ratio-level data		

Data variables: per101 – per706			
Variable	**Description**	**Variable**	**Description**
per101	Foreign Special +	per410	Productivity +
per102	Foreign Special -	per411	Infrastructure +
per103	Anti-Imperialism +	per412	Controlled Econ +
per104	Military +	per413	Nationalization +
per105	Military -	per414	Econ Orthodoxy +
per106	Peace +	per415	Marxist Analysis +
per107	Internat +	per416	Anti-Growth Econ +
per108	Europe +	per501	Environmental Protection +
per109	Internat -	per502	Culture +
per110	Europe -	per503	Social Justice +
per201	Freedom-Hum Rights +	per504	Welfare +
per202	Democracy +	per505	Welfare -
per203	Constitut +	per506	Education +
per204	Constitut -	per507	Education -
per301	Decentral +	per601	Nat Way Life +
per302	Central +	per602	Nat Way Life -
per303	Gov-Admin Efficiency +	per603	Trad Moral +
per304	Pol Corruption -	per604	Trad Moral -
per305	Pol Authority +	per605	Law and Order +
per401	Free Enterprise +	per606	Social Harmony
per402	Incentives +	per607	Multicult +
per403	Market Regulation +	per608	Multicult -
per404	Econom Planning +	per701	Labor +
per405	Corporatism +	per702	Labor -
per406	Protectionism +	per703	Farmers +
per407	Protectionism -	per704	Middle Class +
per408	Economic Goals	per705	Minority Groups +
per409	Keynesian Demand +	per706	Non-economic Groups +

Data variables: per1011 – per7062			
Variable	**Description**	**Variable**	**Description**
per1011	Russia +	per4013	Restitution +
per1012	Western States +	per4014	Privat Vouchers +
per1013	Eastern Europe +	per4121	Social Ownership +
per1014	Baltic States +	per4122	Mixed Economy +
per1015	Nordic Council +	per4123	Publicly Owned Industry +
per1016	Yugoslavia +	per4124	Socialist Property +
per1021	Russia -	per4131	Property Restitution -
per1022	Western States -	per4132	Privatization -
per1023	Eastern Europe -	per5021	Priv-Pub Mix Culture +
per1024	Baltic States -	per5031	Priv-Pub Mix Social Justice +
per1025	Nordic Council -	per5041	Priv-Pub Mix Welfare +
per1026	Yugoslavia -	per5061	Priv-Pub Mix Education +
per1031	Russian Army -	per6011	Karabakh Issue +
per1032	Independence +	per6012	Rebuilding USSR +
per1033	Rights of Nations +	per6013	National Security +
per2021	Transition to Democracy	per6014	Cyprus Issue
per2022	Restrict Citizenship +	per6061	General Crisis
per2023	Lax Citizenship +	per6071	Cultural Autonomy +
per2031	Presidential Regime +	per6072	Multicult Roma +
per2032	Republic +	per6081	Multicult Roma -
per2033	Checks and Balances +	per7051	Minorities Inland +
per2041	Monarchy +	per7052	Minorities Abroad +
per3011	Republican Powers +	per7061	War Participants +
per3051	Public Situation -	per7062	Refugees +
per3052	Communist +		
per3053	Communist -		
per3054	Rehabilitation		
per3055	Coalitions +		
per4011	Privatization +		
per4012	Control Economy -		

* For details see Budge *et al*. 2001, Klingemann *et al*. 2006 and Volkens *et al.* 2013; 2015. Variables grayed out are no longer present in the CMP data since the Update 2010. Data was compiled using the Stata files.

Ideological Indices

Each ideological index variable consists of two letters refering to the author(s), followed by two digits and a suffix, which indicates the applied interpolation technique.

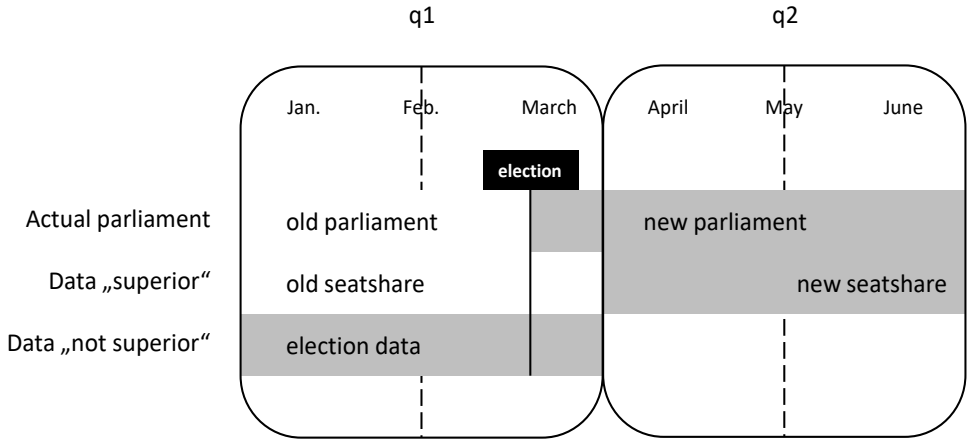
Author(s)	Number	Suffix
ja	10 Left-Right (LR) 11 LR Importance 12 LR Core 13 LR Core Importance 14 LR Plus 15 LR Plus Importance 16 LR (unstandardized) 17 LR Core (unstandardized) 18 LR Plus (unstandardized) 20 Green-Growth (GG) 21 GG Importance 22 GG Core 23 GG Core Importance 24 GG Plus 25 GG Plus Importance 26 GG (unstandardized) 27 GG Core (unstandardized) 28 GG Plus (unstandardized)	o: original party score for each election c: constant values (crisp) f: linear interpolated scores (flow)
jo	01 LR Cohesion 02 GG Cohesion	
fk	01 Left-Right 02 Economic Dimension 03 Non-Economic Dimension	
bu	01 RILE 02 Planeco 03 Markeco 04 Welfare 05 Intpeace	
ah	01 Pro/Anti EU 02 Env. Protection	

Sources: ja = Jahn 2011; 2016; jo = Jahn and Oberst 2012; fk = Franzmann and Kaiser 2006; bu = Budge *et al.* 2001; ah01 = Warntjen, Hix, and Crombaz 2008, ah02 = Knill, Debus, and Heichel 2010.

A Note on the “Superior Context”

Some variables are subject to the “logic of the superior context” while others, most notably election or inauguration dates and related variables, are not. Each context (e.g. a government, parliament or president) “owns” a number of days in each quarter depending on the start and end date. If two (or more) contexts clash in one quarter the context which “owns” the most days will be the superior one. Hence, all information related to this context will show up.

Figure: Example "Superior Context"



The above figure illustrates an election, which took place in early March: values for all variables *not* subject to the logic (e.g. election data like vote share) appear in the first quarter (and in most cases only there). Scores for all variables subject to the logic show up if the context, i.e. the new parliament, becomes the superior one – in this case the second quarter, because the old parliament occupied ≈2/3 of the quarter, and the latter only ≈1/3.

In case two contexts own exactly the same amount of days, we considered the former context to be a “lame duck” and the posterior context wins. We applied this logic to cabinets, parliaments and presidents, but there is one exception for presidents: if one president died in office (or resigned) and neither he nor his successor owned more than 50% of the quarter, we considered no context as the superior one.

Apart from this exception we assumed every context lasts until the day prior to the new one. Although this has been criticized with regard to cabinets – because it does not take caretaker governments into account (Conrad and Golder 2010) – it was impossible for us to determine the end date for every cabinet manually.

For the 1st and 2nd chamber, president and the European Parliament variables there is always a "matching partner", i.e. one variable indicating the quarter of the election or inauguration, and the other one indicating the superior context. These pairs are

- for the 1st chamber: p301 & p306
- for the 2nd chamber: p401 & p405,
- for Presidents: p501 & p504
- for the European Parliament: p603 & p610

If they diverge an election took place, but the old context was still superior. If they match the "change" of contexts took place at the beginning of the quarter, so the new context owned enough days to be the superior one already. The next table gives an overview which variables obey to the logic, and their counterparts which do not. Note that data subject to the logic usually forms the basis for estimations like the government position, 1st or 2nd chamber median etc.

Variables	***NOT* subject to the logic**	**Subject to the logic**
g100	all	–
p100	p101, p121	p102-p120
p200	–	All
p300	p301, p302, p309, p310	p303-p308
p400	p401, p406	p402-p405
p500	p501	p502-p505
p600	p601-p603, p609, p611-p616	p604-p608, p610, p621-p648
cmp, per	all	–
Index Variables	All original party positions for each election => Due to their dependence on the original CMP data	If estimated: all position and range variables (see the PIP ASPM Framework) => Due to their connection to the context information (seat share etc.)

Section Two – Country Specific Information

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Introductory Notes

This section deals with our coding rules and with each country separately afterwards. Each country chapter consists of several tables and text notes. The first one contains general information about the country and the data collected, while the second one displays information about the parties. The third table contains the coding scheme for the categorization of ministries, followed by additional notes regarding the data collection and country related sources. Each chapter closes with tables showing the CMP data points we duplicated in order to interpolate the data. In addition, they provide information about party renames, split ups or merger to the best of our knowledge.

Coding Information and Rules

Variables and time period: The dataset covers identical variables and time periods for every country even if no information is available (these cases are marked by g106=9). This way it is easier to append all country files in order to create the full dataset.

Party codes (variable p101): According to the CMP each party code consists of five digits (Budge *et al.* 2001, 193), where the first two represent the country code, while the other three identify each party. We followed this scheme if we added own parties and used the country code plus a consecutive number. If new CMP data becomes available in the future one can easily change our code to the new CMP code in order to match the data.

We treated non-aligned persons as an own "party" indicated by "999", but a "NONA" in government does not necessarily equal the same person in parliament.

For the 1st and 2nd chamber NONA includes even "Others", i.e. very small parties which were not covered by the CMP. Because every additional party would result in an increase of more than 250 cases in the time series – which would make the dataset even harder to handle – we decided to add a party only if it participated in government, held the presidency or established itself otherwise as a major actor in the political game. If not, we subsumed their number of seats as NONA in the dataset, though we did not summarize their vote share, i.e. the vote share for NONAs is set to Zero.[12]

[12] Because there is no ideological data estimates like the median voter are not affected anyway, whereas the inclusion would only result in a far bigger and less manageable dataset.

Governments: We updated Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000) using various issues of the EJPR and data from CIRCA's "People in Power"-database for the CEE countries respectively. According to the former a government is defined as "any administration that is formed after an election and continues in the absence of: (a) a change of Prime minister; (b) a change in the party composition of the Cabinet; or (c) resignation in an inter-election period followed by re-formation of the government with the same Prime minister and party composition" (Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge 2000, 10). We used the same definition, but added one criterion: (d) every change in the party composition of portfolios (apart from non-aligned ministers in otherwise single party cabinets). The advantage is a more accurate reflection of the allocation of portfolios. In addition one can better estimate a minister's policy position. Unfortunately the fine grained measurement is available for our continuation only (i.e. g108≠1). A slight disadvantage may be the loss of comparability with Woldendorp, Keman and Budge's counting, which – in our opinion – nevertheless does not outweigh the advantage. However, we added the "name" of the cabinet based on the Prime Minister to allow for the comparison of "technical" cabinets and the "official" counting.

The third table of each country chapter contains our coding instructions for the continuation of the categorization of ministries. Since the EJPR and CIRCA's database report the ministries (full) name, but Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 21–2) employed a categorization, we used their last cabinets and the corresponding issues of the EJPR to adjust our coding scheme. We relied on the English translation of the ministries, except where an obvious loss of information compared to the original language would have occurred. Ministries which came into being at a later date were coded according to our interpretation of the scheme. In addition, we applied the scheme to the European Commission and categorized it as well.

1st chambers: Although the CMP includes the number of seats a party gained in the election it turned out to contain (small) friction. Hence, we collected data based mainly on national sources, various issues of the EJPR, and cross-checked with ParlGov and the CMP data. For the CEE countries we relied on Rose and Munro (2009). We tried to include a party's seat share as long as we found information that it competed in the elections even if it gained no seats (with the exception for very small parties, which we subsumed as NONA).

In some countries elections take place on more than one day. If so, we set the date of the last day as the threshold, because the seat share is finally constituted on that day.[13] An exception are elections to the European Parliament. Here, we set the date of Sunday as the threshold because the majority of countries helds elections on that day.

2nd chambers and **Presidents**: We collected data for all countries where the 2nd chamber is at least medium strong (i.e. 3.0) according to Lijphart (1999, 212). These countries are: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark (until 1953), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden (until 1970), Switzerland, and the USA. His concept was applied to the CEE countries by Roberts (2006), but only Romania meets this criterion. Data on presidents were collected for all countries – albeit their president's real strength – apart from monarchies. We counted every president on his own (variable p504) ignoring immediate re-elections. Thus p504 usually reflects the number of persons (not terms) in a country.

Duplication of entries: In order to linearly interpolate the ideological variables one needs at least two data points – a start and an end point – for each party. The first step of the duplication process was to determine the time period when a party is (a) "existent" and (b) "relevant" (variable p118). Existence refers to unsuccessful competition in the elections (p118=1), while relevance refers to a party gaining seats in the parliament, participating in government or holding the presidency (p118=2). Variable p118 takes the logic of the superior context into account, thus reflecting the time period when ideological data is needed. We tried to achieve as many data points as possible as long as a party is "relevant" (i.e. p118=2). Nevertheless, we duplicated data only for future dates assuming a constant ideology if no new information was provided. We did not duplicate data for the past, even if a party was existent or relevant. Unfortunately, in this case ideological data is missing.

The second step comprises the duplication of original CMP entries. The duplicated entries are indicated by variable g106. To avoid confusion, note that we *did not* change any of the CMP variables. That is why some variables (e.g. cmp16_pervote "Percentage of Votes") do not reflect the correct information in case of the duplicated entry! On the other hand, it allows for tracking the origin of the used data point.

[13] However we ignored by-elections in case they took place in some constituencies (due to death of candidates, invalid vote counts etc.).

If a party simply terminated we created an end point (g106=2) by duplicating the last available entry, which results in constant values until the successive election. The same applies for duplicating data in order to be able to interpolate the data until the end of the dataset: here we used the last available entry and inserted it at the end of the time series.

In case two or more parties merged and CMP data is available for the new one, we used this entry as end points for the old ones (g106=4) assuming an ideological shift *to* the new party's policy position. The reverse applies if a party split up and data for the new parties is available at the following election. In this case we used the old party's entry as a starting point for the new ones (g106=3) assuming an ideological shift *away* from the old party.

If a party competed most of the time on its own (with own CMP data), but participated in electoral alliances for some elections and CMP data is available for the alliance only, we used this entry as a mid-point (g106=5). In case a manifesto is missing for an election in-between, we duplicated the data from the previous election (g106=8), assuming no change in ideology.

Each country chater includes tables about these duplicates. Duplicated entries are marked gray, and the tree-digit number (we omitted the country code for reasons of space) provides information from which other party or alliance the ideological data originates. The arrows symbolize a justification for our coding decision:

Meaning of colors & characters		**g106**
	Original CMP entry for this election	1
320	Duplicated entry (ideological data from party with code 320)	
X	No CMP data available although party is relevant (i.e. gained seats, participated in government or held the presidency)	
X	CMP data available, but political data is missing (e.g. party competed in election, but gained no seats)	
⇥	End point of its own	2
↳ ↦	Starting point from old party (i.e. if a party or some parts split up)	3
↥ ↴	End point from new party (i.e. in case a party merged)	4
↺	Entry from electoral alliance	5
←	Previous entry of its own due to missing data at focal election	8
↺	Data was subsumed under different party code (e.g. if the CMP assigned a different code to a predecessor, a successor or an electoral alliance)	

Australia

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1946 – 2016	
Number of parties covered	11	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	63999
2nd chamber	Yes	Strong: symmetrical and incongruent 1st chamber: House of Representatives 2nd chamber: Senate
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code	
Greens	63110	Australian Greens
ALP	63320	Australian Labor Party
AD	63321	Australian Democrats
DLP	63330	Democratic Labor Party
PUP	63410	Palmer United Party
LPA	63620	Liberal Party of Australia
Katter	63710	Katter's Australian Party
NPA	63810	National Party of Australia
NXT, CA	63901	Nick Xenophon Team, Centre Alliance
Omitted		
LNP	63621	Liberal National Party (Queensland)
CLP	63622	Country Liberal Party

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Administration, Immigration, Multicultural (Indigenous) Affairs, Reconciliation, Minister assisting the Prime Minister for the Public Service, Citizenship, Local Government, Border Protection, Decentralisation, Home Affairs
Justice	Attorney-General
Finance	Treasurer, Finance, Deregulation, Revenue, Financial Service
Economic Affairs	
Labor	Employment, Workplace Relations, Small Business, Jobs, Industrial Relations
Education	Education, Training, Science, (Medical) Research, Innovation, Tertiary Education, Skills, Vocational Education, Technology
Health	(Rural) Health, Sport
Housing	Housing, Homelessness
Agriculture	Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry
Industry and Trade	Trade, Industry, Investment, Defense Industry
Environment	Environment (and Heritage), Climate Change, Water, Sustainability
Social Affairs	Family, Community (Services), Aged Care (Ageing), Youth Affairs, Minister assisting the Prime Minister for the Status of the Women, Human Services, Early Childhood, Disability Reform, Social Service
Public Works	Transport, Infrastructure, Communications, Information Technology, Broadband, Digital Economy, Resources, Energy (Efficiency), Regional Autralia, Regional Development, Territories, Regional Communication
Other	Regional Services, the Arts, Tourism, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, Leader of the Government in the Senate, Manager of Government Business in the Senate, Minister assisting the Prime Minister for Reconciliation, Special Minister of State, Nothern Australia, Cabinet Secretary
NOT categorized	Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate, (Deputy) Leader of the House, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Manager of Government Business

d) Additional information

1. The *Liberal Party*'s seat and vote share includes the seats and votes won by the *Country Liberal Party*, which contests in the Northern Territories and the *Liberal National Party* which contests in Queensland, because both are closely linked to the *Liberal Party*. The same applies to several green party groups running for the Senate in different states and territories, which were subsumed as *Greens* (The University of Western Australia 2011).

2. Country related sources:

Mackerras, Malcolm. 2005. "Australia." *European Journal of Political Research* 44 (7-8): 929–39.
Mackerras, Malcolm. 2008. "Australia." *European Journal of Political Research* 47 (7-8): 892–901.

For elections: The University of Western Australia. “Australian Politics and Elections Database”. http://elections.uwa.edu.au/index.lasso (accessed February 23, 2016).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1946-1987

Election date	46q3	49q4	51q2	54q2	55q4	58q4	61q4	63q4	66q4	69q4	72q4	74q2	75q4	77q4	80q4	83q1	84q4	87q3	
Election No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	*continued*
ALP (63320)																			**ALP**
AD (63321)														X	X	X	X	X	**AD**
DLP (63330)															→I				
LPA (63620)																			**LPA**
CP (63810)													[1]			[2]			**NPA**

[1] The *Country Party* (CP) was renamed in 1975 to *National Country Party* (NCP).
[2] The NCP was renamed in 1982 to *National Party of Australia* (NPA).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2019

Election date	90q1	93q1	96q1	98q4	01q4	04q4	07q4	10q3	13q3	16q3	19q2	
Election no.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	*current*
Greens (63110)	X	X	X	X	X						←	**Greens**
ALP (63320)											←	**ALP**
AD (63321)		← [3]				← [4]	→I					
DLP (63330)								X [5]				
PUP (63410)										→I		
LPA (63620)											←	**LPA**
Katter (63710)											←	**Katter**
CP (63810)											←	**NPA**
NXT (63901)											←	**CA**
Omitted data												
LNP (63621)								[6]		[7]		
CLP (63622)									[8]			

[3] Because the CMP did not code a manifesto for the 20th election we duplicated the 1990-entry assuming no change in ideology.

[4] The *Australian Democrats* (AD) gained 4 seats in the Senate, but the CMP does not code a manifesto any longer, because the AD lost their seats in the 1st chamber. Thus, we held the 2001 entry constant to cover their seats in the Senate.

[5] In 2010 the *Democratic Labor Party* (DLP) contested again and won their first seat in the Senate since the 1970s. Because the last CMP entry dates back to 1977, this would be too long to assume an unchanged ideology, so instead of extrapolating this value, ideological data is missing.

[6] The *Country Liberal Party*'s (CLP) and the *Liberal National Party*'s (LNP) vote and seat share was subsumed under the LPA code (see additional note 1). Nigel Scullion (LNP, Morrison I) sits in the NP-room but is coded as LPA minister.

[7] See note #6.

[8] See note #6.

Austria

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1949 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	10	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	42999
2nd chamber	No	Weak: asymmetrical and congruent 1st chamber: Nationalrat 2nd chamber: Bundesrat
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
Grüne	42110	Die Grünen	The Greens
PILZ	42120	Jetzt – Liste Pilz	PILZ
KPÖ	42220	Kommunistische Partei Österreichs	Communist Party
SPÖ	42320	Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs	Austrian Social Democratic Party
FPÖ	42420	Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs	Austrian Freedom Party
LF	42421	Liberales Forum	Liberal Forum
NEOS	42430	Das neue Österreich und Liberales Forum	The New Austria and Liberal Forum
ÖVP	42520	Österreichische Volkspartei	Austrian People's Party
BZÖ	42710	Bündnis Zukunft Österreich	Alliance for the Future of Austria
Stronach	42951	Team Stronach für Österreich	Team Stronach for Austria

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Federal chancellor
Deputy	Vice Chancellor
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, International and European Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Interior, Public Services, Chancellery
Justice	Justice, Constitution
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economic Affairs,
Labor	Labor, Employment
Education	Education, Science, Innovation, Technology, Research
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Forestry, Consumer Protection
Industry and Trade	
Environment	Environmental Protection (Environment)
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Women (General Women's Affairs), Youth, Family, Generations, Sports, Social Security, Integration
Public Works	Transport, Water Management
Other	Cultural Affairs (Culture), the Arts, Media

d) Additional information

1. Country related sources:

Jenny, Marcelo. 2014. "Austria." *European Journal of Political Research* 53 (1): 27–38.

Pelinka, Anton. 2009. "Das politische System Österreichs." In *Die politischen Systeme Westeuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 607–41.

For elections: http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/bmi_wahlen/ (accessed July 13, 2011).

For presidents: http://www.hofburg.at/show_content.php?sid=40 (accessed July 13, 2011), http://www.hofburg.at/show_content.php?hid=6 (accessed July 13, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1945-1986

Election date	45q4	49q4	53q1	56q2	59q2	62q4	66q1	70q1	71q1	75q4	79q2	83q2	86q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	*continued*
GA (42110)														**Grüne**
KPÖ (42220)	X	X	X	X										
SPÖ (42320)	X													**SPÖ**
VdU (42420)				[1]										**FPÖ**
ÖVP (42520)	X													**ÖVP**

[1] The *Verband der Unabhängigen* (VdU) was renamed in 1956 to *Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs* (FPÖ).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2019

Election date	90q4	94q4	95q4	99q4	02q4	06q4	08q3	13q3	17q4	19q3	
Election no.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	*current*
GA (42110)		[2]									**Grüne**
Pilz (42120)										→I	
KPÖ (42220)						←		→I			
SPÖ (42320)											**SPÖ**
VdU (42420)											**FPÖ**
LF (42421)				→I				[3]			
NEOS (42430)											**NEOS**
ÖVP (42520)											**ÖVP**
BZÖ (42710)					↳ 420 [4]			→I			
Stronach (42951)									→I		

[2] The *Grüne Alternative* (GA) was renamed in 1993 to *Die Grünen*.

[3] The *Liberal Forum* (LF) competed on a joint list with *New Austria* as NEOS in 2013 and finally merged in January 2014 (Jenny 2014, 32).

[4] The *Bündnis Zukunft Österreich* (BZÖ) is a parliamentary splinter of the FPÖ as of April 2005, and competes since the 2006 election on its own (Pelinka 2009, 623).

Belgium

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1946 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	29	
Own parties added	Yes	21001 – KPB/PCB 21002 – Pp
Non-aligned persons	Yes	21999
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: symmetrical and congruent 1st chamber: Kamer van Volksvertegenwoordigers/ Chambre des Représentants 2nd chamber: Senaat/ Sénat
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
KPB/PCB	21001	Kommunistische Partij van België / Parti Communiste de Belgique	Communist Party of Belgium
Pp	21002	Parti populaire	People's Party
Ecolo	21111	Écologistes Confédérés pour l'Organisation de Luttes Originales (w)	Confederated ecologists for the organisation of original struggles
Groen	21112	Groen! (f)	Green!
PVDA-PTB	21230	Partij van de Arbeid / Parti du Travail de Belgique	Workers' Party of Belgium
BSP/PSB	21320	Belgische Socialistische Partij / Parti Socialiste Belge	Belgian Socialist Party
SP.A	21321	Socialistische Partij (f)	Socialist Party
PS	21322	Parti Socialiste (w)	Socialist Party
PVV/PLP	21420	Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang / Parti de la Liberté et du Progrès	Party of Liberty and Progress
Open Vld	21421	Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Demokraten (f)	Flemish Liberals and Democrats
PRL	21422	Parti Réformateur Libéral (w)	Liberal Reformation Party
PLDP	21424	Parti Libéral Démocrate et Pluraliste (w)	Liberal Democratic and Pluralist Party
MR	21426	Mouvement Réformateur (w)	Reform Movement
LDD	21430	Libertair, Direct, Democratisch(f)	Libertarian, Direct, Democratic
PSC/CVP	21520	Parti Social Chrétien / Christelijke Volkspartij	Christian Social Party / Christian People's Party
CD&V	21521	Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams(f)	Christian People's Party
cdH	21522	Centre démocrate Humaniste (w)	Christian Social Party
RW	21911	Rassemblement Wallon (w)	Walloon Rally

Party	Code		
FDF	21912	Fédéralistes Démocrates Francophones [w]	Francophone Democratic Front
VU	21913	Volksunie [f]	Peoples' Union
VB	21914	Vlaams Blok [f]	Flemish Bloc
N-VA	21916	Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie	New Flemish Alliance
Omitted			
SP.a/Spirit	21221	Socialistische Partij Anders / Sociaal progressief internationaal regionalistisch integraal-democratisch en toekomstgericht [f]	Socialist Party Different / Social Progressive International Regional Completely democratic Future oriented
SPIRIT	21330	Sociaal-Liberale Partij	Social Liberal Party
PRL/FDF	21423	Parti Réformateur Libéral / Front Démocratique des Francophones	Liberal Reformation Party / Francophone Democratic Front
PRL-FDF-MCC	21425	Parti réformateur libéral - Front démocratique francophone - Mouvement des Citoyens pour la Changement [w]	Liberal Reformation Party - Francophone Democratic Front - Citizens' Movement for Change
VU-ID21	21915	De Volksunie-Ideen voor de 21ste eeuw [f]	People's Union - Ideas for the 21st century
VB	21917	Vlaams Belang[f]	Flemish Interest

[w] Walloon party, [f] Flemish party

c) Minister coding

Category	**Ministry of... / Minister for...** *(also Secretary of State)**
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Vice Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, European Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Home Affairs, Civil Service, Modernization of Public Administration, Administrative Simplification, Institutional Reform, Migration, Asylum Policy, Belirisc and Federal Cultural Institutions, Security, Privacy
Justice	Justice, Combatting Social and Fiscal Fraud
Finance	Finance, the Budget, Financial Modernization, Combating Tax Fraud, National Lottery
Economic Affairs	Economy, the Self-Employed, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, Consumer, Small Businesses
Labor	Employment, Work, Well-being at Work, Professional Risks
Education	Scientific Research, Science Policy
Health	Health, Public Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Consumer Interests
Industry and Trade	Foreign Trade
Environment	Environment, Sustainable Development, Climate
Social Affairs	Social Integration, Social Economy, Social Affairs, Pensions, Equal Opportunities, Family, Disabled Issues, Struggle against Poverty

Category	**Ministry of... / Minister for...** *(also Secretary of State)**
Public Works	Telecommunications, Mobility, Transportation, Public Enterprises and Participations, Energy, Urban Policy, Digital Agenda, Telecommunications, Postal Service, Belgocontrol and theNational Railway Company
Other	Development Co-operation, E-government, Preparation of the European Union Presidency, Federal Cultural Institutions, North Sea, Building Authority, Large Cities

* In case they were included in the EJPR.

d) Additional information

1. For cabinet no. 2 in 1945 Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (2000, 130) list two ministers for the DU and one for ICAT. The *Democratic Union* (*Union Démocratique Belge* (UDB)) was a pre-war splinter of the *Catholic Bloc*, but did not survive the first postwar election in 1946 (Oppenheim 1950, 101). For ICAT we found no information, but guess it meant something like “Independent Catholic”. While both played no role apart from that, we decided to code them as non-aligned ministers.

2. Belgian Senators are partly elected, partly nominated by the flemish and walloon chamber of representatives, and finally there are a few coopted members. Due to lack of reliable sources until 1985 we only report the elected members and set the total number of senators (p403) accordingly. Since then we are able to report the full senate. Following a major constititutional reform the Senate solely consists of nominated senators since 2014 (Rihoux et al. 2015, 409).

3. Country related sources:

Erk, Jan. 2005. "From Vlaams Blok to Vlaams Belang: The Belgian Far-Right Renames Itself." *West European Politics* 28 (3): 493–502.

Hecking, Claus. 2006. "Das Parteiensystem Belgiens." In *Die Parteiensysteme Westeuropas,* eds. Oskar Niedermayer, Melanie Haas, and Richard Stöss. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 41–65.

Oppenheim, F. E. 1950. "Belgian Political Parties Since Liberation." *The Review of Politics* 12 (1): 99–119.

N.N. 2009. "SLP fuseert met Groen!" *De Standaard*, December 19. http://www.standaard.be/cnt/DMF20091219_022 (accessed June 13, 2013).

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Rihoux, Benoit, Audrey Vandeleene, Lieven de Winter, Pierre Baudewyns, and Serge Deruette. 2015. “Belgium.” In European Journal of Political Science 54 (1): 33-43.

For elections: http://www.ibzdgip.fgov.be/result/fr/main.html (accessed June 13, 2013), http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2030_arc.htm (accessed February 25, 2016), http://www.parties-and-elections.eu/belgium.html (accessed February 25, 2016), http://polling2010.belgium.be/en/ (accessed June 13, 2013).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1946-1987

Election date		46q1	49q2	50q2	54q2	58q2	61q1	65q2	68q1	71q4	74q1	77q2	78q4	81q4	85q4	87q4	
Election no.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	*continued*
KPB/PCB	(21001)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Ecolo	(21111)																**Ecolo**
AGALEV	(21112)																**Groen**
PVDA-PTB	(21230)										X	X	X	X			
BSP/PSB	(21320)												→I[1]				
BSP	(21321)											↳ 320[2]		3			**SP**
PS	(21322)											↳ 320[4]					**PS**
LP/PL	(21420)						5			→I[6]							
PVV	(21421)																**PVV**
PLP	(21422)											7		8			**PRL**
PL	(21424)									9				→I			
PSC/CVP	(21520)								→I[10]								
CVP	(21521)																**CVP**

[1] The *Belgische Socialistische Partij/Parti Socialiste Belge* (BSP/PSB) fell apart into BSP and PS in October 1978 after years of increasing tension (Hecking 2006, 55). Because Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (2000, 130) provide ministers separately since 1977, we used the BSP/PSB-entry (21320) as a starting point for both the BSP and PS. In the 1971 election to the 2nd chamber they competed individually, but in 1974 together again, so we summarized their seats for 1971 (their seat share was: BSP = 6, PS = 16).

[2] See note #1.

[3] The BSP was renamed in 1980 to *Socialistische Partij* (SP).

[4] See note #1.

[5] The *Liberale Partij/Parti Libéral* (LP/PL) was renamed in 1961 to *Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang/Parti de la Liberté et du Progrès* (PVV/PLP).

[6] After the PL split up in 1970 the PVV/PLP fell apart into PVV, PLP and PL in 1971 (Hecking 2006, 54).

[7] The PLP was renamed in 1976 to Parti des *Réformes et de la Liberté de Wallonie* (PRLW).

[8] The PRLW was renamed in 1979 to *Parti Réformateur Libéral* (PRL).

[9] The PL was renamed in 1974 to *Parti Libéral Démocrate et Pluraliste* (PLDP).

[10] The break up started in 1968 and the *Parti Social Chrétien/Christelijke Volkspartij* (PSC/CVP) was finally dissolved in 1972 (Hecking 2006, 52–3). The old cabinet, in which ministers are not yet distinguished, was still superior in the 2nd quarter of 1968, so we set the values constant one additional quarter instead of the election in the 1st quarter.

Election date	46q1	49q2	50q2	54q2	58q2	61q1	65q2	68q1	71q4	74q1	77q2	78q4	81q4	85q4	87q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	*continued*
PSC (21522)																**PSC**
RW (21911)														→I		
FDF (21912)																**FDF**
VU (21913)																**VU**
VB (21914)																**VB**

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1991-2019

Election date		91q4	95q2	99q2	03q2	07q2	10q2	14q2	19q2	
Election no.		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	*current*
Pp	(21002)						X	X	→|	**Pp**
Ecolo	(21111)							←	←	**Ecolo**
AGALEV	(21112)				[11]					**Groen**
PVDA-PTB	(21230)	X	X			X	X			**PVDA-PTB**
SP	(21321)				221[12]	221				**SP.A**
PS	(21322)							←	←	**PS**
PVV	(21421)		[13]			[14]				**Open Vld**
PRL	(21422)		↴ 423[15]							
PRL-FDF	(21426)		423[16]	425				←	←	
LDD	(21430)							→|		
CVP	(21521)			[17]						**CD&V**
PSC	(21522)				[18]			←	←	**cdH**
FDF	(21912)		↥ 423[19]					↳ 426[20]	←	**FDF**

[11] The *Anders Gaan Leven* (AGALEV) was renamed in 2003 to *Groen*.

[12] The SP was renamed in 2001 to *Socialistische Partij Anders* (SP.A) and competed in 2003 and 2007 together with SPIRIT (Hecking 2006, 58). Later on the SPIRIT demerged, was renamed *Sociaal-Liberale Partij* and fused with *Groen* (N.N. 2009). While the SPIRIT was the minor partner anyway we decided to use the SP.A/SPIRIT-entries (21221) as "mid-points" for the SP.A and omit the SPIRIT.

[13] The PVV was renamed in 1992 to *Vlaamse Liberalen en Demokraten* (VLD).

[14] The VLD was renamed in 2007 to *Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Demokraten* (Open Vld).

[15] From 1993 on the *Front Démocratique des Francophones* (FDF) formed a federation with the PRL (Hecking 2006, 58).

[16] We subsumed all values of the PRL-FDF (21423) and the PRL-FDF-MCC (21425) under *Mouvement Réformateur* (MR), and the former do not appear in the data, because they finally merged in 2002 (Hecking 2006, 58).

[17] The CVP was renamed in 1999 into *Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams* (CD&V).

[18] The PSC was renamed in 2002 to *centre démocrate Humaniste* (cdH).

[19] See note #15.

[20] In late September 2011 the FDF split off the MR and chose to continue on its own; therefore we used the MR-entry (21426) as a starting point. Previously, in January 2010, it was renamed to *Fédéralistes Démocrates Francophones* (Rihoux et al. 2012, 47).

Election date	91q4	95q2	99q2	03q2	07q2	10q2	14q2	19q2	
Election no.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	*current*
VU (21913)			915[21]	→ı					
VB (21914)					917[22]	917	917	917	**VB**
N-VA (21916)									**N-VA**
Omitted data									
SPA/Spirit (21221)				↺ [23]	↺				
SPIRIT (21330)					[24]				
PRL-FDF (21423)		↺ [25]							
PRL-FDF-MCC (21425)			↺ [26]						
VU-ID21 (21915)			↺ [27]						
VB (21917)					↺[28]	↺	↺	↺	

[21] The VU-ID21 (21915) is a successor of the *Volksunie* (VU) (Hecking 2006, 57 & 61), therefore we subsumed all values under VU.
[22] The *Vlaams Belang* (VB) was a "factual rename" after the *Vlaams Blok* instituted a number of changes in its programme due to violations of the law against racism (Erk 2005), so we subsume it under the old code (21914).
[23] See note #12.
[24] See note #12.
[25] See note #16.
[26] See note #16.
[27] See note #21.
[28] See note #22.

Bulgaria

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1989 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1990 – 2017	
Number of parties covered	27	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	80999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
RB	80061	Reformatorski Blok	Reformist Bloc
NFSB	80062	Natsionalen Front za Spasenie na Balgariya	Patriotic Front – NFSB and VMRO
OP	80071	Obedineni Patrioti	United Patriots
DE	80110	Dvisenie Ekoglasnost	Movement Ekoglasnost
KzB	80220	Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	Coalition for Bulgaria
KE	80320	Evrolevica	Coalition Euroleft
ABV	80330	Alternativa za balgarsko vazrazhdane	Alternative for Bulgarian Revival
ODS	80411	Obedineni Demokratichni Sili	United Democratic Forces
GERB	80510	Grazhdani za Evropeysko Razvitie na Balgariya	Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria
DSB	80610	Demokrati za Silna Balgarija	Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria
RZS	80620	Red, Zakonnost I Spravedlivost	Order, Law, and Justice
BBZ	80630	Balgarija bes Zensura	Bulgaria Without Censorship
	80640	Wolja	Will
PA	80710	Koalitsiya Ataka	Attack Coalition
BZNS	80810	Bălgarski Zemedelski Naroden Săjuz	Bulgarian Agrarian National Union
NS	80811	Obedinenie Ataka	People’s Union
BZNS AS	80812	Zemedelski Sayuz "Aleksandar Stamboliyski"	Agrarian Union „Alexander Stamboliysky“
BNS	80813	Balgarskij Naroden Sajuz	Bulgarian People‘s Union
BBB	80901	Balgarska Biznes Blok	Bulgarian Business Bloc
NDSV	80902	Nacionalno Dvizenie Simeon Vtori	National Movement for Stability and Progress
DPS	80951	Dvizhenie za Prava i Svobodi	Movement for Rights and Freedom
Omitted			
SK	80051	Sinyata Koalitsia	Blue Coalition
KzB	80221	Koalitsia za Balgariya	Coalition for Bulgaria
BSP K	80228	BSP Koalitisija	BSP Coalition

Party	Code		
DL	80229	Demokratiènata Levica	Democratic Left
SDS	80410	Săjuz na Demokratičnite Sili	Union of Democratic Forces
ONS	80952	Obedinenie za Nacionalno Spasenie	Union of National Salvation

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…
Prime Minister	Prime Minister, Chair
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister, Deputy Chair
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, Bulgarian Citizens Abroad
Defense	(National) Defense
Interior	Interior, Internal Affairs, Chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, Territorial Organization, State Administration, Civil Service, Public Administration
Justice	Justice, Legal Euro-Integration, Legal Affairs, Judiciary Reforms
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economy, Planning, Economic Development, Foreign Economic Relations, Relations with Comecon, Economic Reform Issues, Head of Social and Economic Department of Council of Ministers*, Regional Development
Labor	Employment, Labor
Education	(National) Education, Science, Higher Education, (High) Technology
Health	(National) Health
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture, Forestry, Food Industry, Agricultural Development, Land Reform
Industry and Trade	Industry, (Domestic) Trade, Services
Environment	(Chairman of State Committee for) Protection of the Environment, Water
Social Affairs	Social Welfare, Head of Social and Economic Department of Council of Ministers*, Sports, Youth, Physical Education, Demographics
Public Works	Construction, Architecture, Public Works, Transport, Amenities, Communications, Energy Industry, Energy Resources, Regional Development, Territorial Development, Urbanization, Disaster Management
Other	Culture, Tourism, European Affairs, Negotiator with the EU, EU Funds, e-Government, Coalition Government, without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*)), Preparations of Bulgaria's Presidency of the Council of the EU in 2018
NOT categorized	First Deputy Minister of Economy and Planning

* Coded more than once.

d) Additional information

1. Variable p310 provides the vote share of the nationwide proportional list part for the election 1990, though it somehow distorts the calculation of the median voter.

2. In December 1992 a “government of experts” was formed under the mandate of the DPS (Riedel 2010, 688–90). Therefore we do not treat this cabinet as non-aligned but as a DPS-cabinet.

3. From February 2005 until August 2005 the *New Time* joined the government. It was a parliamentary splinter of the *National Movement for Simeon II.* (NDSV) (Rose and Munro 2009, 72), but “re-joined” the NDSV by signing a “coalition” agreement (Dimitrova 2005). While it gained no seat in the 2005 election (Rose and Munro 2009, 80) and no CMP data is available either we subsumed the minister as NDSV.

4. Country related sources:

Dimitrova, Christina. 2005. “Days of Drama.” *thesofiaecho*, February 11. http://sofiaecho.com/2005/02/11/640054_days-of-drama (accessed October 27, 2009).

Kolarova, Rumyana, and Maria Spirova. 2010. "Bulgaria." *European Journal of Political Research* 49 (7-8): 909–18.

Kolarova, Rumyana, and Maria Spirova. 2014. "Bulgaria." *European Journal of Political Research* 53 (1):45–56.

Riedel, Sabine. 2010. "Das politische System Bulgariens." In *Die politischen Systeme Osteuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 677–728.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2017

	Year	90q2	91q4	94q4	97q2	01q2	05q2	09q3	13q2	14q4	17q1	
	Election No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*current*
RB	(80061)										→ı	
NFSB	(80062)										→ı	
OP	(80071)											**OP**
DE	(80110)			[1]		→ı						
BSP	(80220)					↺ 221 [2]		↺ 221		↺ 221	↺ 221	**KzB**
KE	(80320)					→ı						
ABV	(80330)										→ı	
ODS	(80411)	410[3]	410	410				↺ 051→ı [4]				
GERB	(80510)											**GERB**
DSB	(80610)							↺ 051→ı [5]				
RZS	(80620)								→ı			
BBZ	(80630)										→ı	
Will	(80640)											**Will**

[1] The *Political Club Ecoglasnost* was a founding member of the *Union of Democratic Forces* (SDS), but split in 1991 into the *Political Club Ecoglasnost* and the *National Movement Ecoglasnost* (DE) (Bugajski 2002, 802). The latter contested in 1994 and 1997 together with the *Balgarska Socialisticheska Partiya* (BSP) (Rose and Munro 2009, 70). Since Rose and Munro (2009, 80) list seats only for the SDS and BSP, we were unable to differentiate the DE's seat share and set it to zero accordingly.

[2] The BSP never contested on its own, but always as the dominant partner (RoseKzB and Munro 2009, 70). Rose and Munro therefore list seats for the BSP only. The CMP codings for the BSP K (80228; in 1991 and 1994), the DL (80229) coding in 1997 as well as the KzB (80221) codings in 2005 are identical with the BSP entries anyway, so we decided to drop them or use the entries under the BSP code, respectively. Since 2001 the BSP fights under the label *Koalitsiya za Bulgaria* (KzB).

[3] The *Union of Democratic Forces* (SDS; 80410) was founded in 1989 by several political groups. Following some minor split-ups and merges it competes since 1997 as *United Democratic Forces* (ODS; 80411) (Rose and Munro 2009, 71). Hence, we decided to treat it as the predecessor and subsumed the SDS under the ODS code.

[4] In 2009 the ODS together with the *Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria* (DSB) and several minor groups competed as *Blue Coalition* (SK) (Kolarova and Spirova 2010, 914). However, they split up in 2012 and ran seperately again for the 2013 election (Kolarova and Spirova 2014, 54), without success though. Because we are able to differentiate their seat share for 2009, we used the SK-entry for both the ODS and DSB, and omitted the SK accordingly.

[5] See note #4.

Year	90q2	91q4	94q4	97q2	01q2	05q2	09q3	13q2	14q4	17q1	
Election No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*current*
ATAKA (80710)							[6]			→|	
BZNS (80810)		→|								
NS (80811)				⮥ 411[7]							
BZNS AS (80812)			[8]	→|						
BNS (80813)							→|				
BBB (80901)					→|						
NDSV (80902)					[9]		→|				
DPS (80951)											**DPS**
Omitted data											
SK (80051)							↺ [10]				
KzB (80221)					↺ [11]		↺		↺	↺	
BSP K (80228)		[12]									
DL (80229)				[13]							
SDS (80410)	↺ [14]	↺	↺								

[6] In 2005 the ATAKA competed as *Koalitsiya Ataka* (KA) and changed its name somewhere in-between to *Partia 'Ataka'* (PA).
[7] The *People's Union* (NS) joined the *United Democratic Forces* (ODS) in 1996 (Rose and Munro 2009, 71).
[8] The *Agrarian Union "Aleksandar Stamboliyski"* (BZNS AS) contested the 1994 election as part of the BSP-led coalition (Rose and Munro 2009, 70). We cannot differentiate the seats, but included it on its own, since it participated in government.
[9] The *National Movement Simeon II.* changed its name in 2007 to *National Movement for Stability and Progress* (NDSV).
[10] See note #4.
[11] See note #2.
[12] See note #2.
[13] See note #2.
[14] See note #3.

Canada

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1945 – 2015	
Number of parties covered	9	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	No	
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: asymmetric and incongruent 1st chamber: House of Commons 2nd chamber: Senate
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code	
GPC	62110	Green Party of Canada
NDP	62320	New Democratic Party
LP	62420	Liberal Party of Canada
PCP	62620	Progressive Conservative Party
RPC	62621	Reform Party of Canada
CP	62623	Conservative Party of Canada
BQ	62901	Bloc Québécois
Socred	62951	Social Credit
Omitted		
CA	62622	Canadian Alliance

c) Minister coding

Category	**Ministry of... / Minister for...** *(including Minister of State…)*
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs
Defense	National Defense
Interior	Citizenship, Immigration, Government Services, President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, Intergovernmental Affairs, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, Democratic Reform,
Justice	Justice, Attorney General of Canada, Solicitor General of Canada, Border Security and Organized Crime Reduction
Finance	Finance, President of the Treasury Board, National Revenue
Economic Affairs	Economic Development, Procurement
Labor	Labor, Human Resources Development, Skills Development, Innovation, Workforce Development and Labour
Education	
Health	(Public) Health

Category	**Ministry of... / Minister for...** *(including Minister of State…)*
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture, Agri-Food, Fisheries and Oceans, Canadian Wheat Board, National Resources
Industry and Trade	International Trade, Industry
Environment	Environment, Climate Change
Social Affairs	Social Development, Homelessness, Veterans Affairs, Minister responsible for the Status of Women, Sport (Vancouver Olympics), Families and Caregivers, Children, Disabilities, Seniors, Accessibility
Public Works	Transport, Natural Resources, Public Works, Infrastructure and Communities, Pacific Gateway, Fisheries, Oceans
Other	Canadian Heritage, International Co-operation, Indian/ Indigenous Affairs, Northern Development, Leader of the Government in the House of Commons, Leader of the Government in the Senate, Federal Interlocutor for Métis and Non-Status Indians, Minister responsible for la Francophonie, Minister responsible for the Office of Indian Residential Schools Resolution, Western Economic Diversification, Northern Development, Multiculturalism, Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, Federal Economic Development Initiative for Northern Ontario, Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec, Multiculturalism, Offical Languages, Refugee, Citizenship, Science, International Development, Small Business and Tourism

d) Additional information

1. Because the Senators are nominated – not elected –, we decided to compile the 2nd chamber in the following manner: for each quarter we set a threshold (14.02.; 16.05.; 15.08. and 15.11.) and report the composition at that date (i.e. the superior context for that quarter). As a consequence p401 and p405 do not contain election data. However, they were needed for technical reasons regarding the estimation of the superior context. In 2003 the *Progressive Conservative Party* (PCP) and the *Canadian Alliance* decided to merge and form the *Conservative Party* (Conservative Party of Canada 2010). We decided to code any Senator of the PCP under the new code as of 2q2004 (the election to the House of Commons) due to the availability of ideological data. Unfortunately, we noticed during the 2016 update minor discrepancies between the list of all senators and the list of current senators regarding their party affiliation on the official website. In short, we count as NONA the sum of NONA, ISG, and Independent candidates.

2. Country related sources:

Conservative Party of Canada, 2010. “History.“ http://www.conservative.ca/EN/4689/ (accessed February 25, 2010).

Laycock, David. 2001. “The Prairie Roots of Canada's Political ‘Third Parties’.” http://www.mta.ca/faculty/arts/canadian_studies/english/about/study_guide/roots/ (accessed February 25, 2010).

For elections: Heard, Andrew. “Canadian Election Results by Party 1867 to 2008.” Department for Political Science, Simon Fraser University. http://www.sfu.ca/~aheard/elections/1867-present.html (accessed July 14, 2011).

For the Senate: http://www.parl.gc.ca/Parlinfo/lists/senators.aspx (accessed July 15, 2011) and https://www.sencanada.ca/en/senators-list/ (accessd March 02 , 2011)

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1945-1988

Election date	45q2	49q2	53q3	57q2	58q1	62q2	63q2	65q4	68q2	72q4	74q3	79q2	80q1	84q3	88q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	*continued*
CCF (62320)						[1]										**NDP**
LP (62420)																**LP**
PCP (62620)																**PCP**
Socred (62951)												←	→I [2]			

[1] The *Cooperative Commonwealth Federation* (CCF) was renamed in 1961 to *New Democratic Party* (NDP).

[2] One Senator of the *Social Credit* was present until 1982, so we held the 1974 values constant for two additional legislative periods.

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1993-2019

Election date	93q4	97q2	00q4	04q2	06q1	08q4	11q2	15q4	19q4	
Election no.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	*current*
GPC (62110)									←	**GPC**
NDP (62320)									←	**NDP**
LP (62420)									←	**LP**
PCP (62620)				↴ 623[3]						
RPC (62621)			622 [4]	↴ 623						
CP (62623)				[5]					←	**CP**
BQ (62901)									←	**BQ**
Omitted data										
CA (62622)			↺ [6]							

[3] See note #5.
[4] In spring 2000 the *Reform Party of Canada* (RPC) simply changed its name to *Canadian Alliance* (CA) (Laycock 2001), therefore we subsumed all values under RPC and the CA does not appear in the data set. In 2003 it merged with the *Progressive Conservative Party* (see note #5).
[5] In 2003 the *Progressive Conservative Party* (PCP) and the *Canadian Alliance* decided to merge and form the *Conservative Party* (Conservative Party of Canada 2010).
[6] See note #4.

Croatia

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1990 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1990 – 2020	
Number of parties covered	37	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	81999
2nd chamber	No	Weak: asymmetrical and incongruent 1st chamber: Sabor 2nd chamber: Županija (until 2001)
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
Restart Coalition	81032	Restart koalicija (former Kukuriku koalicija)	Restart Coalition (former Kukuriku Coalition)
SDP	81223	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske	Social Democratic Party of Croatia
HL	81230	Hrvatski laburisti – Stranka rada	Croatian Labourists - Labour Party
HSLS	81410	Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka	Croatian Social-Liberal Party
LS	81411	Liberalna stranka	Liberal Party
KNS	81420	Koalicija narodnog sporazuma	Coalition of People's Accord
Ind. List	81440	Neovisna lista – dr.sc. Ivan Grubišić	Independent List of Ivan Grubišic
NS	81450	Hrvatska narodna stranka	People's Party – Reformists
Most	81460	Most nezavisnih lista	Bridge of Independent Lists
HDZ	81711	Hrvatska demokratska zajednica	Croatian Democratic Union
HNS	81712	Hrvatska narodna stranka – Liberalni demokrati	Croatian People's Party
HSP	81713	Hrvatska stranka prava	Croatian Party of Rights
HSS	81810	Hrvatska seljačka stranka	Croatian Peasant Party
SDSS	81910	Samostalna demokratska srpska stranka	Independent Democratic Serbian Party
HDSSB	81952	Hrvatski demokratski savez Slavonije i Baranje	Croatian Democratic Assembly of Slavonia and Baranja
IDS	81953	Istarski demokratski sabor	Istrian Democratic Assembly
HSU	81957	Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika	Croatian Party of Pensioners
ZZ	81960	Živi zid	Human Shield
365	81961	Bandić Milan 365 - Stranka rada i solidarnosti	Bandić Milan 365 - Labour and Solidarity Party
Omitted			
SDP-HSLS	81021	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske-Hrvatska socijalno	Coalition of the Social Democratic Party of Croatia and the Croatian

Party	Code		
		liberalna stranka	Social-liberal Party
HSS-HSLS-PGS	81041	Hrvatska seljačka stranka-Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka- Primorsko goranski savez	Coalition of the Croatian Peasant Party, the Croatian Social-liberal Party and the Primorian-Goranski Union
HSLS-DC	81042	Hrvatska socijalno liberalna stranka-Demokratski centar	Coalition of the Croatian Social-liberal Party and the Democratic Centre
	81043		Coalition for Prime Minister
	81061	Domoljubna koalicija	Patriotic Coalition
	81091		Even Stronger Istria Coalition
SZH	81111	Savez Zelenih Hrvatske	Green Alliance of Croatia
ZAS	81112	Zelena akcija – Split	Green Action of Split
SDPH	81220	Savez komunista Hrvatske - Stranka demokratskih promjena	Social Demokratic Party of Croatia - Party of Democratic Changes
SSH	81221	Socijalisticka stranka Hrvatske	Socialist Party of Croatia
SSOH	81222	Savez socijalisticke omladine Hrvatske	Union of Socialist Youth of Croatia
SKH-SDP-SSH	81229	Savez komunista Hrvatske -Stranka demokratskih promjena - Socijalisticka stranka Hrvatske	League of Communists of Croatia - Party of Democratic Changes and Socialist Party of Croatia
HND	81430	Hrvatski nezavisni demokrati	Croatian Independent Democrats
ZL	81899	Zajednica lista	Joint List Bloc
SNS	81951	Srpska narodna stranka	Serbian People's Party
DA	81954	Dalmatinska akcija	Dalmatian Action
RiDS	81955	Rijecki demokratski savez	Democratic Alliance of Rijeka
SBHS	81956	Slavonsko-Baranjska Hrvatska stranka	Croatian Party of Slavonia and Baranja
DA-IDS-RDS	81959	Koalicija Dalmatinska akcija - Istarski demokratski savez - Rijecki demokratski savez	Coalititon of Dalmatian Action, Istrian Democratic Assembly and Democratic Alliance of Rijeka

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Vice prime
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Public Administration, Local Government, Internal Affairs, Home Affairs
Justice	Human Rights
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Small and medium enterprises, Entrepreneurship, Crafts
Labor	Labour
Education	Science, Technology
Health	Health
Housing	

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Agriculture	Fisheries, Forestry
Industry and Trade	Industry
Environment	Nature Protection
Social Affairs	Sports, Family, Veterans and Intergenerational Solidarity, Social Welfare, Youth, Pension system
Public Works	Maritime Affairs, Transport and Communications, Construction and Reconstruction, Physical Planning, Development, Water management, Regional Development, Rural Development, Infrastructure
Other	Croatian Homeland War, Culture, European Integration, Tourism, Minister in the Government (without portfolio), Sea, Return, EU funds, European Affairs

d) Additional information

1. From 1991-1992 the "National Unity" Government led by Franjo Gregurić included one minister from the *Croatian Christian Democratic Party* (HKDS), which fused with the *Croatian Christian Democratic Party* (HKDS) and the Croatian Democratic Party (HSD) in 1993 (Weckbecker and Hoffmeister 1997, 192). Because it failed to gain any seat in the parliament, we decided to code him as "NONA".

2. In the 2003 election the short-lived party LIBRA gained three seats and held one ministry in the Racan II-cabinet. Because ideological data is missing for LIBRA and it did not play any role apart from that, we decided to code the seats and the minister as "NONA".

3. Country related sources:

Weckbecker, Arno, and Frank Hoffmeister. 1997. *Die Entwicklung der politischen Parteien im ehemaligen Jugoslawien*. München: Oldenbourg.

Zakošek, Nenad and Tomislav Maršić. 2010. "Das politische System Kroatiens." In *Die politischen Systeme Osteuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 773–835.

For elections: http://parties-and-elections.eu/croatia2.html (accessed March 11, 2016)

For governments: http://www.vlada.hr/hr/naslovnica/o_vladi_rh/prethodne_vlade_rh (accessed via archive.is and archive.org March 11, 2016).

For presidents: Zakošek and Maršić 2010; http://parties-and-elections.eu/croatia1.html (accessed March 12, 2016).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2020

Election date		90q2	92q3	95q4	00q1	03q4	07q4	11q4	15q4	16q3	20q3	
Election no.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*10*	*current*
Restart Coalition[1]	(81032)											**Restart Coalition**
SSIP	(81044)											**SSIP**
SKH-SDP	(81220)							↻ 032	↻ 032	↻ 032	↻032	**SKH**
HL	(81230)								↻ 032	→ı		
M!	(81240)											**M!**
RF	(81245)											**RF**
NL	(81310)											**NL**
HSLS	(81410)	↱ 420[2]			↻ 021	↻ 042	↻ 041	←	↻ 061	↻ 711	↻711	**HSLS**
LS	(81411)						↴ 410[3]					
KNS	(81420)		↴ 712[4]									
Ind. List	(81440)								→ı			
NS	(81450)									←		**NS**
Most	(81460)											**MOST**
HDZ	(81711)								↻ 061			**HDZ**
HNS	(81712)							↻ 032	↻ 032	↻ 032		**HNS**
HSP	(81713)						←	←	↻ 061	→ı		
DPMS	(81714)											**DPMS**
HSS	(81810)						↻ 041		↻ 061	↻ 032	↻032	**HSS**
SDSS	(81910)								←	←		

[1] Restart Coalition is coded as a follower of Kukuriku in the CMP, but because of different composition of parties, treated as a different alliance, here.

[2] The *Croatian Social Liberal Party* (HSLS) was part of the KNS (Weckbecker and Hoffmeister 1997, 145); see also note #4.

[3] The *Liberal Party* (LS) split off the *Croatian Social Liberal Party* (HSLS) in 1997, but re-joined in 2006 (Zakošek and Maršić 2010, 806).

[4] The *Coalition of People's Accord* (KNS) comprised four minor parties (among them the HSLS) and was initiated by Savka Dabčević-Kučar and Miko Tripalo, which later founded the *Croatian People's Party* (HNS) (Weckbecker and Hoffmeister 1997, 145).

Election date	90q2	92q3	95q4	00q1	03q4	07q4	11q4	15q4	16q3	20q3	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*10*	*current*
HDSSB (81952)									→|		
IDS (81953)			↻ 899		↻ 220		↻ 032	091	091	↻032	**IDS**
HSU (81957)						←	↻ 032	↻ 032	↻ 032	↻711	**HSU**
Human Shield (81960)									↻ 032		
BM 365 (81961)									↻ 043		
Omitted data											
SDP-HSLS (81021)				↺							
Kukuriku (81032)							↺	↺	↺		Kukuriku
HSS-HSLS-PGS (81041)						↺					
HSLS-DC (81042)					↺						
Coalition for Prime Minister (81043)									↺		Coalition for Prime Minsiter
Patriotic Coalition (81061)								↺			
Our Own Right (81091)								↺	↺		Even Stronger Istria Coalition
SZH (81111)	X										
ZAS (81112)	X										
SDPH (81220)	↺	↺									
SSH (81221)	X										
SSOH (81222)	X										
SKH-SDP-SSH (81229)											

Election date	90q2	92q3	95q4	00q1	03q4	07q4	11q4	15q4	16q3	20q3	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*10*	*current*
HND (81430)			X								
ZL (81899)			↺	↺							
SNS (81951)		X									
DA (81954)		X									
RiDS (81955)		X									
SBHS (81956)			X								
DA-IDS-RDS (81959)		X									

Cyprus

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1960 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1996 – 2016	
Number of parties covered	14	
Own parties added	Yes	55001: Patriotic Front (PM) 55002: Progressive Front (PP)
Non-aligned persons	Yes	55999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
PM	55001		Patriotic Front
PP	55002		Progressive Front
KOP	55110	Kinima Oikologoi Perivallontistoi	Ecological and Environmental Movement
AKEL	55321	Anorthotikon Komma Ergazemenou Laou	Progressive Party of the Working People
EDEK	55322	Socialtistiko Komma Kyprou	Socialist Party of Cyprus
SYPOL	55340	Symmachia Politon	Citizen's Alliance
DIKO	55422	Dimokratikon Komma	Democratic Party
KED	55423	Kinima ton Eleftheron Dimokratikon	Movement of Free Democrats
EK	55430	Evropaiko Komma	European Party
KA	55610	Kinima Allileggyi	Solidarity Movement
DISY	55711	Dimokratikos Sinagermos	Democratic Coalition
ELAM	55720	Ethniko Laiko Metopo	National Popular Front
Omitted			
KISOS	55323	Kinima Sosialdimokraton	Social Democrats Movement
KF	55421	Komma Fileleftheron	Liberal Party

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…*
Prime Minister	President of the Republic of Cyprus

* The president as head of state *and* head of government exerts nearly unlimited power including a final veto in a wide range of policies against the House of Representatives (Zervakis and Costeas 2010, 1105–7). As such, Cyprus could be even called an "elective absolute monarchy", since the president in addition "has the sole responsibility for appointing ministers" (Ker-Lindsey 2009, 107). Hence, we decided to *not* code any minister apart from the President. Every policy position thus reflects the position of the President's party.

d) Additional information

1. Although the House of Representatives has 80 seats (raised from 50 in 1985) 24 (15) – reserved for the Turkish community – remain vacant since 1963/64 (Zervakis and Costeas 2010, 1113). The absolute number of seats in the 1st chamber is therefore set to 56 (35) and a party's seat share is estimated accordingly.

2. Country related sources:

Ker-Lindsay, James. 2009. "Presidential Power and Authority." In *The Government and Politics of Cyprus,* eds. James Ker-Lindsay, and Hubert Faustmann. Oxford: Lang, 107–24.

Solsten, Eric, ed. 1991. *Cyprus: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress. http://countrystudies.us/cyprus/ (accessed October 14, 2011).

Zervakis, Peter A., and Tasos Costeas. 2010. "Die politischen Systeme Zyperns." In *Die politischen Systeme Osteuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 1097–157.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1960-1985

Election date	60q3	70q3	76q3	81q2	85q4	
Election No.	1	2	3	4	5	*continued*
PM (55001)	X					
PP (55002)		X				
AKEL (55321)	X	X	X	X	X	**AKEL**
EDEK (55322)		X	X	X	X	**EDEK**
DIKO (55422)			X	X	X	**DIKO**
DISY (55711)		X[1]	X	X	X	**DISY**

[1] The *Unified Party* (EKES) transformed into the *Democratic Coalition* (DISY) (Solsten 1991), so we subsumed the seats as DISY.

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1991-2016

Election date	91q2	96q2	01q2[2]	06q2	11q2	16q2	
Election No.	6	7	8	9	10	11	*current*
KOP (55110)			X				**KOP**
AKEL (55321)	X						**AKEL**
EDEK (55322)	X		323[3]				**EDEK**
SYPOL (55340)							**SYPOL**
DIKO (55422)	X						**DIKO**
KED (55423)			←	→I[4]			
EK (55430)						→I	
KA (55610)							**KA**
DISY (55711)	X						**DISY**
ELAM (55720)							**ELAM**
Omitted data							
KISOS (55323)			↺[5]				
KF (55421)		[6]					

[2] For 2001 "NONA" includes: *New Horizons* (1 seat) and Fighting Democratic Movement (1 seat).

[3] The *Social Democrats Movement* (KISOS) was the official successor to the *Socialist Party of Cyprus* (EDEK) (Zervakis and Costeas 2010, 1135), but was "re-named" shortly after to EDEK again; therefore we subsumed the KISOS as EDEK.

[4] The *Movement of Free Democrats* (KED) gained one seat in 2001, but the CMP did not code a manifesto, so we held the values constant for an additional legislative period.

[5] See note #3.

[6] Since we lack political data for the *Liberal Party* (KF; it gained no seat in 1996), we decided to drop the party from the data set.

Czech Republic

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1989 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1990 – 2017	
Number of parties covered	24	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	82999
2nd chamber	No	Weak: asymmetrical and incongruent 1st chamber: Poslanecká sněmovna Parlamentu České republiky 2nd chamber: Senát Parlamentu České republiky
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
SZ	82110	Strana Zelenych	Green Party
KSCM	82220	Komunisticka strana Bohemia a Moravy	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia
CSSD	82320	Ceská Strana Sociálně Demokratická	Czech Social Democratic Party
OF	82410	Obcanské fórum	Civic Forum
ODA	82412	Obcanska demokraticka alliance	Civic Democratic Alliance
ODS	82413	Obcanska demokraticka strana	Civic Democratic Party
LSU	82420	Liberalne socialni unie	Liberal Social Union
ANO	82430	Akce nespokojených občanů	Action of Dissatisfied Citizens
US	82421	Unie Svobody	Freedom Union
KDU-CSL	82523	Krestanská a Demokratická Unie-Ceskoslovenska strana lidova	Christian and Democratic Union-Czechoslovak People's Party
TOP 09	82530	Tradice, Odpovědnost, Prosperita	Tradition, Responsibility, Prosperity
STAN	82610	Starostové a nezávislí	Mayors and Independets
SPR-RSC	82710	Sduzeni pro republiku-Republikanska strana Ceskoslovenska	Coalition for the Republic-Republican Party of Czechoslovakia
USVIT	82720	Úsvit přímé demokracie	Dawn of Direct Democracy
SPD	82721	Svoboda a přímá demokracie	Freedom and Direct Democracy
HSD-SMS	82951	Hnutí za Samosprávnou Demokracii-Spolecnost pro Moravu a Slezko	Movement for an Autonomous Democracy-Society for Moravia-Silesia
VV	82952	Věci Veřejné	Public Affairs
Pirati	82953	Ceská pirátská strana	Pirats
Omitted			
LB	82221	Levy Bloc	Left Bloc
ODS-KDS	82419	Obcanska demokraticka strana-Krestanskodemokraticka strana	Civic Democratic Party-Christian Democratic Party

Party	Code		
CSL	82520	Ceskoslovenska strana lidova	Czechoslovak People's Party
KDS	82521	Krestanskodemokraticka strana	Christian Democratic Party
Koalice	82524	KDU – CSL – US	Coalition
KDU	82529	Krestanská a Demokratická Unie	Christian and Democratic Union
DZJ	82901	Duchodei za Zivotni Jistoty	Movement of Pensioners for Life Securities

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	(First, Second) Deputy Premier
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, International Relations
Defense	(National) Defense, Security Policy
Interior	Internal Affairs, Interior, Intelligence Services, Romany Affairs, Control, Public Administration Reform, Legislative Affairs, Human rights sphere, Minorities, Equal Opportunities
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economy, Economic Policy, State Price Administration, Economic Reform, National Economic Strategy, Economic Competition, Administration of National Property and Privatization
Labor	Labor, Human Resources
Education	Education, Science, Research, Innovation
Health	Health (Care)
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Food
Industry and Trade	Industry, (Foreign) Trade, Commerce, Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering
Environment	Environment
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Youth, Sports, Physical Education
Public Works	Transport, Communications, Information Technology, Fuel, Energy, Regional Development, Local Development
Other	Culture, Tourism, Minister Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*), Chairman of the Legislative Council, Government Spokesperson, European Integration

d) Additional notes

1. The former Czech and Slovak Federative Republic was dissolved on January 1, 1993. Cabinet nos. 1-11 (until mid-1992, when both lands prepared for the dissolution) indicate the joint government, but data for the 1st chamber reflects the composition of the Czech National Council – not the Federal Assembly –, which later became the Czech parliament (Rose and Munro 2009, 99). In order to model the government, we decided to assign Czech party codes to all ministers from Czech parties. All ministers from Slovak parties are treated as non-aligned. However, these cabinets mainly comprised ministers of the *Communist Party of Czechoslovakia* (KSČS). Because it is impossible to track every minister's vita, we decided to code all KSČS-ministers as *Communist Party of Bohemia and*

Moravia (KSČM), which is the official successor of the KSČS in the Czech Republic (Rose and Munro 2009, 87). The reverse is applied for Slovakia, i.e. all KSČS-minister were coded as SDL, which is the Slovak successor.

2. After becoming a member of the government coalition in 2010 public support for the *Věci Veřejné* (VV; Public Affairs) rapidly declined, thus weakening the party's position. In early April 2012 the VV threatened to withdraw from government, but the three ministers refused to resign; instead they announced a new party LIDEM and continued to support the government (Linek 2013, 53–4). At the 2013 election, however, both the VV and LIDEM did not gain any seats, hence no CMP data will supposably become available. As of cabinet no. 40 (May 2012) we therefore list the three ministers as "NONA".

3. For the 2013 election TOP09 forged an electoral alliance with STAN (majors and independents). Because the CMP does not cover the STAN we added their seats to TOP09.

4. Milos Zeman was elected as president in 2013. His party affilation is SPOZ, but we coded him as not affiliated, because SPOZ has not become a relevant party in Czech politics apart from that.

5. During 2014 the composition of cabinet Sobotoka I changed because two ANO Ministers resigned and were replaced by non-aligned persons nominated by the ANO. Although our coding rules would suggest counting the reshuffle as a new cabinet, we "ignored" the reshuffle.

6. Country related sources:

Linek, Lukáš. 2013. "Czech Republic." *European Journal of Political Research* 52 (1): 50–5.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2017

Election date	90q2	92q2	96q2	98q2	02q2	06q2	10q2	13q4	17q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
SZ (82110)									→ı	
KSCM (82220)		↺ 221[1]								**KSCM**
CSSD (82320)										**CSSD**
OF (82410)	[2]	→ı								
ODA (82412)	[3]			→ı						
ODS (82413)		419[4]								**ODS**
LSU (82420)			→ı							
US (82421)			[5]		↺ 524	→ı				
ANO (82430)										**ANO**
KDU-CSL (82523)	529[6]				↺ 524					**KDU-CSL**
TOP09 (82530)										**TOP 09**
STAN (82610)										**STAN**

[1] The former *Communist Party of Czechoslovakia* (KSCS) split into Czech and Slovak part, which in turn was renamed to *Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia* (KSCM). In 1992 it contested as the major party of the *Left Bloc* (LB) with some minor parties (Rose and Munro 2009, 101). Hence, we subsumed the LB as KSCM and omitted the LB.

[2] The major opposition *Civic Forum* (OF) comprised among others the *Civic Democratic Alliance* (ODA) and the *Civic Democratic Party* (ODS), but dissolved in 1991 (Rose and Munro 2009, 101).

[3] The *Civic Democratic Alliance* (ODA) contested 1990 as part of OF, did not contest the 1998 election due to splits, and was expelled from the KDU-CSL coalition after several scandals later on (Rose and Munro 2009, 102).

[4] The *Civic Democratic Party* (ODS), another OF-founder contested 1992 with its ally, the *Christian Democratic Party* (KDS) and absorbed it in 1995 (Rose and Munro 2009, 102). Because the CMP provides an average entry for the ODS-KDS (82419), and Rose and Munro do not differentiate the seats, we subsume the average entry under ODS (instead of the original ODS-entry), and drop the KDS (and subsequently the ODS-KDS as well).

[5] In January 1998 some members of the ODS left the party and founded the *Freedom Union* (US), which contested 2002 as part of the KDS-CSL/US-DEU alliance (*Koalice*) (Rose and Munro 2009, 103). Rose and Munro provide differentiated seats; hence we included both parties on its own using the Koalice-entry. We held the values constant for an additional quarter, because the old cabinet was still superior after the 2006 election.

[6] The *Christian and Democratic Union-Czech People's Party* (KDU-CSL) was founded 1992 by fusion of two eponymous parties (see especially note #9). In 2002 it was part of the KDS-CSL/US-DEU alliance (Koalice) (Rose and Munro 2009, 101). Because we can differentiate each party's seat share, we included both parties on its own (see also note #5).

Election date	90q2	92q2	96q2	98q2	02q2	06q2	10q2	13q4	17q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
SPR-RSC (82710)		■	■	■	■	→|				
USVIT (82720**)**								■	→|	
SPD (82721**)**									■	**SPD**
HSD-SMS (82951)	■	■	→|							
VV (82952)							■	→|		
Pirati (82953)									■	**Pirati**
Omitted data										
LB (82221)		↺ [7]								
ODS-KDS (82419)		↺ [8]								
CSL (82520)	[9]									
KDS (82521)		[10]								
Koalice (82524)					↺ [11]					
KDU (82529)	↺ [12]									
DZJ (82901)			[13]	■						

[7] See note #1.

[8] See note #4.

[9] The *Christian and Democratic Union-Czech People's Party* (KDU-CSL) was founded 1992 by fusion of two eponymous parties (Rose and Munro 2009, 101). Because Rose and Munro do not differentiate its seats for the 1990 election, and the CMP provides an average entry (82529), we decided to subsume all seats and ministers already as KDU-CSL, use the average entry for 1990, and omit the CSL and KDU.

[10] See note #4.

[11] See notes #5 and #6.

[12] See note #9.

[13] The *Movement of Pensioners for Social Guarantees* (DZJ) contested between 1992 and 2002, but never gained any seat (Rose and Munro 2009, 108), so we decided to omit the DZJ.

Denmark

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1945 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	19	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	13999
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: symmetrical and congruent 1st chamber: Folketing 2nd chamber: Landsting (until 1953)
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
LA	13001	Liberal Alliance	Liberal Alliance
ALT	13110	Alternativet	The Alternative
VS	13210	Venstresocialisterne	Left Socialist Party
DKP	13220	Danmarks Kommunistiske Parti	Danish Communist Party
FK	13221	Fælles Kurs	Common Course
EL	13229	Enhedslisten – De Rød-Grønne	Red-Green Unity List
SF	13230	Socialistisk Folkeparti	Socialist People's Party
SD	13320	Socialdemokraterne	Social Democrats
CD	13330	Centrum-Demokraterne	Centre Democrats
RV	13410	Det Radikale Venstre	Danish Social Liberal Party
V	13420	Venstre, Danmarks liberale parti	Left, Liberal Party of Denmark
DU	13421	De Uafhængige	Independents' Party
LC	13422	Liberalt Centrum	Liberal Centre
KrF	13520	Kristeligt Folkeparti	Christian People's Party
KF	13620	Det Konservative Folkeparti	Conservative People's Party
DF	13720	Dansk Folkeparti	Danish People's Party
NB	13730	Nye Borgerlige	The New Right
FP	13951	Fremskridtspartiet	Progress Party
RF	13952	Retsforbundet	Justice Party
DS	13953	Dansk Samling	Danish Union

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime minister
Deputy	
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Interior, Refugees, Immigrants, Integration
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance, Taxation
Economic Affairs	Economics, Economy, Business, Growth, Investments
Labor	Labor, Employment
Education	Education, Research, Science, Technology, Innovation
Health	Health, Prevention
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Consumer Affairs
Industry and Trade	Industry, Trade
Environment	Environment, Climate, Minister for the UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Gender Equality, Family, Children, Elderly
Public Works	Energy, Transportation, Cities, Urbann Affairs, Rural Affairs, Buildings, Towns, Countryside
Other	Nordic Co-operation, Development (Aid, Cooperation), Ecclesiastical Affairs, Cultural Affairs, Minister without Portfolio (Minister for Europe), Church

d) Additional information

1. According to Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 174) the date of investiture for cabinet no. 27 was December 18, 1989, but Bille (1994, 279) reports December 18, 1990. Like Cusack and Fuchs (2002, 4) we relied on Bille.

2. Since we lack information about the representatives of Greenland and the Faroer Island we count the four seats in the 1st chamber (and one seat in the 2nd chamber) as "NONA". The *Schleswig-Party* gained one seat in 1953, 1957 and 1960 but did not play any role apart from that. Because the CMP does not cover it all, we decided to count the seat as "NONA", too.

3. Country related sources:

Bille, Lars. 1994. "Denmark." *European Journal of Political Research* 26 (3-4): 279–87.

For the 2nd chamber: Landstingssekretær. Various Years. *Rigsdagsaarbog*. Copenhagen: Nordisk Forlag.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1945-1988

Election date	45q4	47q4	50q3	53q2	53q3	57q2	60q4	64q3	66q4	68q1	71q3	73q4	75q1	77q1	79q4	81q4	84q1	87q3	88q2	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	*continued*
VS (13210)																		→I		
DKP (13220)																		→I		
FK (13221)																			→I	
SF (13230)																				**SF**
SD (13320)																				**SD**
CD (13330)																				**CD**
RV (13410)																				**RV**
V (13420)																				**V**
DU (13421)											→I									
LC (13422)											→I									
KrF (13520)																				**KrF**
KF (13620)																				**KF**
FP (13951)																				**FP**
RF (13952)																		→I		
DS (13953)		→I																		

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2019

Election date	90q4	94q3	98q1	01q4	05q1	07q4	11q3	15q2	19q2	
Election no.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	*current*
LA (13001)						X				**LA**
ALT (13110)										**ALT**
EL (13229)										**EL**
SF (13230)										**SF**
SD (13320)										**SD**
CD (13330)				←[1]		→|			
RV (13410)										**RV**
V (13420)										**V**
KrF (13520)						→|			
KF (13620)										**KF**
DF (13720)										**DF**
NB (13730)										**NB**
FP (13951)				→|					

[1] Because the CMP did not code a manifesto for the 23rd election we duplicated the 1998-entry assuming a constant ideology.

Estonia

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1990 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1992 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	22	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	83999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
EER	83110	Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised	Estonian Greens
SDE	83410	Rahvaerakond Moodukad	People's Party Moderates
KESK	83411	Eesti Keskerakond	Estonian Center Party
ER	83430	Eesti Reformierakond	Estonian Reform Party
EVA	83440	Eesti Vabaerakond	Free Party
VKRE	83610	Vabriiklate ja Konservatiivide Rahvaerakond	Republican and Conservative People's Party
IresPL	83611	Isamaa	Pro Patria
Rahvaliit	83612	Eestimaa Rahvaliit	Estonians People's Union
Isamaa	83710	Erakond Isamaaliit	Pro Patria Union
ERSP	83711	Eesti Rahvusliku Soltumatuse Partei	Estonian National Independence Party
EK	83712	Eesti Kodanik	Estonian Citizen Coalition
EKK	83713	Eesti Koonderakond	Coalition Party
KMÜ	83719	Koonderakond ja Maarahva Ühendus	Coalition Party and Rural Union
EKRE	83720	Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond	Conservative People's Party of Estonia
IR	83901	Sõltumatud Kuningriiklased	Independent Royalists
NDE	83951	Nash Dom - Estonia!	Our Home - Estonia!
EÜRP	83952	Eesti Ühendatud Rahvapartei	Estonian United People's Party
Omitted			
KK	83220	Kindel Kodu	Secure Home
ESDP	83320	Eesti Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Partei	Social Democratic Party
ERPT	83421	Rahvarinne	Estonian Popular Front Coalition
IERSP	83709	Isamaa & Eesti Rahvusliku Soltumatuse Partei	Fatherland & Estonian National Independence Party
EME	83810	Eesti Maarahva Erakond	Estonian Country People's Party

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy, Minister of State
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, Talks with Russian Federation, Baltic Co-operation
Defense	Defense
Interior	Interior, Internal Affairs, Ethnic Affairs, Ethnic Relations, Reform, Immigration
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economy, Economic Affairs, Privatization, Entrepreneurship
Labor	Labor
Education	Education, Science, Research
Health	Health
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture
Industry and Trade	Industry, Commerce, Trade
Environment	Environment
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Social Welfare, Social Protection
Public Works	Transport, Construction, Communications, Energy, Roads, Material Resources, Regional Policy, Infrastructure
Other	Culture, Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*), European Reform, Rural Affairs, Information Technology

d) Additional notes

1. For cabinet nos. 16-20 (1997-1999) CIRCA lists two ministers of junior partners in government, namely the *Development Party* and the *People's Party*. The former is not covered by the CMP, so we decided to code the minister as non-aligned. The *People's Party*, on the other hand, is a merger of the *Republican and Conservative People's Party* (VKRE) with the *Estonian Farmers Party* in 1998, which in turn joined the *Moodukad* in 1999 (Rose and Munro 2009, 133–4), so we decided to code the second minister as VKRE during this period.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1992-2019

Election date		92q3	95q1	99q1	03q1	07q1	11q1	15q1	19q1	
Election no.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*current*
EER	(83110)	X						→|		
Moodukad	(83410)									**SDE**
KESK	(83411)	421[1]								**KESK**
ER	(83430)	↱ 710 [2]								**ER**
EVA	(83440)								→|	
VKRE	(83610)	↱ 710 [3]		↥ 410[4]						
IresPL	(83611)				[5]				[6]	**IresPL**
Rahvaliit	(83612)			↱ 810[7]				→|		
Isamaa	(83710)		↺ 709[8]			↥ 611[9]				
ERSP	(83711)		↥ 710[10]							
EK	(83712)		→|							
EKK	(83713)	220[11]			→|					

[1] The *Estonian Center* (KESK) kept the name *Popular Front Coalition* (ERPT) until 1993 (Rose and Munro 2009, 133), so we subsumed the ERPT as KESK.
[2] In 1994 the *Estonian Reform Party* (ER) was founded including parts of *Isamaa* (Rose and Munro 2009, 134).
[3] Former parts of *Isamaa* founded the *Republican and Conservative People's Party* (VKRE) in 1994 (Rose and Munro 2009, 134).
[4] The VKRE merged with the *Estonian Farmers Party* in 1998 to form the *Estonian People's Party*, which in turn joined the *Moodukad* in 1999 (Rose and Munro 2009, 133–4).
[5] In 2006 two eponymous parties – *Res Publica* and *Pro Patria* (*Isamaa*) – merged and formed the *Union of Pro Patria and Res Publica* (IresPL) (Rose and Munro 2009, 135). However, the CMP assigned the "old" code, so we added the merger to the Isamaa and continued to use the *Res Publica* code.
[6] 83611 - Ühendus Vabariigi Eest - Res Publica (Union for the Republic – Res Publica) was renamed to Isamaa (Pro Patria) in 2018. To avoid confusion with Isamaa (83710), we keep IresPL as abbreviation.
[7] After the 1999 election the *Estonian Country People's Party* (EME) founded the *Estonians People's Union* (ERL) (Rose and Munro 2009, 133). We decided to subsume it already as *Rahvaliit*, used the EME-entry for 1999 and dropped the EME from the data set.
[8] See note #15.
[9] See note #5.
[10] The ERSP merged into the *Pro Patria Union* (Isamaa) in 1995 (Rose and Munro 2009, 133).
[11] See note #12.

Election date	92q3	95q1	99q1	03q1	07q1	11q1	15q1	19q1	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*current*
KMÜ (83719)			→ı						
EKRE (83720)									**EKRE**
IR (83901)		→ı							
NDE (83951)			→ı						
EÜRP (83952)				→ı					
Omitted data									
KK (83220)	↺ [12]								
ESDP (83320)	[13]								
ERPT (83421)	↺ [14]								
IERSP (83709)		↺ [15]							
EME (83810)			↺ [16]						

[12] The *Estonian Coalition Party* (EKK) was the main leader of the 1992 alliance *Secure Home* (KK) (Rose and Munro 2009, 133), so we subsumed the KK as EKK.

[13] In 1992 the *Eesti Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Partei* (ESDP) contested together with the *Estonian Rural Party* and the merger became the *Moodukad* (Rose and Munro 2009, 133). Since Rose and Munro (2009, 140) subsumed their seats, we decided to code the ESDP-minister as *Moodukad*, too – and drop the ESDP from the data set.

[14] See note #1.

[15] The CMP covers the 1995 merger of *Isamaa* and the *Estonian National Independence Party* (ERSP) as an electoral union, so we decided to subsume the IERSP as *Isamaa* and used the entry in addition as an endpoint for the ERSP (see also note #10).

[16] See note #7.

Finland

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1944 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1945 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	15	
Own parties added	Yes	14001: Åländsk Samling
Non-aligned persons	Yes	14999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
MSA	14001	Åländsk Samling	Moderates of Åland
VIHR	14110	Vihreä Liitto	Green Union
SKDL	14221	Suomen Kansan Demokraattinen Liitto	Finnish People's Democratic Union
DEVA	14222	Demokraattinen Vaihtoehto	Democratic Alternative
VAS	14223	Vasemmistoliitto	Left Wing Alliance
TPSL	14310	Työväen ja Pienviljelijöiden Sosialidemokraattinen Liitto	Social Democratic League of Workers and Smallholders
SSDP	14320	Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue	Finnish Social Democrats
LKP	14420	Liberaalinen Kansanpuolue	Liberal People's Party
NSP	14430	Nuorsuomalainen Puolue	Progressive Finnish Party
MN	14440	Liike Nyt	Movement Now
SKL	14520	Kristillisdemokraatit	Finnish Christian Union
KK	14620	Kansallinen Kokoomus	National Coalition
SK	14810	Suomen Keskusta	Finnish Centre
PS	14820	Perussuomalaiset	Finnish Rural Party
RKP/SFP	14901	Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue/ Svenska Folkpartiet	Swedish People's Party

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime minister
Deputy	Vice prime minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Interior, Administrative Affairs, Regional und Municipal Affairs, Public Administration, Local Government, Migration
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance, Minister at the Ministry of Finance
Economic Affairs	Economic Affairs
Labor	Labor
Education	Education
Health	Health
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture, Forestry
Industry and Trade	(Foreign) Trade, Industry
Environment	Environment
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Social Service, Sport, Family
Public Works	Transport, Communication, Energy
Other	European Affairs, Nordic Co-operation, (International) Development, Culture

d) Additional information

1. Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 193) list Törngren in cabinet no. 19 (1959-1961) "as a private individual not representing RKP". According to Auffermann (2009, 237) until the mid 1970s it was common that parties openly supported non-aligned ministers. Thus we decided to code Törngren as RKP. The same applies for Itälä (FPP in cabinet nos. 28-29, 1970-1971) and Mattila (KESK in cabinet nos. 29-30, 1971).

2. Although Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 190) differentiate the SKOG as a left-wing group within the SDP between 1957 and 1958, we subsumed them to SDP.

3. One seat in the 1st chamber is reserved for the Åland Islands which is regularly won by the RKP (Jahn, Kuitto and Oberst 2006, 143), so we added it to the RKP's seat share.

4. Country related sources:

Auffermann, Burkhardt. 2009. "Das politische System Finnlands." In *Die politischen Systeme Westeuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 219–63.

Jahn, Detlef, Kati Kuitto, and Christoph Oberst. 2006. "Das Parteiensystem Finnlands." In *Die Parteiensysteme Westeuropas*, eds. Oskar Niedermayer, Melanie Haas, and Richard Stöss. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 135–59.

For presidents: http://www.presidentti.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=41447 (accessed July 21, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1945-1987

Election date	45q1	48q3	51q3	54q1	58q3	62q1	66q1	70q1	72q1	75q3	79q1	83q1	87q1	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	*continued*
VIHR (14110)														**VIHR**
SKDL (14221)														**SKDL**
DEVA (14222)														**DEVA**
TPSL (14310)								→|					
SSDP (14320)														**SSDP**
ED (14420)			[1]									↻ 810[2]	↻ 810	**LKP**
SKL (14520)														**SKL**
KK (14620)														**KK**
ML (14810)							[3]							**SK**
SMP (14820)														**SMP**
RKP/SFP (14901)														**RKP/SFP**

[1] The ED was renamed in 1951 to *Suomen Kansanpuolue* (SKP), and renamed in 1966 to *Liberaalinen Kansanpuolue* (LKP).

[2] The LKP did not compete individually in the 12th & 13th election. Instead it formed an electoral alliance with the *Keskustapuolue* (KESK) in 1983 and 1987 (Jahn, Kuitto, and Oberst 2006, 138). See also note #3.

[3] The ML was renamed in 1965 to *Keskustapuolue* (KESK), and renamed in 1988 to *Suomen Keskusta* (SK).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1991-2019

Election date		91q1	95q1	99q1	03q1	07q1	11q2	15q2	19q2	
Election no.		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	*current*
MSA	(14001)								X	**MSA**
VIHR	(14110)									**VIHR**
SKDL	(14221)	↴ 223[4]								
DEVA	(14222)	↴ 223[5]								
VAS	(14223)									**VAS**
SSDP	(14320)									**SSDP**
LKP	(14420)		→I							
NSP	(14430)			→I						
MN	(14440)									**MN**
SKL	(14520)									**SKL**
KK	(14620)									**KK**
SK	(14810)									**SK**
SMP	(14820)			[6]				[7]		**PS**
RKP/SFP	(14901)									**RKP/SFP**

[4] In 1986 the pro-Soviet oriented part of the *Suomen Kansan Demokraattinen Liitto* (SKDL) split up and formed the *Demokraattinen Vaihtoehto* (DEVA). After the fall of the Iron Curtain and due to a decline in electoral support DEVA re-joined and both formed the moderate left alliance *Vasemmistoliitto* (VAS) in 1990 (Jahn, Kuitto, and Oberst 2006, 138).

[5] See note #4.

[6] The SMP was renamed in 1998 to *Perussuomalaiset* (PS).

[7] During 2017, 19 MP's of PS left the parliametary party group and formed an own group under the label *Blue Reform (BR)*. Eventhough, the BR took over all the cabinet seats of PS, we decided to refrain from coding BR as an independent party due to missing ideological data and their electoral losses in the subsequent election.

France

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1946 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1946 – 2017	
Number of parties covered	23	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	31999
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: asymmetric and incongruent 1st chamber: Assemblée Nationale 2nd chamber: Sénat
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
PE	31110	Europe Écologie Les Verts	Europe Ecology – The Greens
GE	31111	Génération Écologie	Ecology Generation
PCF	31220	Parti Communiste Français	French Communist Party
LFI	31240	La France insoumise	Unbowed France
PRG	31230	Parti radical de gauche	Radical Party of the Left
PS	31320	Parti Socialiste	Socialist Party
RR	31421	Parti Républicain Radical et Radical Socialiste	Radical Socialist Party
LRM	31425	La République En Marche !	Republic Onwards!
UDI	31430	Union des démocrates et indépendants	Union of Democrats and Independents
MRP	31521	Mouvement Républican Populaire	Popular Republican Movement
CDP	31523	Centre Démocratie et Progrés	Centre Democracy and Progress
MR	31529	Mouvement Réformateur	Reformers' Movement
UMP/LR	31621	Gaullists	
Cons	31622	Conservatives	
Pouj	31623	Poujadists	
MoDem	31624	Union pour la Démocratie Française	Union for French Democracy
NC	31630	Nouveau Centre	New Centre
AC	31631	Alliance centriste	Centrist Alliance
FN	31720	Front National	National Front
Omitted			
FG	31021	Front de gauche	Left Front
CD	31522	Centre Démocrate	Democratic Centre
RPR	31625	Rassemblement pour la République	Rally for the Republic

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, European Affairs, International Development
Defense	Defense, Veterans, Armed Service
Interior	Home Affairs, Internal Security, Local Franchises, Reform of the State, Decentralization, the Civil Servants (Service), Public Sector, Territorial Planning, Immigration, Integration, Territorial Equality/ Cohesion
Justice	Justice, Freedoms
Finance	Finance, Budget, Public Accounts
Economic Affairs	Economy, Small Businesses, Recovery Plan
Labor	Employment, Work
Education	(Higher, National) Education, Research, Technology, Universities, Innovation
Health	Health
Housing	Housing, Cities, Urban Affairs/ Development
Agriculture	Agriculture, Food, Fishing
Industry and Trade	Industry, Artisans and the Professions, Commerce, Foreign Trade
Environment	Protection of the Environment, Ecology, Sustainable Development, Climate Negotiation, Green Technology, Inclusive Transition
Social Affairs	Social Policies, Social Affairs, Solidarity, Youth, Sports, Associations, Family, Handicapped People, Childhood, Professional and Societal Equality between Men and Women, Social Dialogue, Womens's Affairs
Public Works	Equipment, Transport, Communication, Energy, Public Service/ Action, Accounts, Rural Affairs, Digital Economy, Urbanity
Other	Tourism, the Sea, Culture, Relations with the Parliament, Overseas Departments and Territories, National Identity, Local Authorities, Co-Development, Keeper of the Seals
NOT categorized	All Delegate and Junior Ministers

d) Additional information

1. For some cabinets – especially in the IV. Republic – Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (2000) report ministers of (probably) splinter groups or factions. We tried our best to match them with the other data. In case we could not doubtless designate party codes we decided to count them as NONA, instead of arbitrarily guessing. The following parties are affected: UDSR = Conservatives; UDT, UDR, UNR, URAS = Gaullists; ARS, GD, PAY, PDM, RDA, RGR, CDS, MRG and VREP = NONA.

2. Various sources report slightly varying election results concerning the seat share in the National Assembly, so we decided to rely on the data provided by the CMP group for the early years, since it is at least one consistent source. For every election we added the missing seats as "NONA". In addition we found no reliable source for the Senate in the IV. Republic, so we collected data only for the V. Republic.

3. Although Charles de Gaulle was no party member, UNR and UDR (the predecessors of the RPR) regarded him as their unofficial leader (Kempf 2009, 357), so we decided to code him as RPR.

4. For cabinets nos. 60-62 (2002-2005) de Robien (Minister for Equipment, Transport, Housing and Tourism) was a member of the UDF, but Ysmal states that he "participated in the government against

his party's political and strategic positions" and that the cabinet otherwise was a UMP-cabinet (2006, 1108), so we decided to code him as UMP was well.

5. The *Parti Socialiste* and the *Parti Radical de Gauche* (PRG) have been permanent allies since 1972 (Bell 200, 65), therefore we subsumed their seats and ministers under the PS code. Due to the random composition of the *Rassemblement démocratique et social européen* (RDSE) in the Senate, which consists of centre-right (UMP) and radical left (PRG) party members, we choose to split the seats and attach them to the *Union pour la Majorité Presidentielle* (UMP) and to the *Parti Socialiste* (PS).

6. Country related sources:

Bell, David S. 2002. *French Politics Today*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Höhne, Roland. 2006. "Das Parteiensystem Frankreichs." In *Die Parteiensysteme Westeuropas,* eds. Oskar Niedermayer, Melanie Haas, and Richard Stöss. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 161–87.

Hurel, Charline. 2017. Les radicaux de gauche et de droite en voie de réunion pour peser au centre. In: Le Monde, September 17, 2017.

Kempf, Udo. 2007. *Das politische System Frankreichs.* Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Kempf, Udo. 2009. "Das politische System Frankreichs." In *Die politischen Systeme Westeuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 349–404.

Mourgue, Marion. 2017. Les radicaux font un pas de plus vers l'unité… et l'indépendance. In: Le Figaro, September 7, 2017.

Parti Radical. 2014. "Notre Histoire". http://www.partiradical.net/notre-histoire/notre-histoire/toutes-les-pages (accessed October 01, 2014).

Startin, Nick. 2013. "France." *European Journal of Political Research* 52 (1): 70–82.

Ysmal, Collette. 2006. "France." *European Journal of Political Research* 45 (7-8): 1104–9.

Ysmal, Collette. 2008. "France." *European Journal of Political Research* 47 (7-8): 976–84.

For the Senate: http://www.france-politique.fr/elections-senatoriales.htm (accessed July 31, 2011).

For presidents:
http://www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/allemand_archives/jacques_chirac/die_galerie_der_staatsprasidenten/v_republik (accessed December 15, 2009), http://www.charles-de-gaulle.org (accessed June 01, 2007), http://www.politique.com/dossiers/france/biographies/vincent-auriol.htm (accessed July 01, 2007), http://francepolitique.free.fr/viepol4.htm (accessed July 07, 2007).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1946-1988

Election date	46q4	51q2	56q1	58q4	62q4	67q1	68q2	73q1	78q1	81q2	86q1	88q2	
Election No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	*continued*
GE (31111)												X	**GE**
PCF (31220)													**PCF**
SFIO (31320)								[1]					**PS**
RRRS (31421)								↴ 529[2]					
MRP (31521)						522[3]	522	↴ 529[4]					
CDP (31523)							↳ 521[5]		↴ 624[6]				
MR (31529)							↳ 521[7]		↴ 624[8]				
Gaullists (31621)													**UMP**
Conservatives (31622)													**Cons**
Poujadists (31623)				→I									
UDF (31624)								↳ 529[9]					**MoDem**
FN (31720)													**FN**
Omitted data													
CD (31522)						↺[10]	↺						

[1] The SFIO was renamed in 1969 to *Parti Socialiste* (PS).

[2] In 1971 the *Radical Socialist Party* (RRRS) and the *Centre Démocrate* (CD) formed the electoral syndicate MR (Kempf 2007, 219), which later became the *Union pour la Démocratie Française* (UDF) (Kempf 2009, 385). In 2002 the RRRS, later renamed to *Parti Radical* (PR), supported the UMP but split in January 2011 to compete on its own again (Parti Radical 2014).

[3] In 1966 the CD was founded as a successor of the *Mouvement Républican Populaire* (Kempf 2007, 219), so we subsumed it under the MRP code.

[4] See note #2.

[5] In 1969 the *Centre Démocratie et Progrés* (CDP) de-merged from the CD, but re-joined in 1976 (Höhne 2006, 186).

[6] Right before the 1978 election the then-CDS joined the UDF (Höhne 2006, 173). Although it remained independent within the UDF, the CMP covers only the UDF since then.

[7] See note #2.

[8] The CDP re-joined the CD shortly before both participated in the UDF (Höhne 2006, 173).

[9] The predecessor of the UDF, the MR, was founded by the RRRS and CD (see note #2 and #8).

[10] See note #3.

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1993-2017

Election date		93q1	97q2	02q2	07q2	12q2	17q2	
Election no.		13	14	15	16	17	*18*	*current*
VEC	(31110)						[11]	**PE**
GE	(31111)	X		→|				
PCF	(31220)					↻ 021[12]		**PCF**
PRG	(31230)							**PRG**
LFI	(31240)							**LFI**
PS	(31320)							**PS**
RRRS	(31421)						→|	
LRM	(31425)							**LRM**
UDI	(31430)							**UDI**
UMP	(31621)	625[13]	625	626	626	626	626	**UMP/LR**
Cons	(31622)	X[14]	X	X				
MoDem	(31624)				[15]			**MoDem**
NC	(31630)				↳ 624 [16]		→|	
AC	(31631)						→|	
FN	(31720)							**FN**

[11] On 13th of November 2010, The Greens merged with Europe Ecology to become Europe Ecology – The Greens.

[12] See note #17.

[13] The *Rassemblement pour la République* (RPR) is a successor of the *Gaullists* and merged later on into the *Union pour la Majorité Presidentielle* (UMP) (Höhne 2006, 186). As a consequence we subsumed all values under the former *Gaullist* code.

[14] The CNIP as the main part of the *Conservatives* still exists and holds seats now and then – especially in the Senate – but the CMP does not cover it any longer. Because this would be too long a time to set the scores constant, ideology data is unfortunately missing.

[15] The Democratic Movement was a UDF-leftover after a split in early 2007 (Ysmal 2008, 977); see also note #16.

[16] The *Nouveau centre* (NC) emerged in early 2007 during the preparation for the upcoming presidential elections as a UDF-splinter (Ysmal 2008, 982). At the 2007 election the leftover competed as *Mouvement démocrate* (MoDem; see also note #15) (Ysmal 2008, 977). Unfortunately, the CMP covers the UDF only, so we used it as a starting point for the NC.

Election date	93q1	97q2	02q2	07q2	12q2	17q2	
Election no.	13	14	15	16	17	*18*	*current*
Omitted data							
FG (31021)					↺ [17]		
PRG (31230)					[18]		**PRG**
RPR (31625)	↺ [19]	↺					
UMP/LR (31626)			↺ [20]	↺	↺	↺	

[17] In 2008 some socialists left the *Parti Socialiste* (PS) and formed the *Front de Gauche* (FG) with the Communist Party (PCF) as the main contender (Startin 2013, 75); we therefore subsumed all seats under the PCF code and used the alliance's entry for the PCF.

[18] The *Parti Radical de Gauche* (PRG) has been a constant ally of the Socialists since 1972 (Bell 2002, 65), and Ysmal usually reported the combined seat share in the Political Data Yearbooks, hence we decided to ignore the new CMP entry and carry on subsuming their seats and ministers under the PS code.

[19] See note #13.

[20] See note #13.

Germany

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1949 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1949 – 2017	
Number of parties covered	19	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	41999
2nd chamber	Yes	Strong: symmetrical and incongruent 1st chamber: Bundestag 2nd chamber: Bundesrat
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
90/Greens	41113	Bündnis ’90 / Die Grünen	Alliance ’90 / The Greens
KPD	41220	Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands	Communist Party of Germany
Linke	41221	Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus	Party of Democratic Socialism
SPD	41320	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands	Social Democratic Party of Germany
FDP	41420	Freie Demokratische Partei	Free Democratic Party
CDU/CSU	41521	Christlich-Demokratische Union/ Christlich-Soziale Union	Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union
DZ	41522	Deutsche Zentrumspartei	German Center Party
DP	41620	Deutsche Partei	German Party
WAV	41711	Wirtschaftliche Aufbauvereinigung	Economic Reconstruction League
DRP	41712	Deutsche Reichspartei	German Reich Party
BP	41911	Bayernpartei	Bavarian Party
SSW	41912	Südschleswigscher Wählerverband	South Schleswig Voters’ Union
GB/BHE	41951	Gesamtdeutscher Block/Bund der Heimatvertriebenen und Entrechteten	All-German Bloc/League of Expellees and Deprived of Rights
Pi	41952	Piraten	German Pirate Party
AfD	41953	Alternative für Deutschland	Alternative for Germany
Omitted			
Grüne	41111	Die Grünen	The Greens
Greens/90	41112	Die Grünen / Bündnis ‘90	The Greens / Alliance ‘90
L-PDS	41222	Die Linkspartei.PDS	The Left Party.PDS
LINKE	41223	Die Linke	The Left

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Chancellor
Deputy	Vice Chancellor
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Home Affairs, Community
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economic Affairs
Labor	Labor
Education	Education, Science, Research, Technology
Health	Health
Housing	Housing, Urban Development, Building
Agriculture	Nutrition, Agriculture, Forestry, Consumer Protection, Food
Industry and Trade	
Environment	Environment, Nature Protection, Security of Nuclear Plants
Social Affairs	Welfare, Family, Seniors, Women, Youth
Public Works	Transport, Post, Telecommunication, Planning, Energy, Digital Infrastructure
Other	Chief of the Chancellor's office, Special Affairs, Economic Cooperation, Development

d) Additional information

1. We compiled the 2nd chamber (*Bundesrat*) in the following manner: all votes of one federal *Land* were assigned to the federal Prime Minister's (*Ministerpräsident*) party. Every time the voting strength changed due to an election at the federal level, we started a new context. As a result, variable p401 and p405 do not reflect elections in a direct sense (they were needed for technical reasons; however they do indicate the date of the federal election which led to a change in the voting strength). In addition p402 and p403 show the number of votes and the sum of votes respectively, instead of actual seats.

2. Country related sources:

For elections: Bundeswahlleiter. Ergebnisse der Bundestagswahlen 1949 bis 2009. http://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/de/bundestagswahlen/fruehere_bundestagswahlen/ (accessed July 18, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1949-1987

Election date	49q3	53q3	57q3	61q3	65q3	69q3	72q4	76q4	80q4	83q1	87q1	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	*continued*
90/Greens (41113)										111[1]	111	**90/Greens**
KPD (41220)		→|									
SPD (41320)												**SPD**
FDP (41420)												**FDP**
CDU/CSU (41521)												**CDU/CSU**
DZ (41522)			→|									
DP (41620)				→|							
WAV (41711)		→|									
DRP (41712)		→|									
BP (41911)		→|									
SSW (41912)		→|									
GB/BHE (41951)			→|									
Omitted data												
Grüne (41111)										↺	↺	

[1] Although the CMP correctly covers the Greens and their predecessors (41111 & 41112) separately, we subsumed them as one party (41113).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2017

Election date	90q4	94q4	98q3	02q3	05q3	09q3	13q3	17q3	
Election No.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	*current*
90/Greens (41113)	112								**90/Greens**
PDS (41221)					222[2]	223	223	223	**Linke**
SPD (41320)									**SPD**
FDP (41420)									**FDP**
CDU/CSU (41521)									**CDU/CSU**
Pi (41952)								→ı	
AfD (41953)									**AfD**
Omitted data									
Greens/90 (41112)	↺ [3]								
L-PDS (41222)					↺ [4]				
Linke (41223)						↺ [5]	↺	↺	

[2] Although the CMP correctly covers the PDS and their predecessors (41222 & 41223) separately, we treated them as one party (41221).
[3] See note #1.
[4] See note #2.
[5] See note #2.

Greece

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1973 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1974 – 2015	
Number of parties covered	20	
Own parties added	Yes	34001 Movement for Change 34002 Greek Solution 34003 European Realistic Disobedience Front
Non-aligned persons	Yes	34999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
KINAL	34001	Kínima Allagís	Movement for Change
GS	34002	Elliniki Lysi	Greek Solution
MERA25	34003	Μέτωπο Ευρωπαϊκής Ρεαλιστικής Ανυπακοής	European Realistic Disobedience Front
SYRIZA	34020	Synaspismós tīs Aristerás tōn Kinīmátōn kai tīs Oikologías	Coalition of the Left, Movements and Ecology
KKE	34210	Kommounistikó Kómma Elládas	Communist Party of Greece
SAP	34211	Synaspismós tīs Aristerás kai tīs Proódou	Progressive Left Coalition
DIMAR	34213	Dimokratiki Aristera	Democratic Left
LAE	34214	Laïkí Enótita	Popular Unity
PASOK	34313	Panellinio Sosialistikó Kínima	Panhellenic Socialist Movement
DIKKI	34314	Dimokratiko Koinoniko Kinima	Democratic Social Movement
	34340	To Potami	The River
EK	34410	Enosi Kentroon	Union of Centrist
EDIK	34510	Enosi Dimokratikou Kentrou	Union of the Democratic Centre
ND	34511	Néa Dēmokratía	New Democracy
Pola	34512	Politiki Anixi	Political Spring
EP	34610	Ethniki Parataxis	National Alignment
LAOS	34710	Laïkós Orthódoxos Synagermós	Popular Orthodox Rally
XA	34720	Chrysi Avg	Golden Dawn
ANEL	34730	Anexartitoi Ellines	Independent Hellenes
Omitted			
SYRIZA-EKN	34212	Synaspismós Rizospastikís Aristerás	Coalition of the Radical Left - Unionist Social Front

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime minister
Deputy	
Foreign Affairs	Forein Affairs
Defense	National Defense
Interior	Interior, Public Administration, Public Order, Citizen's Protection, Administration Reform, Administrative Reconstruction, Immigration and Asylum
Justice	Justice, Transparency, Human Rights
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	(National) Economy, Development (*also Industry and Trade*), Competitiveness, Development and investment
Labor	Employment, Labor
Education	(National) Education, Lifelong Learning
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Agricultural Development, Food
Industry and Trade	Development (*also Economic Affairs*)
Environment	Environment, Climate Change
Social Affairs	Social Security, Welfare, Social Protection, Social Solidarity
Public Works	Public Works, Infrastructure, Transports, Communications, Networks, Merchant Marine, Energy, Shipping
Other	Decentralization, Planning, Religions, Culture, Macedonia and Thrace, the Aegean, (Marine and) Island Policy, Press, Mass Media, Minister of State, Tourism, e-Governance, Sports, Combatting Corruption, Research, Coordinating Government Operations

d) Additional information

1. Our data starts with the first civilian government after the military regime in 1974 (cabinet no. 39 in Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 238)) and the first election covered by the CMP in November 1974, respectively.

2. For cabinet nos. 39-45 (1974-1985) Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 239) list ministers for ERE. In the aftermath of 1974 some conservative parties including ERE allied for the *Néa Dēmokratía* (ND) (Zervakis and Auernheimer 2009, 843). CMP data is only available for the ND, so we subsumed the ministers to ND.

3. Both 2012 elections took place in the same quarter. Unfortunately, our data structure solely allows one ideology entry. We therefore deciced to include the ideological data of the second election in the dataset. However, because the CMP does not provide data for LAOS for the second election, we use the entry of the first election as an endpoint.

4. Country related sources:

Zervakis, Peter A., and Gustav Auernheimer. 2009. "Das politische System Griechenlands." In *Die politischen Systeme Westeuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 819–68.

For elections: http://www.nsd.uib.no/european_election_database/country/greece/ (accessed July 29, 2011), http://www.parties-and-elections.de/greece2b.html (accessed July 29, 2011).

For presidents: http://www1.presidency.gr/en/diat_proedroi.htm (accessed July 29, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1974-1989

Election date	74q4	77q4	81q4	85q2	89q2	89q4	
Election No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	*continued*
KKE (34210)					↻ 211[1]	↻ 211	**KKE**
SAP (34211)		X		X			**SAP**
PASOK (34313)							**PASOK**
EDIK (34510)			→|				
ND (34511)							**ND**
EP (34610)			→|				

[1] The *Kommounistikó Kómma Elládas* (KKE) did not compete individually in the 5th, 6th and 7th election; instead it was part of the election coalition *Synaspismós tīs Aristerás kai tīs Proódou* (SAP) (Zervakis and Auernheimer 2009, 842), so we duplicated the SAP-values for these elections.

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2019

Election date	90q2	93q4	96q3	00q2	04q1	07q3	09q4	12aq2	12bq2	15q1	15q3	19q3	
Election No.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	*current*
KINAL (34001)												X	**KINAL**
GS (34002)												X	**GS**
MERA25 (34003)												X	**MERA25**
SYRIZA (34020)										212	212	←	**SYRIZA**
KKE (34210)	↻ 211											←	**KKE**
SAP (34211)		← [2]			↴ 020[3]								
DIMAR (34213)										→ı[4]			
LAE (34214)												→ı	
PASOK (34313)												←[5]	**PASOK**
DIKKI (34314)				→ı									
The River (34340)											→ı		
EK (34410)												←	**EK**
ND (34511)												←	**ND**
Pola (34512)				→ı									
LAOS (34710)							←		→ı				
XA (34720)											→ı		
ANEL (34730)											→ı		
Omitted data													
SYRIZA-EKN (34212)										↺	↺		**SYRIZA-EKN**

[2] Because there is no CMP data for the 8th election, we duplicated the entry from 1990.

[3] In 2004 the *Synaspismós tīs Aristerás kai tīs Proódou* (SAP) joined the *Synaspismós tīs Aristerás tōn Kinīmátōn kai tīs Oikologías* (SYRIZA).

[4] Dimar and a small green party contested on a joint list in January 2015 but failed to enter parliament. In late 2015 Dimar joined the PASOK.

[5] In March 2018 the centre-left political allicence *Movement for Change* (KINAL) was founded. Member parties are PASOK and the Movement of Democratic Socialists (KIDISO).

Hungary

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1989 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1990 – 2018	
Number of parties covered	17	
Own parties added	Yes	86001: National Self-Government on Germans in Hungary (MNÖO)
Non-aligned persons	Yes	86999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	**Code**		
MNÖO	86001	Magyarországi Németek Országos Önkormányzata	National Self-Government on Germans in Hungary
LMP	86110	Lehet Más a Politika	Politics Can Be Different
MSzP	86220	Magyar Szocialista Párt	Hungarian Socialist Party
DK	86221	Demokratikus Koalíció	Democratic Coalition
E14-PM	86340	Együtt	Together - Dialogue for Hungary
FiDeSz	86421	Fiatal Demokraták Szövetsége	Federation of Young Democrats
SzDSz	86422	Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége	Alliance of Free Democrats
MDF	86521	Magyar Demokrata Fórum	Hungarian Democratic Forum
KDNP	86522	Kereztényдemokrata Néppárt	Christian Democratic People's Party
MIEP	86620	Magyar Igazság és Elet Pártja	Hungarian Justice and Life Party
JOBBIK	86710	Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom	Movement for a Better Hungary
FKgP	86810	Független Kisgazda- Földmunkás és Polgári Párt	Independent Smallhoders' and Civic Party
Asz	86811	Agrárszövetség	Agrarian Alliance
Omitted			
→	86061	FiDeSz-KDNP	FiDeSz-KDNP Alliance
MSzDP	86320	Magyarországi Szociáldemokrata Párt	Hungarian Social Democratic Party
→	86429	FiDeSz-MPP-MDF	FiDeSz-MPP-MDF Alliance
→	86529	MDF-FiDeSz-MPP	MDF-FiDeSz-MPP Alliance

c) Minister coding

Category	**Ministry of... / Minister for…**
Prime Minister	Premier, Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign
Defense	Defense
Interior	Interior, responsible for National Security, Civilian Intelligence Service, Local Government and Regions, Public Administration, Hungarian Communities
Justice	Justice, Law Enforcement
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economy, International Economic Relations, responsible for Privatization
Labor	Labor, Labor Affairs, Employment
Education	(Public) Education, Research and Development, Innovation
Health	(Public) Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture
Industry and Trade	Industry, Commerce, Trade, National Resources, Human Resources
Environment	Environment, Environmental Protection
Social Affairs	(Social) Welfare, Social Affairs, Family, Children, Youth, Sports, Equal Opportunities, Social Coordination
Public Works	Transport, (Tele-) Communications, Information Science, Regional / National / Rural Development, Water Management, Energy Policy, Technology
Other	Culture, National Cultural Heritage, Tourism, Relations with the EU, EU Integration, Religious Affairs, Ethnic Hungarians Abroad, Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*) for leasing with international organisations, Head of the Prime Minister's Office, Minister of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister, Paks Nuclear Power Plant, Development of Cities of County Ran

d) Additional notes

1. Variable p310 reports the percentage of votes gained for the country-wide lists. Votes won in single-member districts are not covered.

2. Country related sources:

Körösenyi, András/Fodor, Gabor G./Dieringer, Jürgen, 2010. „Das politische System Ungarns" In: *Die politischen Systeme Osteuropas.* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 357-417.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2018

Election date	90q1	94q2	98q2	02q2	06q2	10q2	14q2	18q2	
Election No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*current*
MNÖO (86001)								X	**MNÖO**
LMP (86110)									**LMP**
MSzP (86220)									**MSzP**
DK (86221)									**DK**
E14-PM (86340)									**E14-PM**
FiDeSz (86421)									**FiDeSz/KDNP**
SzDSz (86422)						→ı			
MDF (86521)						→ı			
KDNP (86522)				↴421[1]					
MIEP (86620)		[2]		→ı					
JOBBIK (86710)					[3]				**JOBBIK**
FKgP (86810)					→ı[4]				
Asz (86811)		←[5]	↴ 220						
Omitted data									
MSzDP (86320)	[6]								

[1] After losing all its seats in the 1998 election the KDNP split into several parts. Since then major parts join the FiDeSz (Bugajski 2002, 357–8), so we merged the KDNP into the FiDeSz as long as both contested as electoral alliance.

[2] In 1993 some members of the MDF were expelled and founded the *Hungarian Justice and Life* (MIEP). In 2006 MIEP and the *Movement for a Better Hungary* (Jobbik) contested with a joint list, but gained no seat (Rose and Munro 2009, 149).

[3] See note #2.

[4] The *Independent Party of Smallholders, Agrarian Workers, and Citizens* (FKgP) collapsed in 2001 as a result of a corruption scandal (Rose and Munro 2009, 148), even though leftovers competed in 2002.

[5] The *Agrarian Alliance* (Asz) gained one seat in 1994, so we held the 1990-entry constant. The party was absorbed by the MSzP in 1998 (Rose and Munro 2009, 148), hence we merged the Asz in addition.

[6] The *Social Democratic Party of Hungary* (MSzDP) never gained any meaningful vote share nor any seat (Rose and Munro 2009, 152–3), so we decided to omit this party.

Election date	90q1	94q2	98q2	02q2	06q2	10q2	14q2	18q2	
Election No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*current*
FiDeSz Coal. (86429)				[7]					
MDF-FiDeSz-MPP (86529)			[8]						

[7] The FiDeSz ran together with the *Hungarian Democratic Forum* (MDF) in 2002 only (see also note #1 and note #8). Since the codings are identical to the FiDeSz (86421) we ignored these entries.

[8] The CMP assigned the label 86529 as *MDF-FiDeSz-MPP Alliance*, although the MDF and FiDeSz only ran together in 2002. Since the codings are identical to the MDF-entry and we lack political data, we decided to omit this party.

Iceland

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1944 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1946 – 2017	
Number of parties covered	19	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	15999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral (One-and-a-half until 1991)
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
VGF	15111	Vinstrihreyfingin - grænt framboð	Left Green Movement
Ab	15220	Alþýðubandalagið	People's Alliance
A	15320	Alþýðuflokkurinn	Social Democratic Party
BJ	15321	Bandalag Jafnaðarmanna	Social Democratic Federation
SFVM	15322	Samtök frjálslyndra og vinstri manna	Union of Liberals and Leftists
Þjóðvaki	15323	þjóðvaki	Awakening of the Nation
S	15328	Samfylkingin	Social Democratic Alliance
FF	15420	Frjálslyndi Flokkurinn	Liberal Party
B-H	15430	Borgarahreyfingin	Citizens' Movement
Bf [13] [1]	15440	Björt framtíð	Bright Future
VID	15450	Viðreisn	Reform Party
Sj	15620	Sjálfstaedisflokkurinn	Independence Party
Bf	15621	Borgaraflokkurinn	Citizens' Party
M	15630	Miðflokkurinn	Centre Party
Tf	15710	Þjóðvarnarflokkurinn	National Preservation Party
F	15810	Framsóknarflokkurinn	Progressive Party
Kv	15951	Samtök um Kvennalista	Women's Alliance
P	15952	Pírata	Pirate Party
FF	15953	Flokkur fólksins	People's Party

[1] Not to be confused with *Borgaraflokkurinn* (15621), which diminished until 1991 (Eythórsson and Jahn 2009, 205) and ceased to exist in 1994.

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime minister
Deputy	
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	
Interior	Local Government
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economic Affairs, Innovation
Labor	
Education	Education, Science
Health	Health and Insurance
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Fisheries
Industry and Trade	Trade, Industry, Commerce
Environment	Environment
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Equality
Public Works	Communications, Natural Ressources, Transport
Other	Church, Culture, Travel, Tourism

d) Additional information

1. Country related sources:

Eythórsson, Grétar Thór and Detlef Jahn. 2009. "Das politische System Islands." In *Die politischen Systeme Westeuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 195–218.

Rubart, Frauke. 2006. "Das Parteiensystem Islands." In *Die Parteiensysteme Westeuropas,* eds. Oskar Niedermayer, Melanie Haas, and Richard Stöss. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 245–74.

For elections: http://www.statice.is/Pages/1778 (accessed July 19, 2011), http://www.parties-and-elections.de/iceland.html (accessed July 19, 2011).

For presidents: http://english.forseti.is/FormerPresidents/ (accessed July 19, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1946-1987

Election data	46q2	49q4	53q2	56q2	59aq2	59bq4	63q2	67q2	71q2	74q2	78q2	79q4	83q2	87q2	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	*continued*
Sósíalistaflokkurinn (15220)				[1]											**Ab**
A (15320)															**A**
BJ (15321)														→I	
SFVM (15322)											→I				
Sj (15620)															**Sj**
Bf (15621)															**Bf**
Tf (15710)				→I											
F (15810)															**F**
Kv (15951)															**Kv**

[1] The *Sósíalistaflokkurinn* was renamed in 1956 to *Alþýðubandalagið* (Ab).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1991-2017

Election data	91q2	95q2	99q2	03q2	07q2	09q2	13q2	16q4	17q4	
Election no.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	*current*
VGF (15111)										**VGF**
AB (15220)			↴ 328[2]							
A (15320)			↴ 328[3]							
Þjóðvaki (15323)			↴ 328[4]							
S (15328)										**S**
FF (15420)						→ı				
B-H (15430)							→ı			
Bf [13] (15440)										**Bf [13]**
VID (15450)										**VID**
Sj (15620)										**Sj**
Bf (15621)	→ı									
M (15630)									X	**M**
F (15810)										**F**
Kv (15951)			↥ 328[5]							
P (15952)										**P**
FF (15953)								X		**FF**

[2] In May 2000 the *Samfylkingin* (S) was founded as a merger of the Social Democrats (A), the Communists (Ab) and the Women's Alliance (Kv), but competed already in 1999 as an electoral alliance (Rubart 2006, 256).

[3] See note #2.

[4] In 1995 the party demerged from the *Alþýðuflokkurinn* (A), but re-joined shortly after. Thus it was part of the electoral alliance *Samfylkingin* (S) in 1999 as well (Rubart 2006, 256).

[5] See note #2.

Ireland

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1948 – 2016	
Number of parties covered	20	
Own parties added	Yes	53001 Independents4Change 53002 Aontu 53003 Solidarity-People Before Profit
Non-aligned persons	Yes	53999
2nd chamber	No	Weak: asymmetrical and congruent 1st chamber: Dáil Éireann 2nd chamber: Seanad Éireann
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
I4C	53001	Neamhspleáigh ar son an Athraithe	Independents4Change
A	53002	Áontu	Áontu
SPBP	53003		Solidarity – People Before Profit
ULA	53021	United Left Alliance	
Greens	53110	Comhaontas Glas	Green Party
WP	53220	Páirtí na nOibrithe	Workers' Party
DLP	53221	Democratic Left Party	
SP	53230	Páirtí Sóisialach	Socialist Party
PBPA	53231	Comhghuaillíocht an Phobail roimh Bhrabús	People Before Profit Alliance
AAA	53240		Anti-Austerity Alliance/Solidarity
LP	53320	Páirtí Lucht Oibre	Labour Party
	53321	Daonlathaigh Shóisialta	Social Democrats
PD	53420	Progressive Democrats	
FG	53520	Fine Gael	Familiy of the Irish
FF	53620	Fianna Fáil	Soldiers of Destiny
CnP	53714	Clann na Poblachta	Republican Party
CnT	53810	Clann na Talmhan	Party of the Land
SF	53951	Sinn Féin	Ourselves
IA	53981		Independent Alliance
Omitted			
WUA	53250	Grúpa Gníomhaíochta na n-Oibrithe is iad atá Díthostaithe	Workers and Unemployment Action

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime Minister / Taoiseach
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister / Tánaiste
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Local Government
Justice	Justice, Law Reform
Finance	Finance, Public Expenditure (and Reform)
Economic Affairs	Economic, Innovation
Labor	Employment, Jobs
Education	Education, Science, Skills
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Food, Forestry, Fisheries
Industry and Trade	Enterprise, Trade
Environment	Environment, Climate Action
Social Affairs	Social Welfare, Equality, Children, Youth Affairs, Community and Family Affairs, Sport, Recreation, Housing, Social Protection,
Public Works	Transport, Energy, Communications, Community/Rural Affairs, the Marine, Natural Resources, Public Enterprise, Reform, Planning, Jobs, Innovation
Other	Arts, Heritage, Culture, Gaeltacht and the Islands, Tourism, Regional, Without Portfolio

d) Additional information

1. Country related sources:

McBride, James P. 2006. "The Party System of Ireland." In *Die Parteiensysteme Westeuropas,* eds. Oskar Niedermayer, Melanie Haas, and Richard Stöss. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 235–43.

N.N. 2010. "New 'United Left Alliance' formed." *RTÉ News*, November 25. http://www.rte.ie/news/2010/1125/294820-united_left_alliance/ (accessed June 07, 2013).

Reilly, Gavan. 2013. "Socialist Party withdraws from United Left Alliance." *TheJournal,* January 26. http://www.thejournal.ie/socialist-party-withdraws-from-ula-770887-Jan2013/ (accessed June 07, 2013).

RTÉ. 2017. “Anti-Austerity Alliance rebrands as Solidarity”. March 10. https://www.rte.ie/news/2017/0310/858695-anti-austerity-alliance-name-change-solidarity/ (accessed January 31, 2018).

For presidents: http://www.president.ie/index.php?section=20&lang=eng (accessed July 19, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1948-1989

Election date	48q1	51q2	54q2	57q1	61q4	65q2	69q2	73q1	77q2	81q2	82aq1	82bq4	87q1	89q2	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	*continued*
Greens (53110)															**Greens**
WP (53220)															**WP**
LP (53320)															**LP**
PD (53420)															**PD**
FG (53520)															**FG**
FF (53620)															**FF**
CnP (53714)							→ı								
CnT (53810)						→ı									
SF (53951)				X											

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1992-2020

Election date	92q4	97q2	02q2	07q2	11q1	16q1	20q1	
Election no.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	*current*
I4C (53001)						X	X	**I4C**
A (53002)							X	**A**
SPBP (53003)							X[1]	**SPBP**
ULA (53021)						→I		
Greens (53110)							←	**Greens**
WP (53220)	→I [2]							
DLP (53221)			→I					
SP (53230)		X	X		[3]	→I		
PBPA (53231)							→I[4]	
AAA (53240)							→I[5]	
LP (53320)							←	**LP**
Social Democrats (53321)							←	**Social Democrats**
PD (53420)					→I			
FG (53520)							←	**FG**
FF (53620)							←	**FF**
SF (53951)							←	**SF**

[1] See note #4.

[2] The collapse of Communism in Central and Eastern Europe brought about the split of the *Worker's Party* (WP), but only "most of the leadership" left and formed the *Democratic Left Party* (DLP) (McBride 2006, 241). Hence, we decided to treat it separately, and not as a successor.

[3] The *Socialist Party* (SP) was part of the loose electoral coalition *United Left Alliance* (ULA) but withdrew later on (N.N. 2010; Reilly 2013). Because the CMP provides data for both the SP and ULA we list them independently and coded their seats separately.

[4] *The People Before Profit Alliance* merged with the *Anti-Austerity Alliance* (before known as *Solidarity* party) to the *Solidarity – People Before Profit* party (81005) in 2015. But both parties run separately in the 2016 election (RTÉ 2017). However, there is no CMP data yet for 2020 for SPBP, so parties are held constant for now. This will need to be adjusted for future updates.

[5] See note #4.

Election date	92q4	97q2	02q2	07q2	11q1	16q1	20q1	
Election no.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	*current*
IA (53981)							←	**IA**
Omitted data								
WUA (53250)						[6]		

[6]The Workers and Umenployment Action (WUA) is omitted, because the WUA is to small.

Italy

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1946 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1946 – 2018	
Number of parties covered	50	
Own parties added	Yes	32001: New Center-Right (NCD)
Non-aligned persons	Yes	32999
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: symmetrical and congruent 1st chamber: Camera dei Deputati 2nd chamber: Senato della Repubblica
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
NCD	32001	Nuovo Centrodestra	New Center-Right
RC	32021	Rivoluzione Civile	Civil Revolution
I	32022	Italia Europa Insieme	Italy Europe Together
LeU	32031	Liberi e Uguali	Free and Equal
CP	32051	Civica Popolare	Popular Civic List
NcI	32055	Noi con l'Italia	Us with Italy
PdL	32061	Popolo della Libertà	People of Freedom
FdV	32110	Federazione dei Liste Verdi	Green Federation
PdUP	32210	Partito di Unità Proletaria per il Comunismo	Party of Proletarian Unity for Communism
DP	32211	Democrazia Proletaria	Proletarian Democracy
RC	32212	Rifondazione Comunista	Newly Founded Communists
PdCI	32213	Partito dei Comunisti Italiano	Italian Communists
DS	32220	Democratici di Sinistra	Democrats of the Left
RnP	32221	Rosa nel Pugno	Rose in the Fist
SEL	32230	Sinistra Ecologia Libertà	Left Ecology Freedom
PR	32310	Lista Sgarbi-Panella	Radical Party
PSI	32320	Partito Socialista Italiano	Socialist Party
RI	32321	Rinnovamento Italiano	Italian Renewal
PSU	32322	Partito Socialista Unificato	United Socialist Party
PSDI	32330	Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano	Italian Democratic Socialist Party
PRI	32410	Partito Republicano Italiano	Republican Party
PLI	32420	Partito Liberale Italiano	Liberal Party
Daisy	32421	La Margherita	Daisy
PD	32440	Partito Democratico	Democratic Party
CD	32450	Centro Democratico	Democratic Centre
+E	32451	Più Europa	Plus Europe/More Europe

Party	Code		
SC	32460	Scelta Civica	Civic Choice
PPI	32520	Partido Populare Italiano	Italian Popular Party
CCD	32521	Centro Cristiano Democratico	Christian Democratic Centre
PI	32528	Patto per l'Italia	Pact for Italy
AD	32529	Alleanza Democratica	Democratic Alliance
UDC	32530	Unione dei Democratici Cristiani e di Centro	Union for Christian and Center Democrats
FI	32610	Forza Italia	Go Italy
NPSI	32611	Nuovo Partito Socialista Italiano	New Socialist Party
FDI-CN	32630	Fratelli d'Italia	Brothers of Italy
AN	32710	Alleanza Nazionale	National Alliance
LN	32720	La Lega Nord	Northern League
DE	32901	Democrazia Europea	European Democracy
IdV	32902	Lista di Pietro Italia del Valori	List Di Pietro Italy of Values
ALD	32903	Valle d'Aosta	Aosta Valley
SVP	32904	Südtiroler Volkspartei	South Tyrol People's Party
LR	32951	La Rete/Movimento per la Democrazia	The Network/Movement for Democracy
UDEUR	32953	Unione dei Democratici per l'Europa	Union of Democrats for Europe
M5S	32956	Movimento 5 Stelle	Five Star Movement
Omitted			
Il Girasole	32111	Il Girasole	Greens and Social Democrats
Ulivo	32329	Ulivo	Olive Tree
Biancofiore	32522	Biancofiore	White Flower
CDL	32629	Casa delle Libertá	House of Freedom
3L	32640	Lista Lavoro e Libertà	Labour and Freedom List
Aosta	32906	Autonomy Progress Federalism Aosta Valley	Vallée d'Aoste Autonomie Progrès Fédéralisme

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Vice-Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, Italians Abroad
Defense	Defense
Interior	Interior, Public Administration, Institutional Reforms (and Devolution), Local Government, Reforms for Federalism
Justice	Justice, Legislative Simplification, Constitutional Reforms
Finance	Finance, Treasury, Budget
Economic Affairs	Economy, Economic Planning/Development
Labor	Labor
Education	Education, University, Technological and Scientific Research, Public Education, Innovation, Technology
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agricultural, Forestry, Nutritional, Forests, Food
Industry and Trade	Industry, (International, Foreign) Trade
Environment	Environment, Territory/Sea Protection
Social Affairs	Welfare, Social Policies, Social Solidarity, Equal Opportunity, Youth, Families, Sport
Public Works	Public Works, Infrastructure, Transport, Navigation, Communications, Production Activity
Other	Artisan craft, European Union Policies, European Affairs, Cultural Resources and Activities, Regional Affairs, Relationship with Parliament, Government Program Achievement, Development, Territorial Cohesion, Accomplishment of the Manifesto/Government Program, Tourism, Integration, international cooperation, Cultural Goods, Autonomies, Minister for the South

d) Additional information

1. For cabinet no. 24 (1968-1969) Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (2000, 319) list ministers for the *Partito Socialista Italiano* (PSI). Between 1967 and 1969 the PSI was unified with the *Partito Socialdemocratico Italiano* (PSDI) as *Partito Socialista Unificato* (PSU) (Hausmann 2006, 38). For that time period the CMP only covers the PSU, so we recoded all PSI-ministers to PSU.

2. For cabinet nos. 26-28 (1970-1971) Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (2000, 319–20) differentiate ministers for the PSI and PSU, although the latter did no longer exist (Hausmann 2006, 42; see also note 1). We assumed they meant the PSI and PSDI instead, and recoded all PSU-ministers to PSDI.

3. In cabinet no. 54 (1994) the minister for Education D'Onofrio was a member of the *Centro Cristiano Democratico* (CCD) (Ignazi 1995, 396) instead of UDC (Woldendorp, Keman and Budge 2000, 330), so we changed his party affiliation. Additionally, the minister for Justice, Biondi, together with the minister for Health, Costa, belonged to the UDC (Ignaz 1995, 396), which was a minor splinter of the PLI (Ignaz 1995, 399). While it did not play any role apart from that, we decided to code both as non-aligned.

4. In cabinet nos. 56-57 (1996-1997) the minister for Post and Telecommunication Maccanico was a member of the *Unione Democratica* (UD), which was a small group of persons who joined the PPI-list (Ignazi 1997, 420). While the UD did not play any role apart from that, we decided to code him as PPI.

5. In cabinet nos. 69-72 (2005-2006) the minister of European Union Policies La Malfa was a member of the *Partito Republicano Italiano* (PRI), but the PRI did not gain any seats on its own (Ignazi 2006, 1145). Furthermore the CMP does not cover it any longer since 1992, because it has been part of several coalitions (Köppl 2007, 89), so we decided to code him as non-aligned.

6. In both chambers the regional SMD-seats and the votes of the Italiens abbroad were ignored. Therefore the number of totals seats is not always identical to the formal maximum of seats.

7. Sergio Mattarella was elected as the 12th president of Italy in January 2015. Although he formaly remained unaffiliated, he was endorsed and supported by the PD. In addition, he was one of the founders of the PD. For this reason, we coded him as belonging to the PD (Ignazi, Piero. 2016. "Italy." *European Journal of Political Research* 55 (1): 149–150).

8. Country related sources:

Hausmann, Friederike. 2006. *Kleine Geschichte Italiens von 1943 bis zur Ära nach Berlusconi.* Berlin: Wagenbach.

Ignazi, Piero. 1995. "Italy." *European Journal of Political Research* 28 (3-4): 393–405.

Ignazi, Piero. 1997. "Italy." *European Journal of Political Research* 32 (3-4): 417–23.

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Ignazi, Piero. 2009. "Italy." *European Journal of Political Research* 48 (7-8): 998–1005.

Ignazi, Piero. 2014. "Italy." *European Journal of Political Research* 53 (1): 180–8.

Köppl, Stefan. 2007. *Das politische System Italiens. Eine Einführung*. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften.

Zohlnhöfer, Reimut. 2006. "Das Parteiensystem Italiens." In *Die Parteiensysteme Westeuropas,* eds. Oskar Niedermayer, Melanie Haas, and Richard Stöss. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 275–98.

For elections: Ministero Dell'Interno. "Archivo storico delle elezioni". http://elezionistorico.interno.it/ (accessed August 02, 2011), http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2157_arc.htm (accessed August 01, 2011), http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2158_arc.htm (accessed August 01, 2011).

For Presidents: http://www.quirinale.it/qrnw/statico/ex-presidenti/expresidenti.htm (accessed August 01, 2011), http://www.quirinale.it/qrnw/statico/presidente/nap-elezione.htm (accessed August 01, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1946-1987

Election date	46q2	48q2	53q2	58q2	63q2	68q2	72q2	76q2	79q2	83q2	87q2	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	*continued*
FdV (32110)												**FdV**
PdUP (32210)											→I	
DP (32211)								X				
PCI (32220)												**PCI**
PR (32310)												**PR**
PSI (32320)						322[1]						**PSI**
PSU (32322)						[2]	→I					
PSLI (32330)	↳ 320 [3]					322[4]	[5]					**PSDI**
PRI (32410)												**PRI**
PLI (32420)												**PLI**
DC (32520)												**DC**
MSI (32710)							[6]					**AN**
LN (32720)											X	**LN**
SVP (32904)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**SVP**

[1] Between 1967 and 1969 the *Partito Socialista Italiano* (PSI) was unified with the *Partito Socialista dei Lavoratori Italiani* (PSLI), later named *Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano* (PSDI), as *Partito Socialista Unificato* (PSU) (Hausmann 2006, 38).

[2] See note #1.

[3] The PSLI split off the PCI in 1951 (Hausmann 2006, 42).

[4] See note #1.

[5] The PSLI was renamed in 1972 to *Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano* (PSDI).

[6] The *Movimento Sociale Italiano* (MSI) was renamed in 1972 to *Movimento Sociale Italiano – Destra Nazionale* (MSI-DN) and to *Alleanza Nazionale* (AN) in 1994.

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1992-2018

Election date	92q2	94q1	96q2	01q2	06q2	08q2	13q1	18q1	
Election no.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	*current*
NCD (32001)							↱ 061 [7]	→I	
RC (32021)								→I	
I (32022)									**I**
LeU (32031)									**LeU**
CP (32051)									**CP**
NcI (32055)									**NcI**
PdL (32061)								↴ 610	**PdL**
FdV (32110)				111[8]		↴ 440[9]			
DP (32211)	↴212[10]								
RC (32212)						↴ 440[11]			
PdCI (32213)			↳ 212[12]			↴ 440[13]			
PCI (32220)	[14]				↴440[15]				
RnP (32221)						↴ 440[16]			
SEL (32230)								→I	

[7] The Nuovo Centrodestra (NCD) was formed in November 2013 by ministers of the PDL (Ignazi 2014, 186). Therefore ideology data of PDL is used as a starting point.
[8] Although the CMP correctly covers the *Federazione dei Liste Verdi* (FdV) and *Il Girasole* separately, we treated them as one party (cf. Zohlnhöfer 2006, 291).
[9] See note #29.
[10] The *Democrazia Proletaria* (DP) merged into the *Rifondazione Comunista* (RC) in 1991.
[11] See note #29.
[12] In late 1996 the *Partito dei Comunisti Italiano* (PdCI) was founded as a splinter of the RC due to disagreement about government support (Köppl 2007, 81).
[13] See note #29.
[14] The PCI was renamed in 1990 to *Partito Democratico della Sinistra* (PDS).
[15] The PDS was renamed in 1998 to *Democratici di Sinistra* (DS) and was in 2006 part of the *Unione*, the successor of the *Ulivo* coalition (Köppl 2007, 98–9), which we treat as the predecessor of the PD (see also note #29).
[16] See note #29.

Election date	92q2	94q1	96q2	01q2	06q2	08q2	13q1	18q1	
Election no.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	*current*
PR (32310)	[17]			→|					
PSI (32320)			→|						
RI (32321)				↴ 421[18]					
PSDI (32330)		→|							
PRI (32410)		↴ 529[19]							
PLI (32420)		→|						
Margherita (32421)					↴ 440[20]				
PD (32440)				329	329				**PD**
CD (32450)								→|	
+E (32451)									**+E**
SC (32460)								→|	
DC (32520)	[21]			↥ 421					
CCD (32521)		↳ 520 [22]		↴ 530					
PI (32528)			→|						
AD (32529)				→|				
UDC (32530)				↻ 522[23]				→|	
FI (32610)						↥ 061[24]			**FI**
NPSI (32611)						→|		

[17] The *Partito Radicale* (PR) was renamed in 1992 to *Lista Panella*, to *Lista Panella – Riformatori* in 1994 and to *Lista Sgarbi-Panella* in 1996.
[18] The *Rinnovamento Italiano* (RI) merged into the *Margherita* in 2001 (Zohlnhöfer 2006, 288).
[19] The *Partito Repubblicano Italiano* (PRI) contested in 1996 as part of the *Alleanza Democratica* (AD) (Köppl 2007, 89).
[20] The *Margherita* was part of the *Ulivo* coalition in 2006 (Köppl 2007, 98).
[21] The *Democrazia Cristiana* (DC) was renamed in 1994 to *Partido Populare Italiano* (PPI) and merged 2001 into *Margherita* (Zohlnhöfer 2006, 287).
[22] The *Centro Cristiano Democratico* (CCD) was a splinter of the DC and competed later on with the *Unione dei Democratici Cristiani e di Centro* (UDC) (Zohlnhöfer 2006, 287).
[23] See note #30.
[24] During the course of 2007 the FI and AN formed the umbrella PDL (Ignazi 2009, 1002).

Election date	92q2	94q1	96q2	01q2	06q2	08q2	13q1	18q1	
Election no.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	*current*
FDI-CDN (32630)									**FDI-CDN**
AN (32710)						↴ 061[25]			
LN (32720)									**LN**
DE (32901)					↴ 530[26]				
IdV (32902)							→|		
ALD (32903)	X		X	X		→|		
SVP (32904)	X	X	X	X		←		[27]	**SVP-PATT**
LR (32951)			→|						
UDEUR (32953)			X			→|			
M5S (32956)									**M5S**
Omitted data									
Il Girasole (32111)				↺[28]					
Ulivo (32329)				↺ [29]	↺				
Biancofiore (32522)				↺[30]					
CDL (32629)				[31]					

[25] During the course of 2007 the AN merged into the PDL (Ignazi 2009, 1002).
[26] The *Democrazia Europea* (DE) merged 2002 into the UDC (Köppl 2007, 91).
[27] SVP (32904) and SVP-PATT(32090) are subsumed under SVP(32904).
[28] See note #8.
[29] The umbrella *Unione*, former *Ulivo*, founded the *Partito Democratico* (PD) in 2007 and included amongst others FdV, RC, RnP, and PdCI (Ignaz 2009, 999; Köppl 2007, 99). Therefore we treat the Ulivo as the predecessor and subsume their data under the PD-code.
[30] In 2000 the UDC competed together with the CCD, known as *Biancofiore* (Köppl 2007, 89). We therefore subsumed both under the new UDC code; henceforth the *Biancofiore* does not appear in the data.
[31] The *Casa delle libertà* (CDL) was the center-right coalition comprising amongst others the FI, AN and LN (Köppl 2007, 98). Since it was possible to collect seats for each party for the 1st chamber, we decided to drop the CDL. For the 2nd chamber it was not possible to differentiate the seats. However, since the CMP codings are identical anyway we decided to divide the seats proportionally according to their strength in the 1st chamber, because this at least reduces the already high number of parties for Italy.

Election date	92q2	94q1	96q2	01q2	06q2	08q2	13q1	18q1	
Election no.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	*current*
3L (32640)							[32]		
Aosta (32906)							[33]		

[32] We lack political data for the *Lista Lavoro e Libertà* (3L), and thus ignored the CMP data.

[33] The ethno-regionalist Vallée d'Aosta gained only one seat in their regional single-member-district. However, they did not play any role apart from that, thus we decided to ignore the Aosta.

Japan

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1959 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1960 – 2014	
Number of parties covered	22	
Own parties added	Yes	71001: Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan (CDP) 71002: Party of Hope (TPH)
Non-aligned persons	Yes	71999
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: symmetrical and congruent 1st chamber: Shūgiin 2nd chamber: Sangiin
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
CDP	71001	Rikken Minshutō	Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan
TPH	71002	Kibō no Tō	Party of Hope
TPJ	71110	Nippon Mirai no Tō	Tomorrow Party of Japan
PLP	71111	Jiyū-tō	People's Life Party
JCP	71220	Nihon Kyosan-to	Japan Communist Party
SPD	71320	Nihon Shakai-to	Social Democratic Party
DSP	71321	Minshu-Shakai-to	Democratic Socialist Party
SDF	71322	Shaminren	Social Democratic Federation
YP	71410	Minna no Tō	Your Party
Resto	71430	Nippon Ishin no Kai	Japan Restoration Party
CGP	71530	Komei-to	Clean Government Party
LDP	71620	Jiyu-Minshu-to	Liberal Democratic Party
NLC	71621	Shin Jiyu Club	New Liberal Club
JRP	71622	Shinsei-to	Japan Renewal Party
NFP	71623	Sinshin	New Frontier Party
DPJ	71624	Minshu	Democratic Party of Japan
LP	71625	Jiyo-to	Liberal Party
NCP	71626	Hoshu-to	New Conservative Party
PNP	71630	Kokumin Shinto	People's New Party
IC	71640	Mushozoku-no-kai	Independent's Club
NPD	71650	Shintō Daichi	New Party Mother Earth / New Party Daichi
PFG	71710	Jisedai no Tō	Party for Future Generations
NP	71951	Sakigake	New Party
JNP	71952	Nihon Shin-to	Japan New Party
Omitted			
JIP	71660	Ishin no Tō	Japan Innovation Party

Party	Code		
NPN	71953	Shintō Nippon	New Party Nippon

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for... *(also Minister of State… and …Agency)*
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, Minister for Economic Cooperation with Russia, International Exposition, Trans-Pacific Partnership
Defense	Defense
Interior	Home Affairs, Internal Affairs, Management and Coordination, Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission (Crisis Management, Disaster Prevention/Management), Administrative Reform, Special Zones for Structural Reform, Regional Government, Local Sovereignty, Public Servant Reforms, National Policy; Reconstruction in Response to the Great East Japan Earthquake, Civil Service Reform, Decentralisation Reform, Minister in Charge of Building National Resilience, Territorial Issues, Chairperson of the National Public Safety Commission, Disaster Management, Regional Revitalization
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance, Financial Reconstruction, Financial Services, Fiscal Policy, in charge of overcoming Deflation, Tax Number System
Economic Affairs	Economy, Economic Planning, Economic Policy, Privatization of the Postal Service, Regulatory Reform, Response to the Economic Impact caused by the Nuclear Accident, Economic Revitalization
Labor	Labor, Working style Reform
Education	Education, Science, Technology, Innovation, Intellectual Property Strategy
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Ocean Policy, Food Safety, Consumer Affairs
Industry and Trade	Trade, Industry, Industrial Revitalization Corporation of Japan, Industrial competiveness
Environment	Environment, in charge of Global Environmental Problems, Restoration from and Prevention of Nuclear Accident, Corporation in support of Compensation for Nuclear Damage, Ocean Policy
Social Affairs	Welfare, Sports, Gender Equality, Youth Affairs, Birth-rate Issues, Quality-of-Life Policy, Pension Reform, Civil Service Reform, Total Reform of Social Security, Declining Birthrate, Minister in Charge of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, Promoting Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens
Public Works	Transportation, Land, Infrastructure, Posts, (Tele-) Communication, Construction, Public Management, Internet Fair 2001 Japan, IT policy. Water Cycle Policy, Digital Transformation
Other	Culture, Chief Cabinet Officer, Okinawa or Hokkaido Development, National Land, Okinawa and Northern Territories affairs, Personal Information Protection, in charge of Information Technology, Tourism, Abduction Issue, Space Policy, Public Records Management and National

	Archives, Government Revitalization, New Public Commons, Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, Minister in Charge of 'Cool Japan' Strategy, Minister in Charge of 'Challenge Again' Initiative, Nuclear Damage Compensation and Decommissioning Facilitation Corporation, Nuclear Emergency Preparedness, Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mitigating the Impact of U.S. Forces in Okinawa, Reconstruction, Comprehensive Policy Coordination for Revival from the Nuclear Accident at Fukushima, World Expo 2025

d) Additional information

1. Because the CMP covers Japan since 1960, we started with cabinet no. 15 from Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 356) and the election in November 1960 for the legislature, respectively.

2. In cabinet no. 38 in 1994 Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 356) list the Prime Minister Hata as KAIS. Nevertheless he belonged to the *Japan Renewal Party* (Shiratori 1995: 413), so we coded him as JRP (code 71622). Furthermore they list the minister for Labor Hatoyama as belonging to a party *Kaikaku* (Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge 2000, 362). According to Shiratori (1995: 409) he was affiliated to the former *Reformist Party*, which is not covered by the CMP, so we coded him as non-aligned. In addition the Minister of Foreign Affairs Kakizawa belonged to a liberal party (Woldendorp, Keman and Budge 2000, 360). The *Liberal Party* (71625) was formed in 1998 as a faction of the *New Frontier Party* (Kato 1999, 447) and the CMP covers the LP since 2000. Because we found no source, that "Kakizawa´s Liberal Party" is the LP and it did not play any role apart from that, we decided to code him as non-aligned, too.

3. Succeeding the Abe IV Cabinet, Abe V started after the 2017 Lower House elections on November 1, 2017. In the EJPR Yearbooks, this cabinet continues to be identified as Abe IV though.

4. Country related sources:

Ehrke, Michael. 1996. "Japan nach den Wahlen: Vorwärts in die Vergangenheit?" http://library.fes.de/fulltext/stabsabteilung/00402toc.htm (accessed August 25, 2009).
Kato, Junko. 1999. "Japan." *European Journal of Political Research* 36 (3-4): 443–51.
Kato, Junko. 2001. "Japan." *European Journal of Political Research* 40 (3-4): 348–60.
Kato, Junko. 2003. "Japan." *European Journal of Political Research* 42 (7-8): 996–1002.
Kato, Junko. 2004. "Japan." *European Journal of Political Research* 43 (7-8): 1047–53.
Klein, Axel. 2006. *Das politische System Japans*. Bonn: Bier'sche Verlagsanstalt.
Masuyama, Mikitaka. 2010. "Japan." *European Journal of Political Research* 49 (7-8): 1038–48.
Masuyama, Mikitaka. 2011. "Japan." *European Journal of Political Research* 50 (7-8): 1024–34.
Shiratori, Rei. 1995. "Japan." *European Journal of Political Research* 28 (3-4): 407–14.

For elections and the 2nd chamber: Statistics Bureau and the Director-General for Policy Planning (Statistical Standards): http://www.stat.go.jp/data/chouki/zuhyou/27-13.xls (accessed June 29, 2010), http://www.stat.go.jp/data/nenkan/zuhyou/y2407000.xls (accessed July 29, 2011), http://www.stat.go.jp/data/nenkan/zuhyou/y2405000.xls (accessed July 29, 2011); GIGA Hamburg: http://www.giga-hamburg.de/openaccess/japanaktuell/2007_5/giga_jaa_2007_5_koellner.pdf (accessed June 29, 2010).

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e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1960-1986

Election date	60q4	63q4	67q1	69q4	72q4	76q4	79q4	80q2	83q4	86q3	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	*continued*
JCP (71220)											**JCP**
JSP (71320)											**SDP**
DSP (71321)											**DSP**
SDF (71322)								←[1]			**SDF**
CGP (71530)	X	X									**CGP**
LDP (71620)											**LDP**
NLC (71621)											**NLC**

[1] The CMP did not cover the *Social Democratic Federation* (SDF) in 1980, so we duplicated to 1979-entry assuming no change in ideology.

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2017

Election date	90q1	93q3	96q4	00q2	03q4	05q3	09q3	12q4	14q4	17q4	
Election no.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	*current*
CDP (71001)										X	**CDP**
TPH (71002)										X	**TPH**
Tomorrow Party of Japan (71110)									→ı		
PLP (71111)										→ı	
JCP (71220)										←	**JCP**
SDP (71320)			[2]							←	**SDP**
DSP (71321)			↴ 623[3]								
SDF (71322)		→ı									
YP (71410)									→ı		
Resto (71430)									660[4]	←	**JIP**
CGP (71530)			↺ 623[5]							←	**CGP**
LDP (71620)										←	**LDP**
NLC (71621)	←[6]	→ı									
JRP (71622)		[7]	↴ 623								
NFP (71623)		X[8]		←	→ı						
DPJ (71624)										↥ 430[9]	

[2] In 1996 the *Japan Socialist Party* (JSP) renamed into *Social Democratic Party* (SDP).
[3] In 1994 the *Democratic Socialist Party* (DSP) merged into the *New Frontier Party* (NFP) (Ehrke 1996).
[4] Japan Restoration Party changed its name in 2014 to Japan Innovation Party (71660), hence we subsumed the JIP under the previous code.
[5] In 1996 the *Clean Government Party* (CGP) joined the NFP (Ehrke 1996), but in 2000 it contested the election on its own again (Kato 2001, 348).
[6] The *New Liberal Club* (NLC) held one seat in the 2nd chamber until 1992, so we set the values constant one additional legislative period.
[7] In 1996 the *Japan Renewal Party* (JRP) joined the NFP (Ehrke 1996).
[8] The NFP held 40 seats in the 2nd chamber from 1995 to 2001. We set the values constant from 1996 to 2003, since the CMP did not code a manifesto for 2000.
[9] In 2016 the DPJ (71624) merged with the JIP (71430).

Election date	90q1	93q3	96q4	00q2	03q4	05q3	09q3	12q4	14q4	17q4	
Election no.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	*current*
LP (71625)			↳ 623 [10]		↴ 624	↴ 624[11]					
NCP (71626)			↳ 623 [12]			↴ 620					
PNP (71630)									→ı		
IC (71640)				X		→ı					
NPD (71650)									→ı		
PFG (71710)									X		
NP (71951)				←	→ı[13]						
JNP (71952)	X		↴ 623[14]								
Omitted data											
JIP (71660)									↺[15]		
NPN (71953)							[16]				

[10] The *Liberal Party* (LP) was formed in 1998 as a faction of the NFP (Kato 1999, 447).

[11] In July 2003 the *Liberal Party* (LP) merged with the *Democratic Party of Japan* (DPJ) (Kato 2004, 1047), but – due to different election dates – still held seats in the 2nd chamber until 2004, so we used the 2005 DPJ entry as an additional end point.

[12] The *New Conservative Party* (NCP) grew out of the LP (Kato 2003, 998), a faction of the NFP (see note #10), so we decided to treat it as an "indirect" successor of the NFP.

[13] The *New Party* (NP) held 3 seats in the 2nd chamber until 2001, so we held the values constant for an additional legislative period.

[14] See note #7.

[15] See note #4.

[16] The NPN (71953) is to small to capture them.

Latvia

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1990 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1993 – 2018	
Number of parties covered	36	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	87999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
SC	87021	Saskaņas Centrs	Concord Centre
LPP/LC	87041	Latvijas Pirmā partija/Latvijas Ceļš	'Latvia's First Party' and 'Latvian Way' Union
A/P	87042	Attīstībai/Par!	For Development/For!
AS	87061	Par Labu Latviju!	For a good Latvia
ZZS	87110	Zalo un Zemnieku savieniba	Green and Farmers' Union
LSP	87310	Latvijas Socialistika Partija	Latvian Socialist Party
LSDA	87311	Latvijas Socialdemokratu Apvieniba	Latvian Social-Democratic Alliance
LVP	87320	Latvijas Vienibas Partija	Latvian Unity Party
SDPS	87340	Sociāldemokrātiskā Partija "Saskaņa"	Social Democratic Party "Harmony"
LC	87410	Latvijas celš	Latvia's Way
DPS	87411	Demokratiska Partija 'Saimnieks'	Democratic Party 'Saimnieks'
TSP	87421	Tautas Saskanas Partija	National Harmony Party
PCTVL	87422	Par cilvēka tiesībām vienotā Latvijā	For Human Rights in a United Latvia
JL	87423	Jaunais laiks	New Era
JP	87431	Jauna Partija	New Party
LKDS	87520	Latvijas Kristigo demokratu savieniba	Latvia's Christian Democratic Union
LPP	87521	Latvias Pirmā Partija	Latvia's First Party
TP	87610	Tautas Partija	People's Party
RP	87620	Reformu Partija	Reform Party
NsL	87630	For Latvia from the Heart	No sirds Latvijai
JKP	87640	Jaunā konservatīvā partija	New Conservative Party
LNNK	87710	Latvijas Nacionalas neatkaribas kustiba	National Independence Movement of Latvia
TB	87721	Tevzemei un brivibai	For the Fatherland and Freedom
TKL	87722	Tautas Kustiba Latvija (Zigerista Partija)	Popular Movement for Latvia (Siegerist)

Party	Code		
TB-LNNK	87723	Apvieniba 'Tevzemei un brivibai'-Latvijas Nacionalas neatkaribas kustiba	For Fatherland and Freedom-National Independence Movement of Latvia
KPV	87730	Politiskā partija Kam pieder valsts?	Wem gehört der Staat?
LZS	87810	Latvijas Zemnieku savieniba	Latvia's Farmers' Union
→	87811	LZS-LKDS-LDP	United List
LRA	87901	Latvian Association of Regions	Latvijas Reģionu apvienība
Omitted			
V	87062	Vienotība	Unity
NA	87071	Nacionālā apvienība „Visu Latvijai!" – „Tēvzemei un Brīvībai/LNNK	National Alliance "All For Latvia!" – "For Fatherland and Freedom/LNNK
SLAT	87220	Saskana Latvijai-atdzimsana tautsaimniecibai	Harmony for Latvia–Rebirth of the Economy
LLP	87420	Latvijas Liberāla Partija	Latvian Liberal Party
DCP	87430	Demokratiska centra partija	Democratic Centre Party
LNKP-LZP	87611	Latvijas Nacionala Konservativa Partija-Latvijas Zala Partija	Latvian National Conservative Party-Green Party of Latvia
L	87951	Lidztiesiba	Equal Rights

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…*
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs (Foreign Trade, European Community Affairs, Baltic and Nordic States' Affairs, Issues of Foreign Resources, Minister of State), European Union Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Internal Affairs (Reforms), State Affairs, State Reform, Human Rights, Local Government, Public Administration
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance (State Property, Budget, National Income, Revenues, Investment, Credit Policy), Co-operation with International Financial Institutions
Economic Affairs	Economy (Power, Privatization, State Property, State Industrial Policy, Industry), Economic Reform, Power
Labor	
Education	Education (Higher Education, Culture), Science
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture (Forestry, Co-operation, Fisheries), Fisheries, Forestry, Maritime Affairs
Industry and Trade	Industry, Foreign Trade
Environment	Environment (Environment Protection, Regional Affairs)
Social Affairs	Welfare (Labor, Health Care, Social Affairs), Children, Family Affairs, Integration
Public Works	Transport, Architecture, Construction, Material Resources, Regional

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…*
Other	Development, Municipal Affairs Culture, Government Affairs, Special Responsibilities, European Union Affairs, Administration of European Union Funds, Electronic Government Affairs

* *State ministers in parentheses were coded according to the superior ministry.*

d) Additional notes

1. Country related sources:

N.N. 2011. "Latvian political parties undergo major upheaval." *The Baltic Times*, July 12 (accessed April 07, 2016).

For elections: http://web.cvk.lv/pub/public/27427.html (accessed October 19, 2011), http://www.parties-and-elections.de/latvia.html (accessed October 19, 2011).

For Presidents: http://www.president.lv/pk/content/?cat_id=24 (accessed October 19, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1993-2018

Election date	93q2	95q3	98q4	02q4	06q4	10q4	11q3	14q4	18q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
SC (87021)								→ı		
LPP/LC (87041)					[1]	↴061				
A/P (87042)										**A/P**
AS (87061)						[2]	→ı			
ZZS (87110)										**ZZS**
LSP (87310)	↱ 951[3]		↥ 421[4]							
LSDA (87311)				→ı						
LVP (87320)			→ı							
SDPS (87340)										**SDPS**
LC (87410)					↥041[5]					
DPS (87411)	[6]		→ı							
TSP (87421)	[7]			↴ 422[8]						
PCTVL (87422)					[9]	→ı				

[1] See note #5.
[2] The LPP/LC (87041) build an alliance with the TP (87610).
[3] *Equality* (L) was the basis for the foundation of the *Latvian Socialist Party* (LSP) (Bugajski 2002, 109). Hence we subsumed it as a predecessor of the LSP.
[4] The LSP fought on the TSP-list in 1998, and both formed the PCTVL later on (Rose and Munro 2009, 161). Since we cannot differentiate its seat share we used the TSP-entry as an "endpoint".
[5] *Latvia's Way* (LC) gained no seat in 2002 and joined *Latvians First Party* (LPP) in 2006 (Rose and Munro 2009, 163). Since then both compete as LPP/LC.
[6] The *Democratic Party-Saimnieks* (DPS) is a revival of the pre-war *Democratic Party* (DCP), merged under the DPS-label (Rose and Munro 2009, 161).
[7] See note #18.
[8] The TSP contested 2002 as part of *For Human Rights in a United Latvia* (PCTVL). In 2006 it formed the *Harmony Centre* (SC) (Rose and Munro 2009, 163). Since we are not able to differentiate its seat share, we used the PCTVL-entry as an "endpoint", assuming the CMP will cover the SC on its own.
[9] The PCTVL – 2002 merger of TSP, *Equality* (L) and *Latvian Socialist Party* (LSP) – continued to contest albeit splits of the TSP and LSP in 2005 (Rose and Munro 2009, 160–2), but gained no seat in 2010.

Election date	93q2	95q3	98q4	02q4	06q4	10q4	11q3	14q4	18q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
JL (87423)					[10]	062	062	062	062	**JL**
JP (87431)				→|						
LKDS (87520)		↴ 811[11]								
LPP (87521)					↥041					
TP (87610)					[12]	↥061				
RP (87620)								→|		
NSL (87630)									→|	
JKP (87640)										**JKP**
LNNK (87710)		611	↴723[13]							
TB (87721)			↴723[14]							
TKL (87722)			→|							
TB-LNNK (87723)						071[15]	071	071	071	**NA**
KPV (87730)										**KPV**
LZS (87810)		↴ 811[16]	↴ 811							
United List (87811)			←[17]							
LRA (87901)									→|	

[10] In 2010 the *New Era* (JL) joined a common list of several minor parties called *Unity* (V). Hence, we subsumed the V under the former JL code. In 2018, Unity joined *New Unity* (Jaunā Vienotība, JV), which we also run under the JL Code.

[11] See note #17.

[12] The *People's Party* (TP) joined a common list with the LPP/LC in 2010. The merger will be added as soon as data becomes available.

[13] See note #21.

[14] *For Fatherland and Freedom* (TB) merged with the LNNK in 1997 as TB-LNNK (Rose and Munro 2009, 161).

[15] In 2010 a small party *Visu Latvijai!* joined the TB-LNNK; since then both compete as Nacionālā apvienība „Visu Latvijai!" (N.N. 2011).

[16] See note #17. In addition the LZS held government posts in a caretaker cabinet beyond the 1995 election (due to complicated government formation), so we used the United List-entry as a second endpoint.

[17] The *United List* was an electoral alliance comprising *Latvian Farmers' Union* (LZS), *Latvian Christian Democratic Union* (LKDS) and *Latgale Democratic Party* (Rose and Munro 2009, 161). It held the presidency beyond the 1998 election, so we used the 1995-entry as an additional endpoint.

Election date	93q2	95q3	98q4	02q4	06q4	10q4	11q3	14q4	18q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
Omitted data										
V (87062)						↺	↺	↺	↺	**V**
NA (87071)						↺	↺	↺	↺	
SLAT (87220)	↺ [18]									
LLP (87420)	[19]									
DCP (87430)	↺ [20]									
LNKP-LZP (87611)		↺ [21]								
L (87951)	↺ [22]									

[18] The *Harmony for Latvia–Rebirth of the Economy* (SLAT) changed its name to *National Harmony Party* (TSP) after splits in 1994 (Rose and Munro 2009, 160), hence we treat it as a predecessor of the TSP.

[19] The *Liberal Party* (LLP) did not manage to surpass the electoral barrier of 4% in 1993 (Bugajski 2002, 110), and did not play any role apart from that.

[20] See note #6.

[21]The *Latvian National Conservative Party* (LNNK) contested 1995 together with the *Latvian Green Party* (LZP) and merged with the TB 1997 (Rose and Munro 2009, 161; see also note #14). Since we cannot differentiate its seat share and the LZP never contested on its own, we decided to subsume it as LNNK.

[22] See note #3.

Lithuania

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1990 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1992 – 2016	
Number of parties covered	29	
Own parties added	Yes	88001: Anti-Corruption Coalition (APKK) 88002: Lithuanian Green Party (LZP) 88003: Political Party ´List of Lithuania´ (LS) 88004: Freedom Party (LP) 88005: Lithuanian Social Democratic Labour Party (LSDDP)
Non-aligned persons	Yes	88999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
APKK	88001	Antikorupcin˙e N. Puteikio ir K. Krivicko koalicija	Anti-Corruption Coalition of N. Puteikis and K. Krivickas
LZP	88002	Lietuvos žaliųjų partija	Lithuanian Green Party
LS	88003	Politin˙e partija 'Lietuvos sa¸rašas'	Political Party 'List of Lithuania'
LP	88004	Laisvės partija	Freedom Party
LSDDP	88005	Lietuvos socialdemokratų darbo partija	Lithuanian Social Democratic Labour Party
LDDP	88220	Lietuvos demokratiné darbo partija	Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party
LSDP	88320	Lietuvos socialdemokratu partija	Lithuanian Social Democratic Party
NS-SL	88410	Naujoji sajunga-Socialliberalai	New Union-Social Liberals
LCS	88420	Lietuvos centro sajunga	Lithuanian Centre Union
LLS	88422	Lietuvos liberalu sajunga	Lithuanian Liberal Union
LbCS	88430	Liberalųir Centro Sajunga	Liberal and Centre Union
DP	88440	Darbo Partija	Labour Party
LRLS	88450	Lietuvos RespubJikos Liberalų Sajunga	Liberal Movement of the Republic of Lithuania
TT	88460	Tvarka ir teisingumas	Order and Justice
LKDP	88521	Lietuvos krikščioniu demokratu partija	Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party
LPKTS	88523	Lietuvos politiniu kaliniu ir tremtiniu sajungos	Union of Lithuanian Political Prisoners and Deportees
LKDPK	88529	Lietuvos krikscioniu demokratu partijos koalicija	Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party Coalition
TS-LDK	88620	Tevynes Sajunga	Homeland Union
TPP	88630	Tautos prisikelimo partija	National Resurrection Party

Party	Code		
LTSS	88710	Lietuviu tautininku sajungos sarasas	Lithuanian National Union List
LVP	88810	Lietuvos valstiecu partija	Lithuanian Agrarian Party
LVŽS	88820	Lietuvos valstiečių ir žaliųjų sąjunga	Lithuanian Peasant and Greens Union
LLRA	88951	Lietuvos lenkų sajunga	Union of Poles of Lithuania
DK	88952	Drąsos Kelias	Way of Courage
Omitted			
UDL	88031	Už Darba Lietuvia	Working for Lithuania
PK-UTT	88041	Rolando Pakso Koalicija Už Tvarka ir Teisinguma	Coalition of Rolandas Paksas for Order and Justice
→	88042	Koalicija Darbo partija	Coalition Labour Party and Youth
BSDK	88321	Brazausko socialdemokratiné koalicija	Brazauskas Social Democratic Coalition
SK	88421	Lietuvos Persitvarkymo Sajudis	Sajudis Coalition
LDP	88522	Lietuvos demokratu partijos jungtinis	Lithuanian Democratic Party
TS-LKD	88621	Tevynes sajunga - Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai	Homeland Union - Lithuanian Christian Democrats

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	(National) Defense
Interior	Internal Affairs, Administration Reforms, Municipalities Affairs, Local Authorities
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	(National) Economy, Internal Economic Relations, Business
Labor	Labor
Education	Education, Science, Innovation
Health	Health (Care)
Housing	Housing, Urban Planning/Development, City Planning
Agriculture	Agriculture, Forestry, Rural Affairs
Industry and Trade	Industry, Trade
Environment	Environment, Environmental Protection
Social Affairs	Social Security, Social Welfare
Public Works	Transport, Construction, Communications, Information, Material Resources, Oil, Energy
Other	Culture, Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*)

d) Additional notes

1. Variable p310 reports the vote share of the nationwide proportional list part, though it somehow distorts the calculation of the median voter.

2. In cabinet nos. 20 & 21 (2006-2008) two ministers, one each, of the *Party of Civic Democracy* (PDP), a 2006 splinter of the *Labour Party* (Rose and Munro 2009, 179) held posts in government, but gained no seat in the upcoming 2008 election. While ideological data is missing anyway, we decided to code both as non-aligned ministers.

3. Country related sources:

Krupavicius, Algis. 2012. “Lithuania.” *European Journal of Political Research* 51 (1): 187–90.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1992-2016

Election date		92q4	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q4	12q4	16q4	20q4	
Election no.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*current*
APKK	(88001)							X		
LZP	(88002)							X	X	**LZP**
LS	(88003)							X		
LP	(88004)								X	**LP**
LSDDP	(88005)								↱320	
LDDP	(88220)			↴ 321[1]						
LSdP	(88320)			321[2]	↺ 031				←	**LSdP**
NS-SL	(88410)				↺ 031[3]	←	↴ 440[4]			
LCS	(88420)				↴ 430[5]					
LLS	(88422)		X		↴430[6]					
LbCS	(88430)						→ı			
DP	(88440)					↺ 042 [7]			←	**DP**
LRLS	(88450)				↳ 430[8]				←	**LRLS**

[1] In 2000 the *Lithuanian Democratic Labour Party (*LDDP) and the LSdP together with two minor parties contested as *A. Brazauskas Social Democratic Coalition* (BSDK) (Rose and Munro 2009, 178–9), before they finally merged in 2001 keeping LSdP as name; hence we continue to use the LSdP code.

[2] We subsumed the LDDP and LSdP merger (see also note #1) under the LSdP code. The then LSdP contested the 2004 election together with the NS-SL (see also note #24), but later on its own.

[3] In 2004 the NS-SL joined the then LSdP as UDL (see also note #24), but contested 2008 on its own again (Rose and Munro 2009, 178).

[4] The New Union-Social Liberals (NS-SL) merged into the Labour Party (DP) in July 2011 (Krupavicius 2012, 195).

[5] In 2003 the *Lithuanian Liberal Union* (LLS) and the *Lithuanian Centre Union* (LCS) formed the *Liberal and Centre Union* (LbCS) together with a minor splinter of the *Lithuanian Christian Democratic Party* (LKDP) (Rose and Munro 2009, 176–8).

[6] See note #5.

[7] See note #26.

[8] The *Liberal Movement of the Republic of Lithuania* (LRLS) is a 2006 splinter of the *Liberal and Centre Union* (LbCS) (Rose and Munro 2009, 179).

Election date		92q4	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q4	12q4	16q4	20q4	
Election no.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*current*
LbDP	(88460)				↺ 041 [9]	[10]			←[11]	**LT**
LKDP	(88521)	[12]		[13]	→ı					
LPKTS	(88523)	[14]	← [15]	←	↴ 620					
LKDPK	(88529)	[16]	→ı							
TS	(88620)	↱ 421[17]				621	621 [18]	621	←	**TS-LKD**
TPP	(88630)						↴ 430 [19]			
LTSS	(88710)		↺ 522[20]	→ı						
LVP	(88810)		X		↴ 820[21]					
VNDPS	(88820)					←	[22]		←	**LVŽS**

[9] See note #25.
[10] The *Liberalų Demokratų Partija* (LbDP) was renamed in 2006 to *Tvarka ir teisingumas* (TT; Order and Justice).
[11] Merger with Tvarka ir teisingumas to form Laisvės partija (Freedom Party) in June 2020. Since CMP data is not yet available for the new party, this party is kept constant.
[12] See note #16.
[13] In 2001 the *Christian Democratic Party* (LKDP) merged with the *Christian Democratic Union* (KDS; not covered by the CMP) to form the *Lithuanian Christian Democrats* (LKD), but they gained no seat in 2004. In addition, in spring 2008 they merged into the *Homeland Union* (TS) (Rose and Munro 2009, 178).
[14] See note #16.
[15] The *Union of Political Prisoners and Deportees* (LPKTS) gained one seat in 1996, none in 2000 and was absorbed by the *Homeland Union* (TS) before the 2004 election (Rose and Munro 2009, 177), so we held the values constant until the merger took place.
[16] In 1992 the LKDP contested together with the LDP and LPKTS presenting single programs, though the CMP covers an average entry as well (LKDPK). Since Rose and Munro provide seats only for the alliance, we decided to use the average entry, but additionally assigned it to each party but without political data.
[17] See note #28.
[18] See note #30.
[19] Three years after its foundation the *Nation's Resurrection* (TPP) merged into the *Liberal and Centre Union* (LbCS) (Krupavicius 2012, 193), but they gained no seats in 2012.
[20] The *Lithuanian Nationalist Union* (LTSS) contested 1996 together with the *Democratic Party* (LDP) (Rose and Munro 2009, 176), but seats are available for the LTSS only, so we used the LDP entry instead of merging them. It contested in 2004 again, but gained no seat.
[21] In 2001 the *Lithuanian Agrarian Party* (LVP) merged with the *New Democracy Party* to form the *Union of Peasants' and New Democracy* (VNDPS) (Rose and Munro 2009, 178).
[22] The *Union of Peasants' and New Democracy Parties* (VNDPS) was renamed in 2012 to *Lithuanian Peasant and Greens Union* (LVŽS). Due to lack of data for 2008 we used the 2004 entry.

Election date	92q4	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q4	12q4	16q4	20q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*current*
LLS (88951)		← [23]		←	←			←	**LLRA**
DK (88952)							→ı		
Omitted data									
UDL (88031)				↺ [24]					
PK-UTT (88041)				↺ [25]					
DP+Youth (88042)					↺ [26]				
BSDK (88321)			↺ [27]						
SK (88421)	↺ [28]								
LDP (88522)	[29]								
TS-LKD (88621)					↺ [30]	↺	↺	↺	

[23] Because of missing CMP data we used the 1992 entry for 1996, and the 2000 entry for 2004 and 2008.

[24] The *Lithuanian Social Democratic Party* (LSdP) contested together with the *New Union-Social Liberals* (NS-SL) as *Working for Lithuania* in 2004 (Rose and Munro 2009, 178). Because they provide seats for both the LSdP and the NS-SL, we list them separately (their vote share is calculated according to their seat share), and assigned the UDL-entry to both parties.

[25] The *Liberalų Demokratų Partija* (LbDP) contested 2004 as the main contender of the *Rolando Pakso Koalicija Už Tvarka ir Teisinguma* (PK-UTT), so we subsumed the PK-UTT as LDP (incl. one seat gained by the partner *For a Fair Lithuania* (Rose and Munro 2009, 187)).

[26] We subsumed the "Alliance" as Labour Party (DP), because Rose and Munro (2009, 187) do not differentiate seats.

[27] See note #2.

[28] The *Homeland Union* (TS) was founded as a successor of the *Sajudis* (Rose and Munro 2009, 176), so we subsumed the SK as TS.

[29] In 1992 the *Lithuanian Democratic Party* (LDP) was part of the LKDPK, but gained no seat in 1996. Because we subsumed the LDP in 1992 as LKDPK (see note #16), we have no political data for the LDP and hence decided to drop the party from the data set.

[30] We subsumed the TS-LKD as TS (see also note #13).

Luxembourg

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1945 – 2013	
Number of parties covered	10	
Own parties added	Yes	23001 Pirate Party Luxemburg (PP)
Non-aligned persons	Yes	23999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
PP	23001	Piratepartei Lëtzebuerg	Pirate Party
GLEI	23111	Greng Lëscht Ekologesch Initiativ	Green Left Ecological Initiative
GAP	23112	Di Grëng Alternativ	Green Alternative
GLEI/GAP	23113	Greng Lëscht Ekologesch Initiativ/ Di Grëng Alternativ	Green Left Ecological Initiative/Green Alternative
KPL/PCL	23220	Kommunistesch Partei Lëtzebuerg/ Parti communiste luxembourgeois	Communist Party of Luxembourg
Lénk	23230	déi Lénk/la Gauche	The Left
LSAP/POSL	23320	Lëtzebuerger Sozialistesch Arbechterpartei/ Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois	Socialist Workers' Party
DP/PD	23420	Demokratesch Partei/ Parti démocratique	Democratic Party
CSV/PCS	23520	Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei/ Parti populaire chrétien social	Christian Social People's Party
ADR	23951	Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei/ Parti réformiste d'alternative démocratique	Action Committee for Democracy and Pension Justice

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Vice Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation
Defense	Defense, Homeland Security
Interior	Home Affairs, Administrative Reform, Civil Service, Immigration, the Greater Region, Asylum
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance, Treasury, Budget
Economic Affairs	Economy, Economic Affairs, Independent Professions, Small and Medium Businesses
Labor	Employment
Education	Education, Professional Training, Vocational Training, Higher Education, Research
Health	Health
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture, Rural Development, Viticulture, Consumer Protection
Industry and Trade	Foreign Trade, External Trade
Environment	Environment, Sustainable Development, Climate
Social Affairs	Social Security, Social Solidarity, Family (and Integration), Women's Affairs, Handicapped People, Youth, Sports, Equal Opportunities, Childhood
Public Works	Public Works, Energy, Planning, Transport, Communications, Infrastructure, Digitalisation
Other	Culture, Development Cooperation, Humanitarian Issues, Tourism, Relations with Parliament, Religious Affairs, Media, European Affairs

d) Additional information

1. For cabinet no. 18 (1999-2004) Hirsch (2000, 455) lists only four ministers for the *Demokratesch Partei* (DP), although it was five according to the header of the table. Indeed, Brasseur (Minister of Education, Vocational Training and Sports) – erroneously listed as CSV – was the fifth minister (Service Information et Presse 2009).

2. In 1974 and 1979 the *Sozialdemokratesch Partei* (PSD), a LSAP splinter, gained 5 and 2 seats, but did not play any role apart from that (Janssen 2006, 325). Since there is no CMP data either, we subsumed the seats under "NONA". The same applies for *Déi Lénk* in 1999 (1 seat) and 2009 (1 seat).

3. Country related sources:

Hirsch, Mario. 2000. "Luxembourg." *European Journal of Political Research* 28 (3-4): 453–7.

Janssen, Siebo M. H. 2006. "Das Parteiensystem Luxemburgs." In *Die Parteiensysteme Westeuropas,* eds. Oskar Niedermayer, Melanie Haas, and Richard Stöss. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 321–29.

Service Information et Presse. 2009. "Gouvernement formé à la suite des élections législatives du 13 juin 1999." http://www.gouvernement.lu/gouvernement/gouvernements-precedents/periode_1999_2004/1999_2004/index.html (accessed June 6, 2010).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1945-1989

Election date	45q4	48q2	51q2	54q2	59q1	64q2	68q4	74q2	79q2	84q2	89q2	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	*continued*
GLEI (23111)												**GLEI**
GAP (23112)												**GAP**
PCL/KPL (23220)												**PCL/KPL**
POSL/LSAP (23320)												**POSL/LSAP**
PD (23420)				[1]								**PD/DP**
PCS/CSV (23520)												**PCS/CSV**
ADR (23951)												**ADR**

[1] The PD was renamed in 1954 to *Groupement Démocratique*, and further renamed in 1959 to *Parti Démocratique/DemokrateschPartei* (PD/DP).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1994-2018

Election date		94q2	99q2	04q2	09q2	13q4	18q4	
Election no.		12	13	14	15	16	17	*current*
PP	(23001)						X	**PP**
GLEI	(23111)	↴ 113[2]						
GAP	(23112)	↴ 113						
GLEI/GAP	(23113)						←	**Gréng**
PCL/KPL	(23220)	→ı					X	**PCL/KPL**
Lénk	(23230)						←	**Lénk**
POSL/LSAP	(23320)						←	**POSL/LSAP**
PD/DP	(23420)						←	**PD/DP**
PCS/CSV	(23520)						←	**PCS/CSV**
ADR	(23951)						←	**ADR**

[2] In 1984 the Greng Lëscht Ekologesch Initiativ (GLEI) demerged from the GAP, but in 1994 both parties presented a common list and in 1995 they united again as *Déi Greng* (Janssen 2006, 329).

Malta

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1964 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1996 – 1998	
Number of parties covered	2	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	54999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
PL	54320	Partit Laburista	Labour Party
PN	54620	Partit Nazzjonalista	Nationalist Party

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…*
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense, Armed Forces
Interior	Interior, Home Affairs, Local Councils, Local Government, Civil Liberties, National Security
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance, Revenue
Economic Affairs	Productive Development, Tertiary Sector Development, Economic Services, Investment (Promotion), Competitiveness, Consumer
Labor	Employment and Industrial Relations
Education	Education, Human Resources
Health	Health
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture, Fisheries, Food, Maritime and Offshore Activities
Industry and Trade	Productive Development, Commerce, Industry, Self-Employed, Small Business, Shipping, Trade Promotion
Environment	Environment, Sustainable Development, Rural Affairs, Climate Change
Social Affairs	Social Policy, Social Development, Social Security, Youth, Care of the Elderly, Youth, Sport, Women's Rights, Family, Social Solidarity, Equality, Children Right´s
Public Works	Public Works, Construction, Infrastructure (Development), Transport, Communications, Information Technology (IT), Urban Development, Roads, Ports, Resources, Water, Energy, Capital Projects

Category	**Ministry of... / Minister for…***
Other	(The Island of) Gozo, Arts, Culture, Tourism, Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*), Public Dialogue, European Affairs, Implementation of the Electoral Manifesto
NOT categorized	Leader of the House of Representatives, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, Office of the Prime Minister (*if only; else it is categorized*)

** Also Parliamentary Secretary attached to Ministries or Office of the Prime Minister.*

d) Additional information

1. We started with first election 1966 after independence from the United Kingdom in 1964 (no. 7 after World War II).

2. Country related sources:

For presidents: http://president.gov.mt/home?l=1 (accessed October 17, 2011).

For elections: http://www.parties-and-elections.de/malta2.html (accessed October 17, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1966-1987

Election date	66q1	71q3	76q3	81q4	87q2	
Election no.	7	8	9	10	11	*continued*
PL (54320)	X	X	X	X	X	**PL**
PN (54620)	X	X	X	X	X	**PN**

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1987-2020

Election date	92q1	96q4	98q3	03q2	08q1	13q1	17q2	
Election no.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	*current*
PL (54320)	X			←	←	←	←	**PL**
PN (54620)	X			←	←	←	←	**PN**

The Netherlands

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1946 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1946 – 2017	
Number of parties covered	28	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	22999
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: symmetrical and congruent 1st chamber: Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal 2nd chamber: Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
GL	22110	Groen Links	Green Left
CPN	22210	Communistische Partij Nederland	Communist Party of the Netherlands
SP	22220	Socialistische Partij	Socialist Party
PSP	22230	Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij	Pacifist Socialist Party
PPR	22310	Politieke Partij Radikalen	Radical Political Party
PvdA	22320	Partij van de Arbeid	Labor Party
DENK	22321	Beweging DENK	Think
D66	22330	Democraten ‘66	Democrats‘66
VVD	22420	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie	People’s Party for Freedom and Democracy
LN	22430	Leefbaar Nederland	Livable Netherlands
CDA	22521	Christen-Democratisch Appèl	Christian Democratic Appeal
KVP	22522	Katholieke Volkspartij	Catholic People’s Party
ARP	22523	Anti-Revolutionaire Partij	Anti-Revolutionary Party
DS‘70	22524	Democratisch Socialisten '70	Democratic Socialists‘70
CHU	22525	Christelijk Historische Unie	Christian Historical Union
CU	22526	Christen Unie	Christian Union
GPV	22527	Gereformeerd Politiek Verbond	Reformed Political League
RPF	22528	Reformatorische Politieke Federatie	Reformatory Political Federation
CP	22710	Centrumpartij	Centre Party
CD	22711	Centrum Democraten	Centre Democrats
LPF	22720	Lijst Pim Fortuyn	List Pim Fortuyn
PVV	22722	Partij voor de Vrijheid	Party for Freedom
FvD	22730	Forum voor Democratie	Forum for Democracy
PvdD	22951	Partij voor de Dieren	Party for the Animals
SGP	22952	Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij	Reformed Political Party
50+	22953	50+	50Plus

Party	Code		
AOV	22954	Algemeen Ouderen Verbond	General Elderly Alliance
55+	22955	Unie 55+	Union 55+

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Vice Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense
Interior	Home Affairs, Foreigners, Integration, Institutional Reform, Security, Immigration and Asylum Affairs, Central Government Sector
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economic Affairs
Labor	Employment
Education	Education, Science, Innovation
Health	Health
Housing	Housing, Urban Areas
Agriculture	Agriculture, Fisheries, Nature Management, Food Quality
Industry and Trade	Industry, Trade, Foreign Trade
Environment	Environment Management
Social Affairs	Social Security, Welfare, Sport
Public Works	Transport, Public Works, Large Cities, Infrastructure
Other	Relations with the Dutch Antilles, Culture, Planning, Development Cooperation
NOT categorized	General Affairs

d) Additional information

1. Country related sources:

Lucardie, Paul. 2006. "Das Parteiensystem der Niederlande." In *Die Parteiensysteme Westeuropas,* eds. Oskar Niedermayer, Melanie Haas, and Richard Stöss. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 331–50.

For elections: http://www.nsd.uib.no/european_election_database/country/netherlands/ (accessed July 28, 2011), http://www.parties-and-elections.eu/netherlands.html (accessed August 20, 2012).

For the 2nd chamber: http://www.eerstekamer.nl/id/vhyxhx45mzzv/document_extern/zetelverdeling_eerstekamer_1946/f=/zetelverdeling_eerstekamer_1946-heden.pdf (accessed July 28, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1946-1989

Election date	46q2	48q3	52q2	56q2	59q1	63q2	67q1	71q2	72q4	77q2	81q2	82q3	86q2	89q3	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	*continued*
GL (22110)															**GL**
CPN (22210)			←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←		→I		
PSP (22230)														→I	
PPR (22310)							X							←	**PPR**
PvdA (22320)															**PvdA**
D`66 (22330)															**D`66**
VVD (22420)															**VVD**
CDA (22521)															**CDA**
KVP (22522)										⮥ 521[1]					
ARP (22523)										⮥ 521					
DS`70 (22524)											→I				
CHU (22525)										⮥ 521					
GPV (22527)													←		**GPV**
RPF (22528)													←		**RPF**
CP (22710)													→I		
CD (22711)															**CD**
SGP (22952)			←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←	←				**SGP**

[1] After the disastrous election in 1972 the *Katholieke Volkspartij* (KVP), *Anti-Revolutionaire Partij* (ARP) and *Christelijk-Historische Unie* (CHU) decided to merge and form the *Christen-Democratisch Appèl* (CDA) (Lucardie 2006, 341). Nevertheless, after the 1977 election the old cabinet – with ministers from the KVP and ARP – remained in office for some time, so we used the CDA-entry from 1981 as an additional endpoint (i.e. “old ministers” but already “new” ideology).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1994-2017

Election date		94q2	98q2	02q2	03q1	06q4	10q2	12q3	17q1	
Election no.		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	*current*
GL	(22110)									**GL**
SP	(22220)									**SP**
PPR	(22310)	→I[2]								
PvdA	(22320)									**PvdA**
DENK	(22321)									**DENK**
D`66	(22330)									**D`66**
VVD	(22420)									**VVD**
LN	(22430)					→I				
CDA	(22521)									**CDA**
CU	(22526)		X							**CU**
GPV	(22527)			→I						
RPF	(22528)			→I						
CD	(22711)		→I							
LPF	(22720)					←	→I[3]			
PVV	(22722)									**PVV**
FvD	(22730)									**FvD**
PvdD	(22951)									**PvdD**
SGP	(22952)				←					**SGP**
50Plus	(22953)									**50+**
AOV	(22954)		→I							
55+	(22955)		→I							

[2] Due to different election dates for the 2nd chamber, the *Politieke Partij Radicalen* (PPR) was still present, so we set the values constant for an additional legislative period.
[3] We extrapolated the data for an additional election period, because the *Lijst Pim Fortuyn* (LPF) held one seat in the 2nd chamber until June 2007.

New Zealand

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1946 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1946 – 2017	
Number of parties covered	11	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	64999
2nd chamber included	No	Unicameral (Weak: asymmetrical and congruent before 1950)
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code	
Greens	64110	Green Party of Aotearoa
Labour	64320	Labour Party
Alliance	64321	Alliance
ACT	64420	ACT New Zealand
United Future	64421	United Future
Progressive	64422	Jim Anderton's Progressive Coalition
NP	64620	National Party
NZPF	64621	New Zealand First Party
Māori	64901	Māori Party
Mana	64902	Mana Party
NZDP	64951	New Zealand Democratic Party

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...*
Prime Minister	Prime minister
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense, Disarmament and Arms Control
Interior	Internal Affairs, Police, State Services, State-owned Enterprises, Local Government, Customs, Immigration, Border Control, NZ Security Intelligence Service and Government Communications Security Bureau, Civil Defense, Regulatory Reform
Justice	Justice, Attorney-General, Corrections, Courts
Finance	Finance, Revenue, (Associate) Treasurer
Economic Affairs	Economic Development, Small Business, Treaty Negotiations
Labor	Labor, Employment, Work and Income, Workplace Relations and Safety
Education	Education, Research, Science, Innovation, Technology, Tertiary Education, Skills
Health	Health, Crown Health Enterprises, Whanau Ora

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...*
Housing	Housing, Building Issues, Urban Development
Agriculture	Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, Lands, Food (Safety), Fibre, Consumer Affairs
Industry and Trade	Industry, Trade, Enterprise, Commerce, International Trade, Trade Negotiations, Export Growth, Revenue
Environment	Environment, Conservation, Biosecurity, Climate Change Issues
Social Affairs	Social Welfare, Social Services, Social Development, Women's Affairs, Sport, Fitness, Leisure, Recreation, Senior Citizens, Youth Affairs, ACC, Disability Issues, Ethnic Affairs, Community and Voluntary Sector, Children Poverty Reduction, Social Housing
Public Works	Energy, Railways, Transport, Communications, Broadcasting, Regional Development, Information Technology, Rural Affairs, Infrastructure, Resources, Construction, Canterbury Earthquake Recovery, Digital Media & Services, Corrections, Building and Construction
Other	Pacific Island Affairs, Cultural Affairs, Tourism, Maori Affairs, Statistics, Accident Rehabilitation and Compensation Insurance, Treaty of Waitangi Settlements (Waitangi Negotiations), Crown Research Institutes, Arts, Culture, Heritage, Land Information, Veterans Affairs, Racing, Rugby World Cup, Greater Christchurch Regeneration, Pike River Re-entry, Emergency Management

** Also Associate Minister/Senior Portfolios.*

d) Additional information

1. There was confusion concerning cabinet no. 20 in Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 403). The date of investiture is set to 14.07.1986 *in between* cabinet no. 19 (starting in 1989) and cabinet no. 21 (starting in 1990). It was not possible to determine what went wrong. Like Cusack and Fuchs (2002, 12–3) we deleted the cabinet assuming that there was no change in the cabinet composition. Afterwards we re-numbered the remaining cabinets.

2. In 1995 some MPs (with Peter Dunne participating in government) decided to form the *United Party*, but only Dunne won his seat in 1996 and 1999 (Vowles 1997; 2000). In 2002 it merged and became the *United Future* (Vowles 2003, 1041). Although no CMP data is available we decided to assign the *United Future* code already for cabinet no. 24 in 1996 and in parliament in 1996 and 1999.

3. Country related sources:

Maori Party. 2010. "1665 days - At 11am today, history was made". http://maoriparty.org/index.php?pag=nw&id=51&p=1665-days-at-11am-today-history-was-made.html (accessed July 28, 2011).

Vowles, Jack. 1994. "New Zealand." *European Journal of Political Research* 26 (3-4): 375–87.

Vowles, Jack. 1997. "New Zealand." *European Journal of Political Research* 32 (3-4): 451–61.

Vowles, Jack. 2000. "New Zealand." *European Journal of Political Research* 38 (3-4): 470–80.

Vowles, Jack. 2003. "New Zealand." *European Journal of Political Research* 42 (7-8): 1037–47.

Vowles, Jack. 2006. "New Zealand." *European Journal of Political Research* 45 (7-8): 1207–20

For elections: http://www.elections.org.nz/elections/resultsdata/fpp-seats-won.html (accessed June 30, 2010), http://www.elections.org.nz/elections/resultsdata/general-elections-1996-2005-seats-won-by-party.html (accessed June 30, 2010).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1946-1987

Election date	46q4	49q4	51q3	54q4	57q4	60q4	63q4	66q4	69q4	72q4	75q4	78q4	81q4	84q3	87q3	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	*continued*
Labour (64320)																**Labour**
NP (64620)																**NP**
Social Credit (64951)															[1]	**NZDP**

[1] The *Social Credit Party* was renamed in 1985 to *New Zealand Democratic Party* (NZDP).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2020

Election date	90q4	93q4	96q4	99q4	02q3	05q3	08q4	11q4	14q3	17q3	20q4	
Election no.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	*current*
Greens (64110)											←	**Greens**
Labour (64320)											←	**Labour**
Alliance (64321)					→ı							
ACT (64420)											←	**ACT**
United Future (64421)			X	X		←[2]				→ı		
Progressive (64422)					[3]			→ı				
NP (64620)											←	**NP**
NZFP (64621)						← [4]	←				←	**NZFP**
Māori (64901)											←	**Māori**
Mana (64902)									→ı			
NZDP (64951)		↴ 321[5]										

[2] Since the CMP does not cover the *United Future* for 2005, we duplicated the 2002 entry assuming no change in ideology.

[3] In 2002 the *Alliance* split up and former party leader Jim Anderton founded his new party. However, they split in acrimony (Vowles 2003, 1037–8), so we decided to treat them separately and not as a successor of the *Alliance*.

[4] The CMP does not cover the *New Zealand First Party* for 2005 and 2008, so we filled the gap assuming a constant ideology.

[5] The *Alliance* was formed by the *Green Party*, the NZDP and several other minor parties (Vowles 1994, 375). After the election 2002 the NZDP split from the Progressive Coalition, but did not gain any seats in the elections.

Norway

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1945 – 2017	
Number of parties covered	11	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	12999
2nd chamber	No	One-and-a-half 1st chamber: Stortinget (2nd chamber: Lagting)
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
MDG	12110	Miljøpartiet De Grønne	Green Party
NKP	12220	Norges Kommunistiske Parti	Norwegian Communist Party
SV	12221	Sosialistisk Venstreparti	Socialist Left Party
R	12230	Rød Valgallianse	Red Electoral Alliance
DNA	12320	Det norske Arbeiderparti	Norwegian Labor Party
DLF	12410	Det Liberale Folkeparti	Liberal People's Party
V	12420	Venstre	Liberal Party
KrF	12520	Kristelig Folkeparti	Christian People's Party
H	12620	Høyre	Conservative Party
SP	12810	Senterpartiet	Centre Party
FrP	12951	Fremskrittspartiet	Progress Party

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy for the Prime minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs (Development Cooperation, International Development under Foreign Affairs)
Defense	Defense
Interior	Local Government, (Government) Administration (Reform), Police, Public Security, Immigration and Integration (also Justice)
Justice	Justice, Immigration and Integration (also Interior)
Finance	Finance, Budget
Economic Affairs	
Labor	Labor
Education	(Higher) Education, Research
Health	Health Affairs, Care Services
Housing	

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Agriculture	Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Costal Affairs
Industry and Trade	Trade, Industry
Environment	Environmental Affairs, Climate
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Children, Family, Equality, Social Inclusion
Public Works	Communications, Transport, Petroleum/Oil, Energy, Regional Development, Minister responsible for coordination of information technology, Modernisation, Transport, Digitalisation
Other	Minister responsible for national and long-term planning, Cultural Affairs, Church Affairs, Coordination, Minister responsible for the co-ordination of matters of Nordic co-operation; Office of the Prime Minister

d) Additional information

1. Country related sources:

For elections: http://www.valgresultat.no/ (accessed July 19, 2011), http://www.parties-and-elections.de/norway.html (accessed July 19, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1945-1989

Election date	45q4	49q4	53q4	57q4	61q3	65q3	69q3	73q3	77q3	81q3	85q3	89q3	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	*continued*
NKP (12220)					→I								
SF (12221)									[1]				**SV**
DNA (12320)													**DNA**
DNF (12410)									→I				
V (12420)													**V**
KrF (12520)													**KrF**
H (12620)													**H**
BP (12810)					[2]								**SP**
ALP (12951)									[3]				**FrP**

[1] The SF was renamed in 1975 to *Sosialistisk Venstreparti* (SV).
[2] The BP was renamed in 1959 to *Senterpartiet* (SP).
[3] The ALP was renamed in 1977 to *Fremskrittspartiet* (FrP).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1993-2017

Election date		93q3	97q3	01q3	05q3	09q3	13q3	17q3	
Election no.		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	*current*
MDG	(12110)								**MDG**
SV	(12221)								**SV**
R	(12230)								**R**
DNA	(12320)								**DNA**
V	(12420)								**V**
KrF	(12520)								**KrF**
H	(12620)								**H**
SP	(12810)								**SP**
Frp	(12951)								**FrP**

Poland

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1989 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1991 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	35	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	92999
2nd chamber	No	Weak: asymmetrical and incongruent 1st chamber: Sejm Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 2nd chamber: Senat Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
KO	92040	Koalicja Obywatelska	Civic Coalition
KORWiN	92070	Konfederacja Wolność i Niepodległość	Confederation
SLD	92210	Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej	Democratic Left Alliance
SD	92211	Stronnictwo Demokratyczne	Democratic Party: SD
NSZZ	92320	Niezalezny Samorzadny Zwiazek Zawodowych 'Solidarnosc'	Self-governed Trade Union 'Solidarity'
UP	92322	Unia Pracy	Union of Labour
UD	92410	Unia Demokratyczna	Democratic Union
KLD	92420	Kongres Liberalno-Demokratyczny	Liberal-Democratic Congress
PPPP	92431	Polska Partia Przyjaciol Piwa	Polish Beer-Lovers Party
UPR	92432	Unia Polityki Realnej	Union of Real Politics
PPG	92433		Polish Economic Program
UW	92434	Unia Wolnosci	Freedom Union
PO	92435	Platforma Obywatelska	Citizens' Platform
PiS	92436	Prawo i Sprawieliwość	Law and Justice
RP	92440	Ruch Palikota	Palikot's Movement
.N	92450	Nowoczesna Ryszarda Petru	Ryszard Petru's Modern
ChD	92520	Chrzescijansko-Demokratycznego Stronnictwo Pracy	Christian Democratic Labour Party
POC	92521	Porozumienie Obywatelskie Centrum	Centre Citizens' Alliance
PChD	92522	Partia Chrzescijanskich Demokratów	Party of Christian Democrats
WAK	92530	Wyborcza Akcja Katolickia	Catholic Elector Action
AWS	92620	Akcja Wyborcza ‚Solidarnosc'	Electoral Action ‚Solidarity'
ROP	92621	Ruch Odbudowy Polski	Movement for the Reconstruction of Poland
SRP	92622	Samoobrona Rzeczypospolitej	Self defence of the Polish Republic

Party	Code		
		Polskiej	
KPN	92710	Konfederacja Polski Niepodleglej	Confederation for Independent Poland
PZZ	92711	Polski Zwiazek Zachodni	Polish Western Union
PX	92712	Partia X	Party X
LPR	92713	Liga Polskich Rodzin	League of Polish Families
K	92720	Kukiz' 15	Kukiz
PL	92810	Porozumienie Ludowe	Peasant Accord
PSL	92811	Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe	Polish Peasant Party
BBWR	92901	Bezpartyjny Blok Wspierania Reform	Non-Party Bloc in Support of Reforms
RAS	92952	Ruch Automomii Slaska	Movement for the Autonomy of Silasia
MN	92953	Mniejszosc Niemiecka	German Minority
Omitted			
LiD	92021	Lewica i Demokraci	Left and Democrats
SLD-UP	92212		Coalition
SP	92321	Solidarnosc Pracy	Solidarity of Labour
RDR	92523	Ruch dla Rzeczypospolitej	Movement for Res Publica

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…
Prime Minister	Prime Minister, Chairman of the Council of Ministers
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister, Deputy Chairman
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, European Union Affairs
Defense	(National) Defense, National Security Affairs
Interior	Internal Affairs, Co-operation with Political Organizations and Associations, Political Affairs, State Administration, Security Service
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance, Treasury, State Assets
Economic Affairs	Economy, Economic Affairs, Domestic Market, Foreign Economic Co-operation, Government Economic Council, Ownership Transformation, Privatization, Private Enterprise, Entrepreneurship
Labor	Labor
Education	(National/Higher) Education, Science, Technology
Health	Health
Housing	Housing, Town Planning
Agriculture	Agriculture, Food Economy, Fisheries
Industry and Trade	Industry, Trade
Environment	Environmental Protection, Natural Resources, Forestry, Climate
Social Affairs	Social Welfare/Policy/Affairs, Social Reforms, Family, Sport, Women, Plenipotentiary for Equal Legal Status
Public Works	Infrastructure, Transport (and Maritime Economy), Construction, (Tele-) Communications, Country Planning, Regional/Rural Development, Land Management, Digitisation, Funds and Regional Policy, Inland Waterways

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…
Other	Culture, Arts, National Heritage, Tourism, Integration with European Communities, Head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, Director of the Central Planning Office, Head of the Presidents Chancellery, Head of Scientific Research Committee, Head of Government Centre for Strategic Studies, in charge of Dealing with Flood Disaster, Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*), Special Services Coordinator

d) Additional notes

1. In 1991 the *Democratic Left Alliance* (SLD) – the successor to the communist *Polish United Worker's Party* – was founded by 28 groups, strongest among them the *Social Democracy for the Republic of Poland* (SDRP) (Rose and Munro 2009, 195; Ziemer 1997, 60). We decided to capture all SDRP ministers before 1991 under the SLD party code. The same applies to Wojciech Jaruzelski, outgoing Chairman of the State Council and "President" until the election 1990. One minister from the *Social Democratic Union* (SDU), a minor SLD splinter not covered, was coded as non-aligned.

2. The *Sejm* is marked by a very low level of faction stability. Most often up to one quarter of the members of the *Sejm* change their parliamentary group during the legislative period (Ziemer and Matthes 2010, 228). Since we are not able to track every change, the composition of the 1st chamber always reflects the composition right after the election.

3. In cabinet nos. 28-31 (2004-2005) one minister – Marek Balicki – was a member of the *Polish Social Democracy* (SdPl). It was a parliamentary splinter of the SLD with dissenters from the *Union of Labour* (Jasiewicz and Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz 2005, 1148). Since the latter is not covered by the CMP, we coded him as non-aligned.

4. Country related sources:

Jasiewicz, Krzysztof, and Agnieszka Jasiewicz-Betkiewicz. 2005. "Poland." *European Journal of Political Research* 44 (7-8): 1147–57.

Ziemer, Klaus. 1997. "Das Parteiensystem Polens." In *Parteiensysteme in postkommunistischen Gesellschaften Osteuropas,* eds. Dieter Segert, Richard Stöss, and Oskar Niedermayer. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 39–89.

Ziemer, Klaus, and Claudia-Yvette Matthes. 2010. "Das politische System Polens." In *Die politischen Systeme Osteuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 209–73.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1991-2019

Election date	91q4	93q3	97q3	01q3	05q3	07q4	11q4	15q4	19q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
KO (92040)										**KO**
KORWiN (92070)										**KORWiN**
SLD (92210)				↺ 212 [1]		↺ 021[2]		←	←	**SLD**
SD (92211)		→ı								
NSZZ (92320)		←[3]	↴ 620							
UP (92322)	↺ 321[4]			↺ 212[5]	→ı					
UD (92410)			↴434[6]							
KLD (92420)		→ı[7]								
PPPP (92431)		→ı								
UPR (92432)		→ı								
PPG (92433)	[8]	→ı								
UW (92434)				→ı	[9]					
PO (92435)									↥040	
PiS (92436)										**PiS**
RP (92440)								→ı		

[1] See note #19.
[2] See note #18.
[3] The *Solidarity* (NSZZ) gained no seat in 1993 and put up the *Solidarity Electoral Alliance* (AWS) in 1997 (Rose and Munro 2009, 196).
[4] See note #20.
[5] In 2001 the UP allied with the SLD (see also note #19). In 2005 a splinter of the SLD joined the UP and they competed as *Social Democracy of Poland* (SDPL; not covered), but did not gain any seat (Rose and Munro 2009, 206). Later both joined the SLD again as LiD (see also note #18).
[6] In 1994 the *Democratic Union* (UD) merged with the *Liberal Democratic Congress* (KLD) to form the *Freedom Union* (UW) (Rose and Munro 2009, 197).
[7] See note #6.
[8] The *Polish Economic Program* (PPG) was a parliamentary splinter of the *Beer Party* (PPPP), which temporary worked with the KLD and single members in the *Sejm*, but never contested any election (Ziemer 1997, 49).
[9] The *Freedom Union* (UW) was renamed to *Partia Demokratyczne/Democratic Party* (PD). It joined the LiD in 2007 (Rose and Munro 2009, 197).

Election date	91q4	93q3	97q3	01q3	05q3	07q4	11q4	15q4	19q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
.N (92450)									⮥ 040	
ChD (92520)		→ı [10]								
POC (92521)		→ı [11]								
PCh (92522)		→ı								
WAK (92530)		→ı [12]								
AWS (92620)			[13]	→ı						
ROP (92621)				⮦713[14]						
SRP (92622)						→ı				
KPN (92710)			→ı							
PZZ (92711)		⮥ 710[15]								
PX (92712)		→ı								
LPR (92713)						→ı				
K (92720)									→ı	
PL (92810)		→ı[16]								
PSL (92811)									←	**PSL**
BBWR (92901)			⮥ 620[17]							
RAS (92952)		→ı								
MN (92953)										**MN**

[10] The *Christian Democratic Labour Party* (ChD) did not gain any seat in 1993 and joined the *Solidarity Alliance* (AWS) in 1997 (Rose and Munro 2009, 196).
[11] The *Centre Alliance* (POC) did not gain any seat in 1993 and joined the *Solidarity Alliance* (AWS) in 1997 (Rose and Munro 2009, 195).
[12] The *Catholic Electoral Action* (WAK) did not gain any seat in 1993 and joined the *Solidarity Alliance* (AWS) in 1997 (Rose and Munro 2009, 195).
[13] The trade union *Solidarity* withdrew from the alliance following several split-ups. In 2001 residues of the alliance competed unsuccessfully (Rose and Munro 2009, 197).
[14] The *Movement for the Reconstruction* (ROP) joined the *League of Polish Families* (LPR) in 2001 (Rose and Munro 2009, 197).
[15] The *Polish Western Union* (PZZ) was one part of the KPN organization (Ziemer 1997, 76).
[16] The *Peasant Alliance* (PL) did not gain any seat in 1993 and joined the *Solidarity Alliance* (AWS) in 1997 (Rose and Munro 2009, 196).
[17] The Non-Party *Reform Bloc* (BBWR) joined the *Solidarity Alliance* (AWS) in 1997 (Rose and Munro 2009, 197).

Election date	91q4	93q3	97q3	01q3	05q3	07q4	11q4	15q4	19q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
Omitted data										
LiD (92021)						↺[18]				
SLD-UP (92212)				↺[19]						
SP (92321)	↺ [20]									
RDR (92523)	[21]									

[18] After competing independently in 2005 the *Democratic Left Alliance* (SLD) led the *Left and Democrats alliance* (LiD) in 2007 (Rose and Munro 2009, 195), which included and some minor (parliamentary) groups (amongst others the *Union of Labour* (UP)) (Rose and Munro 2009, 198), so we subsumed the LiD under the SLD code.

[19] Of the 216 seats of the electoral alliance 200 were won by the SLD and 16 by the UP (Rose and Munro 2009, 207). We decided to drop the alliance and use this entry as "middle" points for both the SLD and the UP, each with its own seat share. The vote share was estimated from the alliance's total according to their seat share.

[20] The *Union of Labour* (UP) contested 1991 as *Solidarity of Labour* (SP) (Rose and Munro 2009, 169). Hence we subsumed the SP under the UP code.

[21] Since we lack political data for the *Movement for the Republic* (RDR) – it never gained seats –, we decided to omit the party.

Portugal

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1974 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1975 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	16	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	35999
2nd chamber included	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
LI	35410	Iniciativa Liberal	Liberal Initiative
PEV	35110	Partido Ecologista "Os Verdes"	Ecologist Party "The Greens"
PAN	35120	Pessoas–Animais–Natureza	People–Animals–Nature
Livre	35130	Livre	Free
UDP	35210	União Democrática Popular	Popular Democratic Union
BE	35211	Bloco de Esquerda	Left Bloc
PCP	35220	Partido Comunista Português	Portuguese Communist Party
CDU	35229	Coligação Democrático Unitária	Unified Democratic Union
MDP	35310	Movimento Democrático	Democratic Movement
PS	35311	Partido Socialista Portuguêsa	Portuguese Socialist Party
PRD	35312	Partido Renovador Democrático	Democratic Renewal Party
PSD	35313	Partido Social Democráta	Social Democratic Party
LI	35410	Iniciativa Liberal	Liberal Initiative
PP	35520	Partido Popular	Popular Party
PPM	35710	Partido Popular Monárquico	Popular Monarchist Party
Chega	35720	Chega	He Arrives
PSN	35951	Partido de Solidariedade Nacional	National Solidarity Party
Omitted			
ID	35315	Intervençao Democrática	Democratic Intervention
ASDI	35316	Associacao Social Democrata Independente	Independent Social Democrats
UEDS	35317	Uniao de Esquerda para a Democracia	Union of the Socialist and Democratic Left
PA	35060	Portugal à Frente	Portugal Ahead

c) Minister coding

Category	**Ministry of... / Minister for...**
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense, National Defense (and Sea Matters)
Interior	Home Affairs, Domestic (Public) Administration, Equipment, Administrative Reform
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economy, Administration of the Territory, Territorial Administration
Labor	Employment, Vocational Training
Education	Education, Science, Higher Education, Innovation, Technology
Health	Health, Drug Addiction
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture, Fisheries, Food, Forestry, Sea
Industry and Trade	
Environment	Environment
Social Affairs	Social Security, Solidarity, Family, Children, Social Communication, Youth, Equality Minister (Women, Family Affairs and Minorities), Social Security
Public Works	Public Works, Transport, Communications, Rural Development, Regional Development, Social Equipment, Planning, Cities, Digital Transfer, Modernisation, Housing and Infrastructure
Other	Portuguese Communities, Culture, Parliamentary Affairs, Tourism, Internal Administration, Territorial Cohesion
NOT categorized	Minister of the Presidency, Deputy Minister, Ad joint Minister to the Prime Minister, Minister of State

d) Additional information

1. For cabinet nos. 1-5 (1976-1979) Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 448) report ministers of the revolutionary Movement of the Armed Forces (MFA). We coded and summarized them as non-aligned persons, even if there were other non-aligned non-MFA ministers.

2. The presidents Spinola and Gomes, both being generals of the army (Fonseca 2009, 767 & 771), were coded as non-aligned persons, too.

3. For cabinet nos. 7 & 8 (1981) Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 448) state, that AD was an electoral cooperation of PSD, CDS, PPM and others. Yet, each minister is differentiated according to his actual party, so we distinguished them as well.

4. Country related sources:

Fonseca, Sara Claro da. 2009. "Das politische System Portugals." In *Die politischen Systeme Westeuropas*, ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 765–818.

Os Verdes. “Legislaturas Anterios”. http://www.osverdes.pt/ (accessed June 10, 2013).

For elections: http://eleicoes.cne.pt/ (accessed June 10, 2013).

For presidents: http://www.presidencia.pt/?idc=13 (accessed July 21, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1975-1987

Election date	75q2	76q2	79q4	80q4	83q2	85q4	87q3	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*continued*
PEV (35110)							[1]	**PEV**
UDP (35210)								**UDP**
PCP (35220)							[2]	**PCP**
MDP (35310)		←					→|	
PS (35311)								**PS**
PRD (35312)								**PRD**
PPD (35313)			[3]					**PSD**
CDS (35520)								**CDS/PP**
PPM (35710)						→|		
Omitted data								
ID (35315)							[4]	
ASDI (35316)				[5]				
UEDS (35317)				[6]				

[1] The *Partido Ecologista* (PEV) and *Partido Comunista Português* (PCP) form the joint list *Coligação Democrático Unitária* (CDU) since 1987 (Fonseca 2009, 793), which the CMP covers from 1991 to 2005. At the same time, however, they coded manifestos for the PCP and PEV independently (whereby the PCP and CDU codings are identical anyway). We decided to treat both parties on their own. Since official sources only contain the summarized result of the CDU we subtracted the number of parliament members of the Greens (cf. Os Verdes) from the CDU to get the PCP seat share and divided the common vote share according to the seat share. Missing values for the PEV 1991 to 1999 were interpolated using CDU values. As a result, the CDU is omitted from the data set.

[2] See note #1.

[3] The PPD was renamed in 1977 to *Partido Social Democrata* (PSD).

[4] The *Democratic Intervention* (ID) was part of the common list CDU. Since it did not play any role apart from that election (with only two seats) we subsumed it under PCP.

[5] In 1980 the *Associacao Social Democrata Independente* (ASDI) and *Uniao de Esquerda para a Democracia* (UEDS) formed the common list FSR with the *Partido Socialista Portuguêsa* (PS) (Fonseca 2009, 793). Since the CMP codings for the ASDI, UEDS and PS are identical anyway we subsumed political data under PS and the ASDI and UEDS were dropped.

[6] See note #5.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1991-2019

Election date	91q4	95q4	99q4	02q1	05q1	09q3	11q2	15q4	19q4	
Election no.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	*current*
PEV (35110)	↺ 229	↺ 229	↺ 229							**PEV/CDU**
PAN (35120)										**PAN**
Livre (35130)										**Livre**
UDP (35210)	→I									
BE (35211)										**BE**
PCP (35220)										**PCP/CDU**
CDU (35229)	↺	↺	↺			→I[7]				
PS (35311)										**PS**
PRD (35312)	→I									
PPD (35313)								↺ 060		**PSD**
LI (35410)										**LI**
CDS/PP (35520)		[8]						↺ 060		**PP**
Chega (35720)										**Chega**
PSN (35951)		→I								
Omitted data										
PA (35060)								↺		

[7] See note #1.

[8] The CDS was renamed in 1995 to *Partido Popular* (PP).

Romania

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1989 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1990 – 2016	
Number of parties covered	32	
Own parties added	Yes	93003: Romanian Humanist Party 93004: National Union for the Progress of Romania 93005: Alliance for the Unity of Romanians
Non-aligned persons	Yes	93999
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: symmetrical and congruent 1st chamber: Camera Deputaţilor 2nd chamber: Senat
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
PUR	93003	Partidul Umanist Român	Romanian Humanist Party
UNPR	93004	Uniunea Naţională pentru Progresul României	National Union for the Progress of Romania
AU	93005	Alianța pentru Unirea Românilor	Alliance for the Unity of Romanians
MER	93111	Miscarea Ecologista din Romania	Ecological Movement of Romania
PER	93112	Partidul Ecologist Român	Romanian Ecological Party
PD	93221	Partidul Democrat	Democratic Party
PStDR	93222	Partidul Socialist Democrat Român	Romanian Socialist Democratic Party
PDSR	93223	Partidul Democratiei Sosiale din Romania	Party of Social Democracy of Romania
PSDR	93320	Partidul Social-Democrat Român	Romanian Social Democrat Party
ALDE	93420	Partidul Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților	Alliance of Liberals and Democrats Party
PNL	93430	Partidul National Liberal	National Liberal Party
USR	93440	Uniunea Salvați România	Save Romania Union
PNTCD	93521	Partidul National Taranesc-Crestin si Democrat	National Christian Democratic Peasants' Party
GDC	93529	Grupul Democrat de Centru	Democratic Group of the Centre
PMP	93540	Partidul Mişcarea Popular˘a	People's Movement Party
PUNR	93711	Partidul Unitaţii Naţionale Române	Party of Romanian National Unity
PRM	93712	Partidul Romania Mare	Greater Romania Party
PSM	93713	Partidul Socialist al Muncii	Socialist Labour Party
PDAR	93810	Partidul Democrat Agrar din Romania	Democratic Agrarian Party of Romania
UDMR	93951	Uniunea Democratã Maghiarã România	Hungarian Democratic Alliance of Romania
PP-DD	93981	Partidul Poporului – Dan	People's Party – Dan Diaconescu

Party	Code		
Omitted			
PSD-PUR	93001	Uniunea Nationala	National Union Alliance
PSD-PC	93002	Alianta Politica Partidul Social Democrat + Partidul Conservator	PSD-PC Alliance
USL	93031	Uniunea Social Liberala	Social Liberal Union
PNL-PD	93041	Alianta Dreptate si Adevar (ADA)	Justice and Truth Alliance
ARD	93061	Alianta România Dreapta	Right Romania Alliance
USD	93322	Uniunea Social Democrat	Social Democratic Union
CDR	93411	Convenþia Democratã Românã	Democratic Convention of Romania
PND	93523	Partidul National Democrat	National Democratic Party
FDRT	93524	Frontul Democrat Roman din Timisoara	Romanian Democratic Front from Timisoara
PDL	93530	Partidul Democrat-Liberal	Democratic Liberal Party
PR	93714	Partidul Republican	Republican Party
AUR	93719	Alainta pentru Unitatea Romanilor	Romanian Unity Alliance

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…*
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy (Vice) Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs; Romanians Living Abroad
Defense	Defense
Interior	Interior, Reform, National Minorities, (Public) Administration, Co-ordination of Control Authorities, Vice-Prime Minister fpr the Implementation of Strategic Partnership of Romania
Justice	Justice
Finance	(Public) Finance, Budget
Economic Affairs	(National) Economy, Economic Orientation, Privatization, Economic Co-ordination, (Regional/ Rural) Development, Small/Medium Enterprises, Business Environment, Foreign Investment, Entrepreneurship
Labor	Labor
Education	(Public) Education, Science, Research, Technology Development, Innovation
Health	Health
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture, Food, Timber Industry, Forestry
Industry and Trade	Industry, (Foreign) Trade, Commerce, Chemical and Petrochemical Industry, Machine Tool Industry, Mining, Electrical Engineering, Electronics and IT, Metallurgy
Environment	Environment, Water
Social Affairs	Social Security, Sport, Youth, Family, the Elderly, Quality of Life, Social Solidarity, Relations with Social Partners, Social Protection, Social Dialogue, Civil Society, Informational Society
Public Works	Public Works, Electric Power, Oil, Post, (Tele-) Communications, Transport, Building Works, Resources, Territorial/Physical Planning, Land

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…*
	Improvement, Regional Development, Rural Development, Public Information, Infrastructure, Informational Society, Energy, Public Consultation
Other	Culture, Geology, Religious Affairs, Tourism, Relations with Parliament, Secretariat of the Government, European Integration, EU Negotiator, European Affairs, European Funds, National Patrimony, National Identity, Diaspora Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*)

** Also Secretary of State and Delegate Minister.*

d) Additional notes

1. In 2015 Prime minister Ponta resigned on November 05 after street protests. For nearly a week, his old cabinet remained in power with Cîmpeanu replacing him as Prime Minister (*L. Stan and R. Zaharia 2016. "Romania" European Journal of Political Research Political Data Yearbook 55 (1)*: 224). Due to the logic of the dominant context this cabinet does appear in the raw data but not the dataset.

2. For cabinet nos. 41-43 the Partidul Liberal Reformator (PLR) appointed two ministers. The PLR was a parliamentary splinter and never contested any election on its own. While it did not play any role apart from that, we decided to code both as non-aligned.

3. Country related sources:

Gabanyi, Anneli Ute. 2010. "Das politische System Rumäniens." In *Die politischen Systeme Osteuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 627–75.

Stan, Lavinia. 2013. "Romania." *European Journal of Political Research* 52 (1): 196–207.

For the Senat:

http://www2.essex.ac.uk/elect/database/indexCountry.asp?country=Romania&opt=elc (accessed November 14, 2011); http://www.bec2004.ro/documente/rezultate/REZULTATE SENAT/s_alesi_partide_judete.pdf (accessed via archive.org November 15, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2020

Election date	90q2	92q3	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q4	12q4	16q4	20q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
PUR (93003)				↱ 223[1]	↺ 001	↺ 002	↺ 031[2]	→ı		
UNPR (93004)						↱ 223 [3]	↺ 031[4]	→ı		
AU (93005)									X	**AU**
MER (93111)		→ı[5]								
PER (93112)		↱ 411[6]	↱ 411	→ı						
FSN (93221)	[7]		↺ 221[8]	[9]	↺ 041[10]	530[11]	↺ 061[12]	→ı		
PStDR (93222)		→ı[13]								

[1] The PUR was part of the *Social Democratic Pole* already in 2000 (Rose and Munro 2009, 218), hence we used the PDSR-entry as a starting point (see also note #24).
[2] The PC was part of the umbrella USL (see note #27).
[3] The UNPR splits up from the PSD in 2010 and joined the umbrella USL (see note #27).
[4] The UNPR was part of the umbrella USL (see note #27).
[5] The *Mişcarea Ecologista din România* (MER) became part of the *Democratic Convention of Romania* (CDR) later on (Rose and Munro 2009).
[6] The *Partidul Ecologist Român* (PER) contested 1992 and 1996 as part of the CDR (Rose and Munro 2009, 216). Since we are able to differentiate political data, we used the CDR-entry as a middle-point, and omitted the CDR from the data set.
[7] Following the major split of the *National Salvation Front* (FSN), this wing (the other wing formed the FDSN; see note #14) was renamed *Democratic Party-National Salvation Front* (PD-FSN) (Rose and Munro 2009, 215).
[8] In 1996 the PD-FSN joined the PSDR as *Social Democratic Union* (USD; see also note #29).
[9] In 2000 the PD-FSN was renamed to *Democratic Party* (PD) and contested together with the PNL as *Justice and Truth* (see also note #26). Later it was renamed to *Democratic Liberal Party* (PDL) (Rose and Munro 2009, 217; see also note #33).
[10] See note #26.
[11] See note #33.
[12] The PDL was part of the umbrella ARD (see note #28).
[13] The *Partidul Socialist Democrat Român* (PStDR) merged into the *Democratic National Salvation Front* (FDSN) later on (Rose and Munro 2009, 216).

Election date	90q2	92q3	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q4	12q4	16q4	20q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
FDSN (PDSR) (93223)	↳ 221[14]				↺ 001[15]	↺ 002	↺ 031[16]		←	**PSD**
PSDR (93320)		↺ 411[17]	↺ 322	↴223						
ALDE (93420)									→ı	
PNL (93430)		↺ 411[18]	↺ 411		↺ 041[19]		↺ 031[20]		←	**PNL**
USR (93440)									←	**UST**
PNTCD (93521)		↺ 411[21]	↺ 411	→ı			↺ 061[22]	→ı		
GDC (93529)		→ı								
PMP (93540)									→ı	
PUNR (93711)	[23]			→ı						
PRM (93712)						→ı				
PSM (93713)			→ı							
PDAR (93810)			→ı							
UDMR (93951)									←	**UDMR**
PP-DD (93981)								→ı		

[14] The FDSN splits up from the FSN in early 1992, and merged with the PStDR 1993 to form the *Partidul Democratiei Sociale din Romania* (PDSR) (Rose and Munro 2009, 217). In 2000 it contested together with the *Romanian Socialist Democratic Part*y (PSDR) as *Social Democratic Pole*, before both formally merged into the *Partidul Social Democrat* (PSD).

[15] 2004 and 2008 the PSD and the *Humanist Party of Romania* (PUR; later renamed to *Partidul Conservator* (PC)) ran together (Rose and Munro 2009, 218). Because we are able to differentiate political data, we decided to include both parties in its own (see also note #24).

[16] The PSD was part of the umbrella USL (see note #27).

[17] The *Partidul Social Democrat Român* (PSDR) was part of the CDR in 1992, part of the USD in 1996 and merged with PDSR (former FDSN) as *Social Democratic Pole* (PSD) in 2000 (Rose and Munro 2009, 218).

[18] The *Partidul National Liberal* (PNL) was a founding member of the CDR, split of the CDR in 1992, but rejoined in 1994 (Bugajski 2002, 852). Nevertheless, we decided to use the CDR-entry 1992 already as a middle-point (the PNL did not gain seats anyway). In 2004 it contested together with the PD as *Justice & Truth* (PNL-PD) (Rose and Munro 2009, 218). Because we can differentiate the seats, we use the PNL-PD-entry as a middle-point, and omit the PNL-PD.

[19] The PNL was part of the Justice & Truth alliance (see note #26).

[20] The PNL was part of the umbrella USL (see note #27).

[21] The *Christian Democratic National Peasants' Party* (PNTCD) was part of the CDR in 1992 and 1996 (Rose and Munro 2009, 216-217; see also note #30).

[22] The PNTCD was part of the umbrella ARD (see note #28).

[23] See note #35.

Election date	90q2	92q3	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q4	12q4	16q4	20q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
Omitted data										
PSD-PUR (93001)					↺ [24]					
PSD-PC (93002)						↺ [25]				
PNL-PD (93041)					↺ [26]					
USL (93031)							↺ [27]			
ARD (93061)							↺ [28]			
USD (93322)			↺ [29]							
CDR (93411)		↺ [30]	↺							
PND (93523)	[31]									
FDRT (93524)	[32]									

[24] The PSD-PUR was an electoral alliance of the *Partidul Social Democrat* (PSD) and the *Partidul Umanist din România* (PUR), while the later was renamed to Conservative Party (PC) (Rose and Munro 2009, 218). Because we are able to differentiate political data, we decided to include both parties on its own, and assigned the PC the new code 93003.

[25] See note #24.

[26] The *Democratic Party* (PD, later PDL; former FSN) and the *National Liberal Party* (PNL) contested together as *Justice and Truth* (PNL-PD) in 2004. Because Rose and Munro provide detailed seat shares (2009, 227) we assigned the entry to each party (see also note #7 and note #18), and omitted the PNL-PD.

[27] The electoral umbrella *Uniunea Social Liberală* (USL) comprised the Social Democrats (PSD), the Liberals (PNL), the Conservative Party (PC) and the National Union (UNPR) (Stan 2013, 202). Because we are able to differentiate their seats, we assigned each party the alliance's entry (and omit the USL).

[28] The electoral alliance *Alianţa România Dreaptă* (ARD) consists of the Liberal Party (PDL), the Christian Democrat Peasant Party (PNTCD) and the newly founded Civic Force Party (FC) (Stan 2013, 196). The latter is not covered in the data set, so we assigned their three seats to the the PDL. Because we are able to differentiate political data we assign each party the alliance's entry and omit the ARD.

[29] The *Social Democratic Union* (USD) consisted of the PD (former FSN) and the PSDR (Rose and Munro 2009, 217). Because Rose and Munro provide detailed seat shares, we assigned the USD-entry to both parties and omitted the USD.

[30] Because we are able to differentiate political data, we decided to use the CDR-entries for each respective party and omit the CDR. 26 seats, "spread amongst more than a dozen other parties" (Rose and Munro 2009, 227) in 1992 (4 in 1996) were assigned proportionally to the parties covered within this data set (the same applies to the senat).

[31] We lack political data for the *Partidul National Democrat* (PND), and hence decided to drop the PND from the data set.

[32] We lack political data for the *Frontul Democrat Roman din Timisoara* (FDRT), and hence decided to omit the FDRT.

Election date	90q2	92q3	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q4	12q4	16q4	20q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
PDL (93530)						↺ [33]				
PR (93714)	[34]									
AUR (93719)	[35]								[36]	

[33] The *Partidul Democrat-Liberal* (PDL) is a simple rename of the former PD-FSN (Rose and Munro 2009, 217), hence we subsumed it under the former FSN-code (see also note #7).

[34] See note #35.

[35] The *Partidul Unitaţii Naţionale Române* (PUNR) and the *Partidul Republican* (PR) contested as *Romanian Unity Alliance* (AUR) (Rose and Munro 2009, 216), and gained 9 seats. The AUR-entry is estimated by the CMP anyway, so we decided to subsume the seats already as PUNR, because there is no data for PR otherwise. As a result, we lack data for PR and AUR and dropped both from the data set.

[36] Not be confused with Alliance for the Unity of Romanians (93005) that was founded in 2019.

Slovakia

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1989 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1990 – 2016	
Number of parties covered	30	
Own parties added	Yes	96001: Zaludi
Non-aligned persons	Yes	96999
2nd chamber	No	Unicameral
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
Z	96001	Za l'udí	For the People
SZ	96111	Strana Zelenych	Green Party
ZRS	96210	Zdruzenie robotníkov Slovenska	Workers' Association of Slovakia
SDL	96220	Strana demokratickej l'avice	Party of the Democratic Left
KSS	96222	Komunistická strana Slovenská	Communist Party of Slovakia
DS	96420	Demoratická Strana	Democratic Party
DU	96421	Demokratická Unia	Democratic Union
SOP	96422	Strana obéianskeho porozumenia	Party of Civic Understanding
Smer	96423	Smer	Direction
ANO	96424	Aliancia nového obcana	Alliance of a New Citizen
VPN	96430	Verejnost prosti násiliu	Public Against Violence
SAS	96440	Sloboda a Solidarita	Freedom and Solidarity
KDH	96521	Krestanskodemokratické hnutie	Christian Democratic Movement
SDKU	96523	Slovenská demokratická a krest'anská únia	Slovak Democratic and Christian Union
OL'aNO	96620	Obyčajní Ľudia a nezávislé osobnosti	Ordinary People and Independent Personalities
Network	96630	Slovenská konzervatívna strana	Network
SNS	96710	Slovenská národná strana	Slovak National Party
HZDS	96711	Hnutie za demokraticke Slovensko	Movement for a Democratic Slovakia
L´SNS	96720	Ľudová strana – Naše Slovensko	People´s Party – Our Slovakia
SME	96725	SME Rodina – Coris Kollár	WE ARE FAMILY – Boris Kollar
ESWS-MKDH	96952	Koalicia Mad´arské krestánsko-demokratickéhnutie, Együttéles-Spoluzitie-Coexistensia	Coalition: Coexistence and MKDH
Most-Hid	96955	Most-Hid	Bridge
Omitted			
SV	96221	Spolocna Vol'ba	Common Choice

Party	Code		
ADSR	96431	Aliancia Demokratov Slovenskej Republiky	Alliance of Democrats
SDK	96522	Slovenská demokratická koalicia	Slovak Democratic Coalition
OKS	99610	Občianska konzervatívna strana	Civic Conservative Party
NDS	96712	Národnodemokraticka strana	National Democratic Party
→	96951	Együttélés	Coexistence
MKDH	96953	Madarské krestansko-demokratické hnutie	Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement
SMK-MKP	96954	Strana mad´arskej koalície-Mayar Koalícia Pártja	Party of the Hungarian Coalition

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	(First, Second) Deputy Premier
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	(National) Defense
Interior	Internal Affairs, Control, Human and Minority Rights
Justice	Justice, Legislative Affairs, Human rights sphere
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economy, State Price Administration, Economic Reform, National Economic Strategy, Economic Competition, Privatization, Investment
Labor	Labor
Education	Education, Science, Research
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Food, Land Management, Countryside Development
Industry and Trade	(Foreign) Trade, Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering
Environment	Environment
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Family, Youth, Sport
Public Works	Public Works, Transport, Communications, Post Offices, Fuel, Energy, Constructions, Regional Development
Other	Culture, Integration into Europe, European Affairs, Minister Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*), Non-Economic Issues

d) Additional notes

1. The former Czech and Slovak Federative Republic was dissolved on January 1, 1993. Cabinet nos. 1-11 (until mid-1992, when both lands prepared for the dissolution) indicate the joint government, but data for the 1st chamber reflects the composition of the Slovak National Council – not the Federal Assembly –, which later became the unicameral parliament (Rose and Munro 2009, 113). In order to model the government, we decided to assign Slovak party codes to all ministers from Slovak parties. All ministers from Czech parties are treated as non-aligned. However, these cabinets mainly comprised ministers of the *Communist Party of Czechoslovakia* (KSČS). Because it is impossible to track every minister's vita, we decided to code all KSČS-ministers as *Party of the*

Democratic Left (SDL), which is the official successor of the KSČS in Slovakia (Rose and Munro 2009, 87). The reverse is applied for the Czech Republic, i.e. all KSČS-minister are coded as KSČM, which is the Czech successor.

2. In cabinet no. 16 several ministers were independent, but proposed by parties. Therefore, we decided to assign them to "their" party. This applies to Eduard Kukan (listed as ADSR); Tibor Sagatwere (listed as DUS); Lubomir Roman (listed as KDH); Milan Hanzelv, Lubomir Harach and Peter Magvasi (all listed as SDL).

3. Ivan Gasparovic, founder of the *Movement for Democracy* (HZD), was elected in 2004 as president, but the HZD gained no seat in the parliamentary elections 2002 and 2006 (Rose and Munro 2009, 117). As a consequence the CMP does not cover the HZD. However, Gasparovic's presidency was backed by the *Slovak National Party* (SNS) (Rose and Munro 2009, 119), which is covered in this dataset, so we decided to code him as SNS.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2020

Election date	90q2	92q2	94q3	98q3	02q3	06q2	10q2	12q1	16q1	20q1	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		*current*
Z (96001)										X	**Z**
SZ (96111)		→ı									
ZRS (96210)				→ı							
SDL (96220)	[1]		221			↴ 423					
KSS (96222)						→ı					
DS (96420)		→ı		[2]							
DU (96421)		↱ 711[3]		↴ 522							
SOP (96422)					↴ 423[4]	↴ 423					
Smer (96423)										←	**Smer**
ANO (96424)						→ı					
VPN (96430)		→ı									
SAS (96440)										←	**SAS**
KDH (96521)				↺ 522[5]						→ı	
SDKU (96523)				↱ 522[6]					←		

[1] The former *Communist Party of Czechoslovakia* (KSCS) split into Czech and Slovak part, which in turn was renamed to *Party of the Democratic Left* (SDL). It contested 1994 as *Common Choice* (SV) and merged into *Direction-Social Democracy* (Smer) in 2005 (Rose and Munro 2009, 115–6).

[2] Later on, the *Democratic Party* (DS) contested as part of *Slovak Democratic Coalition* (SDK) and merged into *Slovak Democratic and Christian Union* (SKDU) (Rose and Munro 2009, 115).

[3] The *Democratic Union* (DU) was a *Movement for Democratic Slovakia*-splinter (HZDS), and contested 1998 as part of SDK (Rose and Munro 2009, 116). Later on, it merged into SKDU.

[4] Numerous parts of the *Party of Civic Understanding* (SOP) joined the *Smer* (Rose and Munro 2009, 117). In addition, we used the 2002 Smer-entry as a second endpoint to cover the presidency of Schuster, who founded the SOP (Rose and Munro 2009, 117).

[5] The *Christian Democratic Movement* (KDH) contested 1998 as part of the SDK, but withdrew later on (Rose and Munro 2009, 115). We used this entry as a middle-point, albeit without political data, because no differentiated information is available. Note that ministers and seats are subsumed under SDKU (see note #6).

[6] The Slovak *Democratic and Christian Union* (SDKU) was founded on the basis of the SDK (Rose and Munro 2009, 117), so we decided to treat it as a successor. Later on, the *Democratic Party* joined the SDKU and DS was added to the name.

Election date	90q2	92q2	94q3	98q3	02q3	06q2	10q2	12q1	16q1	20q1	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		*current*
OL'aNO (96620)										←	**OL'aNO**
Network (96630)										→|	
SNS (96710)					← [7]					←	**SNS**
HZDS (96711)	[8]							→|			
L´SNS (96720)										←	**L'SNS**
SME (96725)										←	**SME**
ESWS-MKDH (96952)	[9]						←	←	→|		
Most-Hid (96955)										→|	
Omitted data											
SV (96221)			↺ [10]								
ADSR (96431)		[11]									
SDK (96522)				↺ [12]							
OKS (96610)							[13]				
NDS (96712)			[14]								

[7] There is no CMP coding for the *Slovak National Party* (SNS) for 2002 (it gained no seat), so we duplicated the former entry.

[8] The *Movement for Democratic Slovakia*-splinter (HZDS) split from *Public Against Violence* (VPN) in 1991. In 2003 the HZDS added *People's Party* (LS) to its name (Rose and Munro 2009, 116).

[9] See note #15.

[10] The *Common Choice* was an electoral alliance led by the SDL, which occupied 13 of the 18 seats (Rose and Munro 2009, 125). The remaining five were won by three minor parties not covered. Hence, we decided to assign all seats to the SDL, subsume the SV as SDL, and consequently drop the SV.

[11] The *Alliance of Democrats* (ADSR) was another HZDS-splinter, which founded the DU (Rose and Munro 2009, 116). We have no seats, and only one minister for the ADSR in 1994, so we decided to code him as DU, and drop the ADSR.

[12] See note #5 and note #6.

[13] We lack political data for the *Civic Conservative Party* (OKS), because it ran on a joint list with Most-HID and all sources report vote and seat share for Most-Hid only. Hence we ignored the OKS.

[14] We lack political data for the *National Democratic Party* (NDS), and consequently omitted the NDS.

Election date	90q2	92q2	94q3	98q3	02q3	06q2	10q2	12q1	16q1	20q1	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		*current*
Együttélés (96951)		[15]									
MKDH (96953)			[16]								
SMK-MKP (96954)			[17]								

[15] *Coexistence* (Együttélés) never contested on its own. In the beginning it joined the *Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement* (MKDH), and both merged as the unitary party *Hungarian Coalition Party* (SMK-MKP) to clear PR threshold (Rose and Munro 2009, 115–6). Because the CMP provides data for the coalition (96952), and Rose and Munro do not differentiate its seats, we included the ESWS-MKDH/SMK only, and dropped the Együttélés-, MKDH- and SMK-entries.

[16] See note #15.

[17] See note #15.

Slovenia

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1990 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1990 – 2018	
Number of parties covered	25	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	97999
2nd chamber included	No	Weak: asymmetrical and incongruent 1st chamber: Državni zbor 2nd chamber: Državni svet
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
ZdLe	97020	Združena levica	United Left
ZS	97110	Zeleni Slovenije	Greens of Slovenia
Levica	97230	Levica	The Left
SD	97322	Socialni Demokrati	Social Democratic Party
SDS	97330	Slovenska Demokratska Stranka	Slovenian Democratic Party
LZJ-PS	97340	Lista Zorana Jankovića - Pozitivna Slovenija	Zoran Janković List-Positive Slovenia
LMS	97341	Lista Marjana Šarca	List of Marjan Šarec
LDS	97421	Liberalna Democracija Slovenije	Liberal Democracy of Slovenia
DSS	97430	Demokratska Stranka Slovenje	Democratic Party of Slovenia
Zares	97440	Zares	For Real
LGV	97450	Državljanska Lista Gregorja Viranta	Gregor Virant's Civic List
ZaAB	97460	Zavezništvo Alenke Bratušek	Alliance of Alenka Bratusek
SMC	97461	Stranka Mira Cerarja	Party of Miro Cerar/Modern Centre Party
SKD	97520	Slovenska Krscanski Demokrati	Slovene Christian Democrats
SLS	97521	Slovenska Ljudska Stranka	Slovenian People's Party
Nsi	97522	Nova Slovenija Krščanski Ljudska Stranka	New Slovene Christian People's Party
SNS	97710	Slovenska Nacionalna Stranka	Slovene National Party
Desus	97951	Demokraticna Stranka Upokojencev Slovenije	Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia
SMS	97952	Stranka Mladih Slovenije	Party of Slovenian Youth
Omitted			
ZKS	97220	Zveza Komunista Slovenije	League of Communists of Slovenia
ZL	97223	Zdruzena Lista	Unity
SDSS	97320	Socialdemokraticna Stranka Slovenije	Social-Democratic Party of Slovenia
ZLSD	97321	Zdruzena Lista Socialninh	Associated List of Social

Party	Code		
		Demokratov	Democrats
SLS-SKD	97620	Slovenska Ljudska Stranka	Slovenian People's Party
SKZ	97810	Slovenska Kmecka Zveza	Slovene Peasant League

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for…
Prime Minister	Prime Minister, President of Executive Council
Deputy	Vice-President of Executive Council
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, Slovenians abroad
Defense	Defense
Interior	Internal Affairs, (Public) Administration, Legislation, Ethnic Minorities/ Nationalities, Local Self Government
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economic Affairs, Market, Economic Development, Economic Relations, Economic Activities
Labor	Labor
Education	(Higher) Education, Research, Technology, Science
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Forestry, Food
Industry and Trade	Industry, Trade, Civil Engineering, Small Scale Industry, Small Enterprises
Environment	Environmental Conservation (and Landscape/ Physical/Spatial Planning)
Social Affairs	Social Care, Social Planning, Physical Training, Sport, Family, War Veterans, War Invalids, Co-ordination of Bodies of Social Affairs, Equal Opportunities
Public Works	Transport, Communication, Information (Society), (Spatial) Planning, Energy, Regional Development, Infrastructure
Other	Culture, Tourism, Catering, Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*), European Affairs, in charge of co-ordination among the Ministries of National Importance, Development Strategy and Monitoring, Cohesion, Slovenians Abroad

d) Additional information

1. Country related sources:

Lukšič, Igor. 2010. "Das politische System Sloweniens." In *Die politischen Systeme Osteuropas,* ed. Wolfgang Ismayr. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 729–72.

Krašovec, Alenka. 2015. "Slovenia." In *European Journal of Political Research* 54 (1): 269-277.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1990-2018

Election date	90q2[1]	92q4	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q3	11q4	14q3	18q2	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
ZdLe (97020)									↴230	
ZS (97110)			→ı							
Levica (97230)										**Levica**
SD (97322)	220[2]	223	321	321						**SD**
SDS (97330)	320[3]	320	320	320						**SDS**
LZJ-PS (97340)								→ı		
LMS (97341)										**LMS**
LDS (97421)			[4]		[5]			→ı		
DSS (97430)			↴ 421[6]							
Zares (97440)					[7]			→ı		
LGV (97450)								→ı		
ZaAB (97460)							↱ 340[8]			**ZaAB**
SMC (97461)										**SMC**

[1] NONA includes 5 seat for the *Socialist Party of Slovenia* (SSS), which merged into the *Liberal Democracy of Slovenia* (LDS) in 1994 (Rose and Munro 2009, 234), and 3 seats for the *Liberal Party*, which, however, never gained any seat apart from that (Rose and Munro 2009, 242).

[2] Deriving from the former *League of Communists* (ZKS), several groups formed the *United List of Social Democrats* (ZL, later ZLSD) in 1992 and formally merged into the ZLSD in 1993 (Bugajski 2002, 652). Later, the ZLSD changed its name to *Socialni Demokrati* (SD) (Rose and Munro 2009, 234). Hence, we subsumed the ZKS, the ZL and the ZLSD as SD.

[3] See note #18.

[4] Parts of *Democratic Party of Slovenia* (DSS) and the *Liberal Democratic Party* (LDS) merged to *Liberal Democracy of Slovenia* (LDS) in 1994 (Rose and Munro 2009, 233).

[5] In 2007 *For Real* (Zares) split from the LDS (Rose and Munro 2009, 235).

[6] See note #4.

[7] See note #5.

[8] In spring 2014 former Prime Minister Alenka Bratušek (PS) established her own new party *Zavezništvo Alenke Bratušek* (ZaAB) (Krašovec 2015, 271). Because she already led a cabinet prior to the 2014 election we used the PS-entry as a starting point.

Election date	90q2[1]	92q4	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q3	11q4	14q3	18q2	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*current*
SKD (97520)				↴ 521[9]						
SLS (97521)	810[10]			620[11]		[12]		→ı		
NSi (97522)			↳ 520[13]							**NSi**
SNS (97710)								←		**SNS**
Desus (97951)										**Desus**
SMS (97952)					→ı [14]					
Omitted data										
ZKS (97220)	↺ [15]									
ZL (97223)		↺ [16]								
ZLSD (97321)			↺ [17]	↺						
SDSS (97320)	↺ [18]	↺	↺	↺						
SLS-SKD (97620)				↺ [19]						
SKZ (97810)	↺ [20]									

[9] In mid-2000 the *Slovenian Christian Democrats* (SKD) merged with the *Slovenian People's Party* (SLS) opting for SLS as name (Rose and Munro 2009, 233; see note #11).
[10] Founded as *Slovene Peasant League* (SKZ), the SLS adopted its present name in 1990 (Bugajski 2002, 659). Since the SLS-entry 1990 is an estimated program, we subsumed the original SKZ-entry as SLS.
[11] The SKD and the SLS merged to SLS-SKD in 2000, opting for SLS as name (Rose and Munro 2009, 235), hence we subsumed the SLS-SKD as SLS. In addition we used this entry as an endpoint for the SKD (see also note #9).
[12] In 2008 the *Party of Slovenian Youth* (SMS) and SLS ran on a joint list (Rose and Munro 2009, 235), so we subsumed it as SLS.
[13] The merger of SKD and SLS in 2000 was accompanied by a split of dissatisfied SKD-members, who founded the *New Slovenia-Christian People's Party* (NSi) (Lukšič 2010, 756).
[14] See note #12.
[15] See note #2.
[16] See note #2.
[17] See note #2.
[18] Founded as *Social Democratic League* (SDZS), the SDZS evolved into *Social Democratic Party* (SDSS, since 2003 shortened to SDS) (Rose and Munro 2009, 233–4), thus we subsumed the SDSS as SDS.
[19] See note #11.
[20] See note #10.

Spain

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1977 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1977 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	39	
Own parties added	Yes	33001: Navarra SUMA 33002: Partido Popular-FORO
Non-aligned persons	Yes	33999
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: asymmetric and incongruent 1st chamber: El Congreso de los Diputados 2nd chamber: Senado de España
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
NAS	33001	Navarra SUMA	Sum Navarre
PPF	33002	Partido Popular-FORO	Popular Party Forum
EC	33025	EnComún-Unidas Podemos	In Common–United We Can
GBAI	33091	Geroa Bai	Yes to the Future
Amaiur	33092	Amaiur	Amaiur
Compromís-Q	33093	Coalició Compromís	Compromis Coalition
EH Bildu	33095	Euskal Herria Bildu	Basque Country Unite
In Common We Can	33096	En Comú Podem	In Common We Can
In Tide	33097	En Marea	In Tide
Valencian style	33098	A la valenciana	Valencian style
PODEMOS	33210	Podemos	We can
IU	33220	Izquierda Unida	United Left
MCE	33230	Más País	More Country - Equo
PSOE	33320	Partido Socialista Obrero Español	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party
C's	33420	Ciudadanos	Citizens
UCD	33430	Unión de Centro Democrático	Union of the Democratic Centre
PDP	33438	Partido Demócrata Popular	Popular Democratic Party
PL	33439	Partido Liberal	Liberal Party
UpyD	33440	Unión Progreso y Democracia	Union Progress and Democracy
CDS	33512	Centró Democrático y Social	Democratic and Social Centre
PP	33610	Partido Popular	Popular Party
CiU	33611	Convergència i Unió	Convergence and Union
FAC	33612	Foro Asturias	Asturian Forum
VOX	33710	Vox	Voice
EE	33901	Euzkadiko Ezkerra	Basque Left
PNV/EAJ	33902	Partido Nacionalista Vasco/Euzko	Basque Nationalist Party

Party	Code		
		Alderdi Jeltzalea	
EA	33903	Eusko Alkartasuna	Basque Solidarity
PAR	33904	Partido Argonés Regionalista	Aragonese Regionalist Party
ERC	33905	Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya	Catalan Republican Left
PA	33906	Partidu Andalucista	Andalusian Party
CCa-PNC-NC	33907	Coalición Cananaria-Partido Nacionalista Canario	Canarian Coalition–New Canaries
BNG	33908	Bloque Nacionalista Galego	Galician Nationalist Bloc
CHA	33909	Chunta Aragonesista	Aragonist Council
JxCat	33912	Junts per Catalunya	Together for Catalonia
PRC	33913	Partido Regionalista de Cantabria	Regionalist Party of Cantabria
MC	33914	Coalició Compromís	More Commitment
CUP	33915	Candidatura d'Unitat Popular	Popular Unity Candidacy
TE	33916	¡Teruel Existe!	Teruel exists
Omitted			
UP	33020	Unidad Popular	Popular Unity
	33025	Unidos Podemos	United We Can
DL	33099	Democràcia i Llibertat	Democracy and Freedom
UPN	33910	Unión del Pueblo Navarro	Navarre People's Union

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...
Prime Minister	President of Government
Deputy	Vice-President of Government, Minister of the President
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, European Union
Defense	Defense
Interior	Home Affairs, Public Administration, Immigration, Territorial Policy
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance
Economic Affairs	Economic Affairs, Commerce, Businesses
Labor	Employment, Work
Education	Education, Science, Technology, Innovation, Vocational Ttraining
Health	Health
Housing	Housing
Agriculture	Agriculture, Rural, Fisheries, Marine, Food, Consumer
Industry and Trade	Industry, Trade
Environment	Environment, Ecological Transition
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Sports, Equality, Social Security, Social Well-being
Public Works	Public Works, Energy, Public Function
Other	Tourism, Culture, Minister of Presidency, Minister Spokesman of Government, Cooperation, Parliamentary Relations
NOT categorized	2nd Vice-President of Government

d) Additional information

1. Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 482) list the PSC, a catalan part of the PSOE, for cabinet nos. 4-7 (1982-1996). As there is no CMP data for the PSC we subsumed the ministers as PSOE.

2. Country related sources:

N.N. 2008. "El PP suspende las relaciones con UPN." *diariodenavarra*, October 22. http://www.diariodenavarra.es/20081022/navarra/el-pp-suspende-relaciones-upn.html?not=2008102210513430&idnot=2008102210513430&dia=20081022&seccion=navarra&seccion2=politica&chnl=10 (accessed June 10, 2013).

For elections: http://www.parties-and-elections.de/spain.html (accessed July 28, 2011).

For the Senate: http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2294_arc.htm (accessed July 29, 2011).

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1977-1989

Election date		77q2	79q1	82q4	86q2	89q4	
Election no.		1	2	3	4	5	*continued*
PCE	(33220)					[1]	**IU**
PSOE	(33320)						**PSOE**
UCD	(33430)				→I		
PDP	(33438)					→I	
PL	(33439)					→I	
CDS	(33512)						**CDS**
AP	(33610)					[2]	**PP**
CiU	(33611)	X					**CiU**
EE	(33901)						**EE**
PNV/EAJ	(33902)						**PNV/EAJ**
EA	(33903)						**EA**
PAR	(33904)			←[3]			**PAR**
ERC	(33905)						**ERC**
PA	(33906)			←[4]	←		**PA**

[1] The PCE was renamed in 1989 to *Izquierda Unida* (IU).
[2] The AP was renamed in 1989 to *Partido Popular* (PP).
[3] The CMP did not code a manifesto for the *Partido Argonés Regionalista* (PAR) in 1982 and 1996, so we duplicated the previous entry.
[4] The *Partidu Andalucista* (PA) was not covered in 1982, 1986 (it never gained seats though) and 1996, so we duplicated the previous entry instead.

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1993-2019

Election date	93q2	96q1	00q1	04q1	08q1	11q4	15q4	16q2	19q2	19q4	
Election no.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	*current*
NAS (33001)									X	X	**NAS**
PPF (33002)									X	X	**PPF**
EC (33025)									←	←	**EC**
GBAI (33091)							→ı				
Amaiur (33092)							→ı				
Compromís-Q (33093)							→ı				
EH Bildu (33095)											**EH Bildu**
In Common We Can (33096)									→ı		
In Tide (33097)									→ı		
Valencian style (33098)									→ı		
We can (33210)							5	6	7		**PODEMOS**
IU (33220)							020	025			**IU**
MCE (33230)											**MCE**
PSOE (33320)											**PSOE**
C's (33420)											**C´s**
UpyD (33440)							→ı				
CDS (33512)		→ı									

[5] We can/*Podemos* (33210) is in regional coalitions with other, smaller parties and builds the parties: In Common We Can (33096), In Tide (33097), Valencian Style (33098). We list every sub-party as a single party, because they are officially listed and compete alone in the election.

[6] See footnote #5. In the CMP We can/Podemos (33210) has an entry for an ideology, but no political data (no seats, no votes). However, we keep Podemos in the data set with "0" seats and vote share.

[7] Alliance "Unidas Podemos" with Izquierda Unida (IU 33220) and smaller regional parties. In 2019 We can/Podemos (33210) has an CMP entry for ideology as well as for political data. We list every sub-party as a single party, because of there are official listed and compete alone in the election.

Election date	93q2	96q1	00q1	04q1	08q1	11q4	15q4	16q2	19q2	19q4	
Election no.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	*current*
PP (33610)											**PP**
CiU (33611)							099	←	→ı		
FAC (33612)							→ı				
VOX (33710)											**VOX**
EE (33901)	→ı										
PNV/EAJ (33902)											**PNV/EAJ**
EA (33903)						→ı					
PAR (33904)		←		→ı							
ERC (33905)											**ERC**
PA (33906)		←			→ı						
CC (33907)									[8]		**CCa-PNC-NC**
BNG (33908)							→ı				**BNG**
CHA (33909)			X			→ı					
JxCat (33912)											**JxCat**
PRC (33913)										←	**PRC**
MC (33914)											**MC**
CUP (33915)											**CUP**
TE (33916)											**TE**
Omitted data											
UP (33020)							↺				
United We Can (33025)								↺			

[8] Permanent Canarian nationalist alliance formed by Canarian Coalition (CC) and Canarian Nationalist Party (PNC). In the November 2019 general elections it was joined by New Canaries. As a consequence we followed the CMP and changed the name to Canarian Coalition–New Canaries and the abbreviation to CCa-PNC-NC.

Election date	93q2	96q1	00q1	04q1	08q1	11q4	15q4	16q2	19q2	19q4	
Election no.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	*current*
DL (33099)							↺				
UPN (33910)				[9]							

[9] The *Unión del Pueblo Navarro* (UPN) is a strong regional party in Navarre. Since 1991 it formed a common faction with the *Partido Popular* (PP) for general elections, i.e. the PP refused to run for elections in Navarre, while the UPN was on the same ticket for nation-wide elections (N.N. 2008). Since we cannot differentiate its seat share unambiguously, we subsumed their seats as PP.

Sweden

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1944 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1944 – 2018	
Number of parties covered	9	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	11999
2nd chamber	Yes	Medium-strong: symmetrical and congruent 1st chamber: Andra Kammaren 2nd chamber: Första Kammaren (until 1970)
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
Greens	11110	Miljöpartiet de Gröna	Green Ecology Party
VP	11220	Vänsterpartiet	Left Party
SdaP	11320	Socialdemokratistiska Arbetarepartiet	Social Democratic Labor Party
FP	11420	Folkpartiet Liberalerna	People's Party
KdS	11520	Kristdemokratiska Samhällspartiet	Christian Democratic Community Party
MSP	11620	Moderata Samlingspartiet	Moderate Coalition Party
SD	11710	Sverigedemokraterna	Sweden Democrats
CP	11810	Centerpartiet	Centre Party
NyD	11951	Ny Demokrati	New Democracy

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...*
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs (Foreign Aid, Citizenship, Asylum Issues, Foreign Trade, Third World Aid)
Defense	Defense
Interior	Home Affairs ((Ethnic) integration, Consumer Issues, Sport), (Im)migration, Asylum Policy, Local Government, Regional Affairs
Justice	Justice
Finance	Finance (Taxation), Finance Markets
Economic Affairs	Enterprise
Labor	Employment (Gender Equality, Industrial Relations)
Education	Education (Higher Education, Research, Comprehensive, Secondary and Adult Education, Child Care), Schools
Health	Health (Social Welfare), Elderly Care

Category	**Ministry of... / Minister for...***
Housing	Housing, Public Administration
Agriculture	Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs
Industry and Trade	Industry, Commerce, Foreign Trade
Environment	Environment, Energy
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Welfare, Gender Equality, Social Security, Migration
Public Works	Transport, Communications, Infrastructure, Information Technology, Public Administration, Digital Development
Other	Deputy Prime Minister (Arms Export, Integration of Swedish EU policy), EU Affairs, Cultural Affairs, Government Coordination, International Development (Cooperation), Democracy

** Subordinated tasks in brackets.*

d) Additional information

1. For cabinet nos. 3-5 (1951-1956) Woldendorp, Keman and Budge (2000, 502) list only Hedlund as an AG-minister. While they coded the remaining ministers as BF/CP we assumed they meant the "Agrarian Party", which was the *Centerpartiets* (CP) former name. Thus we count him as a BF/CP-minister.

2. Country related sources:

For elections: http://www.val.se/ (accessed July 15, 2011), http://www.parties-and-elections.de/sweden.html (accessed July 15, 2011).

For the 2nd chamber: Birgersson, Bengt Owe, Stig Hadenius, Björn Molin, and Hans Wieslander. 1981. *Sverige efter 1900. En modern politisk historia*. Stockholm: BonnierFakta.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1944-1988

Election date	44q3	48q3	52q3	56q3	58q2	60q3	64q3	68q3	70q3	73q3	76q3	79q3	82q3	85q3	88q3	
Election No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	*continued*
MP (11110)																**MP**
SKP (11220)								[1]								**VP**
SAP (11320)																**S**
FP (11420)																**FP**
KdS (11520)															←[2]	**KdS**
Högerpartiet (11620)									[3]							**MSP**
Bondeforbundet (11810)					[4]											**CP**

[1] *Sveriges Kommunistiska Parti* (SKP) was renamed in 1967 to *Vänsterpartiet Kommunisterna* (VK), and further renamed to *Vänsterpartiet* (VP) in 1990.
[2] The *Kristdemokratiska Samhällspartiet* (KdS) was not covered by the CMP in 1988, so we duplicated the 1985-entry.
[3] The *Högerpartiet* was renamed in 1969 to *Moderata Samlingspartiet* (MSP).
[4] The *Bondeförbundet* was renamed in 1957 to *Centerpartiet* (CP).

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1991-2018

Election date	91q3	94q3	98q3	02q3	06q3	10q3	14q3	18q3	
Election No.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	*current*
MP (11110)									**MP**
SKP (11220)									**VP**
SAP (11320)									**S**
FP (11420)	[5]								**FP**
KdS (11520)									**KdS**
MSP (11620)									**MSP**
SD (11710)									**SD**
CP (11810)									**CP**
NyD (11951)		→I							

[5] The FP was renamed in 1990 to *Folkpartiet Liberalerna*.

Switzerland

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1944 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1947 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	18	
Own parties added	Yes	43001: Ensemble à gauche
Non-aligned persons	Yes	43999
2nd chamber	Yes	Strong: symmetrical and incongruent 1st chamber: Nationalrat/Conseil National 2nd chamber: Ständerat/Conseil des Etats
President	Yes	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code		
EG	43001	Ensemble à gauche	
GPS/PES	43110	Grüne Partei der Schweiz / Parti Ecologiste Suisse	Green Party of Switzerland
GLP/PVL	43120	Grünliberale Partei / Parti vert'libéral	Green Liberal Party
PdA/PST	43220	Partei der Arbeit der Schweiz / Parti suisse du travail	Swiss Labor Party
SPS/PSS	43320	Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz / Parti Socialiste Suisse	Social Democratic Party
LdU/ADI	43321	Landesring der Unabhängigen / Alliance des Indépendants	Independents' Alliance
FDP/PRD	43420	Freisinnig-Demokratische Partei der Schweiz / Parti radical-démocratique suisse	Radical Democratic Party
CVP/PDC	43520	Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei der Schweiz / Parti Démocrate-Chrétien Suisse	Christian Democratic People's Party
EVP/PEP	43530	Evangelische Volkspartei der Schweiz / Parti Populaire Evangelique Suisse	Protentant People's Party
LPS/PLS	43531	Liberale Partei der Schweiz / Parti libéral suisse	Liberal Party of Switzerland
CSP/PCS	43540	Christlich-soziale Partei / Parti chrétien-social	Christian Social Party
SD/DS	43710	Schweizer Demokraten / Démocrates Suisses	Swiss Democrats
EDU/UDF	43711	Eidgenössisch-Demokratische Union / Union Démocratique Fédérale	Federal Democratic Union
SVP/UDC	43810	Schweizerische Volkspartei / Union Démocratique du Centre	Swiss People's Party
BDP/PBD	43811	Bürgerlich-Demokratische Partei Schweiz / Parti bourgeois démocratique Suisse	Civic Democratic Party Switzerland

Party	Code		
LdT	43901	Lega dei Ticinesi	Ticino League
MCG	43902	Genfer Bürgerbewegung / Mouvement Citoyens Genevois	Geneva Citizens' Movement
FPS/PSL	43951	Freiheits-Partei der Schweiz / Parti Suisse de la Liberté	Freedom Party of Switzerland

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...*
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	Deputy Prime Minister
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs
Defense	Defense, Civil Protection and Sports
Interior	Home Affairs
Justice	Justice and Police
Finance	Finances
Economic Affairs	Economic Affairs
Public Works	Transport, Communications, Energy
Education	Education, Research
Evironment	Environment

* The categories Labor, Education, Health, Housing, Agriculture, Industry and Trade, Environment, Social Affairs and Other ministers were not coded by Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge (2000, 514–18).

d) Additional information

1. In December 2007 Eveline Widmer-Schlumpf (then *Schweizerische Volkspartei* (SVP)) was elected to the cabinet as minister for Justice and Police instead of the official SVP-candidate Christoph Blocher. Afterwards the SVP "went into opposition, feeling that it was not longer represented by its two federal councillors [sic]" (Milic 2008, 1153; the other one being Samuel Schmid). During 2008 cantonal split-offs of the SVP were founded and the federal *Bürgerlich-Demokratische Partei Schweiz* (BDP) was established by the end of the year (Milic 2009). Consequently, we decided to treat both as non-aligned ministers for cabinet no. 64 at first, and started a new cabinet by mid 2008 with both being BDP-ministers.

2. Country related sources:

Milic, Thomas. 2008. "Switzerland." *European Journal of Political Research* 47 (7-8): 1148–55.

Milic, Thomas. 2009. "Switzerland." *European Journal of Political Research* 48 (7-8): 1124–9.

N.N. 2008. "Die Bürgerliche Partei Schweiz (BPS) entsteht." *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, June 16. http://www.nzz.ch/nachrichten/schweiz/svp_graubuenden_neuer_name_1.760865.html (accessed June 8, 2010).

For governments: http://www.admin.ch/br/dokumentation/mitglieder/index.html?lang=de (accessed February 24, 2012), http://www.parlament.ch/ab/frameset/d/index.htm (accessed February 24, 2012).

For elections: Bundesamt für Statistik. http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/17/02/blank/key/national_rat/mandatsverteilung.html (accessed July 28, 2011),

http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/17/02/blank/key/staenderat.html (accessed July 28, 2011).

c) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1947-1987

Election date		47q4	51q4	55q4	59q4	63q4	67q4	71q4	75q4	79q4	83q4	87q4	
Election no.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	*continued*
Grüne	(43110)									[1]			**GPS/PES**
PdA	(43220)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**PdA**
SPS/PSS	(43320)												**SPS/PSS**
LdU/ADI	(43321)												**LdU/ADI**
FDP/PRD	(43420)												**FDP/PRD**
KVP/PRD	(43520)				[2]								**CVP/PDC**
EVP/PEP	(43530)	X	X	X	X	X	X						**EVP/PEP**
LPS/PLS	(43531)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**LPS/PLS**
NA/AN	(43710)						X						**NA/AN**
BGB	(43810)							[3]					**SVP/UDC**
Auto-Partei	(43951)												**Auto-Partei**

[1] Local Greens created the *Föderation der Grünen Parteien der Schweiz/Fédération Suisse des Partis Écologistes* (GPS) in 1983, which was renamed in 1987 to *Grüne Partei der Schweiz/Parti Écologiste Suisse* (GPS/PES).

[2] The KVP was renamed in 1957 to *Konservativ-Christlich Soziale Partei/Parti Conservateur Chretien Social*, and further to *Christlich Demokratische Volkspartei der Schweiz/Parti Démocrate-Chrétien Suisse* (CVP/PDC) in 1971.

[3] The BGB was renamed in 1971 to *Schweizerische Volkspartei/Union Démocratique du Centre* (SVP/UDC).

d) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1991-2019

Election date	91q4	95q4	99q4	03q4	07q4	11q4	15q4	19q4	
Election no.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	*current*
ED (43001)								X	**ED**
GPS/PES (43110)									**GPS/PES**
GLP/PVL (43120)									**GLP/PVL**
PdA (43220)						←			**PdA**
SPS/PSS (43320)									**SPS/PSS**
LdU/ADI (43321)				→|				
FDP/PRD (43420)									**FDP/PRD**
CVP/PRD (43520)									**CVP/PDC**
EVP/PEP (43530)									**EVP/PEP**
LPS/PLS (43531)					←[4]	↥ 420			
CSP/PCS (43540)	X	X	X	X			→|		
NA/AN (43710)	[5]				→|			
EDU (43711)						←	←		**EDU**
SVP/UDC (43810)									**SVP/UDC**
BDP/PBD (43811)					↳ 810 [6]				**BDP/PBD**
LdT (43901)	X	X	X	X		← [7]	←		**LdT**
MCG (43902)								→|	**MCG**
Auto-Partei (43951)	[8]		→|					

[4] The Liberal Party of Switzerland (LPS) joined the Radical Democratic Party (PRD) in 2009. Due to lack of data for 2007, we additionally set the 2003 values constant.
[5] The NA/AN was renamed in 1991 to *Schweizer Demokraten/Démocrates Suisses* (SD/DS).
[6] The BDP (BPS at first), a splinter of the SVP, was founded in June 2008 (N.N. 2008).
[7] The CMP does not provide an entry for the Lega dei ticinesi (LdT) although it gained seats in 2011 and 2015 again, so we held the 2007 entry constant.
[8] The *Auto-Partei* was renamed in 1994 to *Freiheitspartei der Schweiz* (FPS).

United Kingdom

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1945 – 2019	
Number of parties covered	14	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	51999
2nd chamber included	No	Between medium-strong and weak 1st chamber: House of Commons 2nd chamber: House of Lords
President	No	

b) Parties covered

Party	Code	
GPEW	51110	Green Party of England and Wales
SF	51210	Sinn Fein
Labour	51320	Labour Party
SDP	51330	Social Democratic Party
SDLP	51340	Social Democratic and Labour Party
Liberal	51420	Liberal Party
LDP	51421	Liberal Democratic Party
Alliance	51430	Alliance Party of Northern Ireland
Cons	51620	Conservative Party
UUP	51621	Ulster Unionist Party
PC	51901	The Party of Wales
SNP	51902	Scottish National Party
DUP	51903	Democratic Unionist Party
UKIP	51951	United Kingdom Independence Party

c) Minister coding

Category	**Ministry of... / Minister for...** *(also Secretary of State...)*
Prime Minister	Prime Minister
Deputy	First Secretary of State
Foreign Affairs	Foreign Affairs, Commonwealth Affairs, Exiting the European Union
Defense	Defense
Interior	Home Affairs, Home Office, Home Department, Civil Service, Local Government, Communities, Lord Privy Seal, Home Secretary
Justice	Justice, Constitutional Affairs, Lord Chancellor
Finance	First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Whip
Economic Affairs	Business, Enterprise, Regulatory Reform
Labor	Employment, Work
Education	Education, Skills, Schools, Universities, Innovation
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Fisheries, Food, Rural Affairs
Industry and Trade	Trade, Industry, President of the Board of Trade
Environment	Environment, Climate Change
Social Affairs	Social Security, Pensions, Women, Equalities, Families, Children, Sport
Public Works	Transport, Media, Energy
Other	Culture, National Heritage, the Regions, International Development, Leader of the House of Lords, Lord President of the Council (political and constitutional reform), Leader of the House of Commons, Secretary of state for Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Cabinet Office, Minister without Portfolio, Party Chair, Olympics, Minister Without Portfolio (*if not specified, else it is categorized*)

d) Additional information

1. Country related sources:

Helms, Ludger. 2006. "Das Parteiensystem Großbritanniens." In *Die Parteiensysteme Westeuropas,* eds. Oskar Niedermayer, Melanie Haas, and Richard Stöss. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 214–33.

e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1945-1987

Election date	45q3	50q1	51q4	55q2	59q4	64q4	66q1	70q2	74aq1	74bq4	79q2	83q2	87q2	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	*continued*
Sinn Fein (51210)				X								X	X	**Sinn Fein**
Labour (51320)														**Labour**
SDP (51330)														**SDP**
Liberal (51420)														**Liberal**
Cons (51620)														**Cons**
UUP (51621)									X	X	X	X	X	**UUP**
SNP (51902)								X	X	X	X	X	X	**SNP**
DUP (51903)									X	X	X	X	X	**DUP**

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1992-2019

Election date	92q2	97q2	01q2	05q2	10q2	15q2	17q2	19q4	
Election no.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	*current*
GPEW (51110)									**GPEW**
Sinn Fein (51210)				←[1]	←				**Sinn Fein**
Labour (51320)									**Labour**
SDP (51330)	↴ 421[2]								
SDLP (51340)							→ı		**SDLP**
Liberal (51420)	↴ 421[3]								
LDP (51421)	[4]								**LDP**
Alliance (51430)									**Alliance**
Cons (51620)									**Cons**
UUP (51621)				←	←		→ı		
PC (51901)									**PC**
SNP (51902)				←	←				**SNP**
DUP (51903)				←	←				**DUP**
UKIP (51951)				←	←			→ı	

[1] For 2005 and 2010 the CMP coded only three manifestos each (Labour, Liberals and Conservatives), so we extrapolated the 2001 entries for SF, UUP, SNP and DUP because they still gained seats in the 1st chamber.

[2] In 1983 and 1987 both the *Social Democratic Party* (SDP) and *Liberal Party* contested the elections with a joint program until they finally merged in 1988 and took the name *Liberal Democratic Party* (LDP) in 1989 (Helms 2006, 222).

[3] See note #2.

[4] See note #2.

United States of America

a) General information

Actual time period covered	1945 – 2020	
Availability CMP data	1944 – 2020*	
Number of parties covered	2	
Own parties added	No	
Non-aligned persons	Yes	61999
2nd chamber	Yes	Strong: symmetrical and incongruent 1st chamber: House of Representatives 2nd chamber: Senate
President	Yes	

* Data before 1944 was omitted.

b) Parties covered*

Party	Code	
DEM	61320	Democratic Party
REP	61620	Republican Party

* The CMP Update 2010b introduced two additional cases for the election 1948: the Progressive Party (61622) and the State's Rights Party (61911). These codings remained the sole exception. In addition, both parties did not gain any seat back then, so we decided to omit them completely.

c) Minister coding

Category	Ministry of... / Minister for...*
Prime Minister	President of the USA

* Due to the Cabinet and Government being entirely dependent on the President (Woldendorp, Keman, and Budge 2000, 565), we decided to *not* code any minister apart from the President.

d) Additional information

1. Variables p301 and p302 for the House of Representatives do not contain the election date, but the beginning of the Xth Congress (and, in some cases, the date of a change in the composition due to senators changing sides). Instead we used p401 to display the election date for both chambers, because the elections take place at the same time.

2. Country related sources:

Secretary of the Senate. 2010. "Senators Who Changed Parties During Senate Service (Since 1890)." http://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/briefing/senators_changed_parties.htm (accessed December 7, 2010).

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e) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1944-1988

Election date	44q4	48q4	52q4	56q4	60q4	64q4	68q4	72q4	76q4	80q4	84q4	88q4	
Election no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	*continued*
DEM (61320)													**DEM**
REP (61620)													**REP**

f) Duplicated entries for interpolation: 1992-2020

Election date	92q4	96q4	00q4	04q4	08q4	12q4	16q4	20q4	
Election no.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	*current*
DEM (61320)									**DEM**
REP (61620)									**REP**

European Union

a) General information

The European Union is covered starting with the European Economic Community (ECC) established by the Treaties of Rome in 1957. Up-until 1979 the Parliament was made up of national MPs. Hence, we cover the Parliament since the first direct election. Minor parties, which won seats in the EP, but are not covered in the country data are coded as non-aligned.

The same coding rules and instructions for cabinets were applied to the European Commission as well. Principially, all commissioners should act solely in the interest of the Union and independent from any government or other institution (Treaty on European Union, Article 17:3), but there is an ongoing debate to which extent the EU has become politicized (e.g. Hix 2005, 2008; Wonka 2008). As Wonka (2007, 185) concludes: "[M]ember state governments show a strong inclination to appoint Commissioners who share a government's party affiliation. They also appoint Commissioners on whom they have considerable information from earlier performances in the political arena." We therefore decided to assign national party codes to each commissioner if information about her/his party affiliation was available.

Membership can be controlled for by taking the EU-dummy p601 into account. It should be noted, however, that ideological data is interpolated on the basis of country data. In case a party ceased to exist at the national level, but still held seats in the European Parliament, ideological data is unfortunately missing.

b) Commissioner coding

Category	**Commissioner of... / Commissioner for...**
Prime Minister	President
Deputy	Vice-President
Foreign Affairs	External (Political) Relations, Enlargement^{+}, North-South Relations, Cooperation with other European Countries, Relations with Latin America, Middle East and Asia, Mediterranean Affairs, Common Foreign and Security Policy (and Human Rights)$^{+}$, Relations with OECD and WTO^{+}, Neighbourhood Policies
Defense	Common Foreign and Security Policy (and Human Rights) $^{+}$
Interior	Institutional Questions, Civil Protection, Enlargement^{+}, Home Affairs, Immigration, Relations with the Member States on Transparency & Communication & Information, Freedom and Security
Justice	Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship
Finance	Economics and Finance^{+}, Budgets, Financial Control, Credit and Investment, Customs union, (Direct and Indirect) Taxation, Financial Institutions, Coordination of Community Funds, Monetary Affairs, Anti-fraud Measures
Economic Affairs	Economics and Finance^{+}, Internal Market (and Services), Competition, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Commercial Policy
Labor	Employment
Education	Research, Science, Technology, Joint Research Centre, Training and Education, Scientific Information, Vocational Training, Innovation, Human Resources, Information Society
Health	Health
Housing	
Agriculture	Agriculture, Consumer Interests^{+}, Fisheries, Forestry
Industry and Trade	Industry, Industrial Affairs, ~ Relations, External trade, External Economic Affairs, Industrial Innovation, Trade (Policy), Lomé-Convention^{+}, Relations with OECD and WTO^{+}
Environment	Environment Policy, Consumer Interests^{+}, Consumer Protection, Nuclear Safety
Social Affairs	Social Affairs, Youth, Equal Opportunities
Public Works	Transport, Regional Policy, Structural Instruments, Rural Development, Energy, Euratom (Supply Agency), Nuclear Affairs, Telecommunications, Information Technology, Cohesion Fund, Structural Funds, Trans-European Networks

Category	Commissioner of... / Commissioner for...
Other	Administration, Secretariat General, Legal Service, Spokesman's Service, Personnel/Administration, Parliamentary Affairs, Relations with the European Parliament, Security Office, Joint Interpreting and Conference Service, Translation (and Data Processing), Forward Studies Unit, Relations with the Economic & Social & Regional Committee, Inspectorate-General, Intergovernmental Conference, Relations with the Ombudsman, In-house Computer Services, Audit; Development: Overseas ~, ~ Assistance, ~ Aid, ~ Policy, Cooperation and ~, Lomé-Convention+, European Office for Emergency Humanitarian Aid; Statistical Office; Culture, Cultural Affairs, Audiovisual and Cultural Affairs, Tourism, Multilingualism, Media; Information: ~ Policy, Distribution of ~, Press and ~, Dissemination of ~, S&T ~, Office for Official Publications, Citizen's Europe, People's Europe, Communications and ~, Communication Strategy; European Parliament Direct Elections, Tripartite Conference

Note: + indicates a portfolio being coded in two or more categories.

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Appendix: Version History

Version	Changes
2010-08	• First internal release 23 OECD countries
2010-11	• Variable p310 ("Vote share") added • Benoit/Laver data added • Codebook: format changes
2010-12	• EU variables (p600) added until 4q2003 • Chapter on EU added to codebook
2011-08	• CMP Update 2010 added; LR_{core} and GG_{core} revised • Chapel Hill Expert Survey Series data added • Dataset updated until 4q2010 • Update Codebook
2011-11	• First internal release 10 CEE countries + Cyprus and Malta encompassing CMP release 2011b • OECD countries updated incl. CMP release 2011b: Austria, Finland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sweden • Codebook extended and updated • European Union data updated until 4q2010
2012-02	• Political data (governments, 1^{st} & 2^{nd} chambers, presidents) updated for all countries until 4q2010 • Codebook extended and updated
2012-08	• Ideological data updated incl. CMP release 2012a • Codebook updated
2013-05	• Political data (governments, 1^{st} & 2^{nd} chambers, presidents) updated for all countries until 4q2011 • Ideological data updated incl. CMP release 2012b • Codebook updated
2014-09	• Political data (governments, 1^{st} & 2^{nd} chambers, presidents) updated for all countries until 4q2012 • Ideological data updated incl. CMP release 2014a • Chapel Hill Expert Survey Series Wave 2010 included • Codebook updated

Version	Changes
2016-03	• First public release • Political data (governments, 1st & 2nd chambers, presidents) updated for all countries until 4q2014 • Ideological data updated incl. CMP release 2015a • Codebook updated • Framework for estimation of policy positions revised and published
2017-02	• Public release of "ASPM Replication Dataset" • Cleansing and reduction of variables for smaller file size • Revision of codebook and documentation • Framework for replicating the ASPM included
2018-02	• Political data (governments, 1st & 2nd chambers, presidents and EU data) updated for all countries until 4q2016 • Ideological data updated incl. CMP release 2017b • Codebook updated • Variables p126-p128 regarding female ministers added • Expert judgements dropped from dataset (merge-script available though)
2020-08	• Political data (governments, 1st & 2nd chambers, presidents and EU data) updated for all countries until 4q2018 • Ideological data updated incl. CMP release 2019b • Codebook updated
2022-04	• Political data (governments, 1st & 2nd chambers, presidents and EU data) updated for all countries until 4q2020 • Ideological data updated incl. CMP release 2021a • Codebook updated • Update of Franzmann/Kaiser indices

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