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Codebook

Latin American Electoral Volatility Dataset: Lower Chamber

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Case Selection

Our estimates of volatility include Latin American electoral periods in all political regimes from 1932 to 2018 that meet three criteria:

1) At least two consecutive elections were carried out under this regime; otherwise, it is impossible to calculate electoral volatility.
2) The data for both elections of the electoral period must be available. This eliminated a few early electoral periods in Peru and Ecuador.
3) The Varieties of Democracy project (V-Dem) classified the second election in the election period as at least "somewhat free and fair."

Coding Rules for Electoral Volatility and New Parties: Party Mergers, Schisms, Electoral Coalitions

Party mergers and schisms and the formation and dissolution of electoral coalitions alter the membership of a party system. These changes should be reflected but not overstated when we track electoral volatility and extra-system volatility. Our coding rules are intended to achieve these objectives.

Splits and mergers

1. When a party splits into two or more parties from one election (T_1) to the next (T_2), we regard the party that kept the original name as the continuation of the original party. If no post-schism organization kept the name of the original party, we regarded the largest post-schism organization as the continuation of the original party and treated the smaller splinter party as if it did not exist in T_1.

2. When two or more parties merged and created a new organization, we calculated volatility using the original party with the highest percentage in T_1 as the same party as the new one in T_2. We coded the party with fewer votes in T1 as not competing (i.e., winning 0.0%) in election T2.

[1] The starting point for this codebook was the codebook used in Mainwaring, Gervasoni, and España (2017) in *Party Politics*. María Victoria De Negri played a major role in writing that codebook and developing the database.

Coalitions

3. Where possible, we disaggregate electoral coalitions into the parties that constitute them. This is possible, for example, in Brazil and Chile, where vote totals are recorded for the individual parties. If the electoral authorities do not tabulate separate vote totals for the individual parties, then we treat the coalition as if it were a party.

Coalition formation

Note: Rules 4-10 apply for parties that run only in coalition in a given election. When rules allow parties to run ***both*** *independently* ***and*** *in coalition in the same election, Rule 22 should be applied.*

4. With previously established parties: When two or more parties, at least one of which ran previously, ran in a coalition, we compared the coalition's percentage in election T_1 with the percentage in T_0 of the largest party that formed that T_1 coalition.

5. If none of the coalition partners ran in the elections at T_0, but at least one did prior to T_0, we treat the T_1 coalition as the successor to the largest member of the coalition that ran in the most recent election. This allows us to look at the vote share of parties running before a founding election and treat a coalition in a new regime as the continuation of a party in a previous democratic regime.

6. If the coalition remained intact for more than one election, we give the coalition vote share in all following elections to the same party to which we gave the votes for the first election.

7. If one member of this coalition had run in a coalition in T_0 that gained a larger vote share than a party running on its own in T_0, we allocate the vote share in T_1, to whichever party or coalition was larger in T_0. One or some of the parties in the T_1, coalition might have run in a coalition at T_0, so its vote share in T_0 could be hidden in the spreadsheet. For example, Perú 2011: Gana Perú was a coalition of the Partido Nacionalista Peruano (PNP), Partido Socialista, and other small parties. The PS was the only party among these that ran on its own in 2006. But the PNP (Ollanta Humala's party), which ran in the 2006 elections with UPP, was much larger in 2006 (as a coalition) than the PS. The UPP ticket (UPP +PNP) won 21% in 2006, while the PS only won 1.25%. So the Gana Perú votes (2011) go to PNP.

There might be rare cases in which a judgment call is necessary if a coalition at T_0 wins only a marginally higher vote share than a party. If in the above Peruvian example of 2006-11, the PS had won 20.9% in 2006 and the UPP coalition had won 21%, we would allocate the 2011 coalition total to the PS rather than the PNP. Restated: if it seems highly likely that, at T_0, Party X, which ran on its own, won more votes than the largest party in coalition Y, which won more votes than Party X, we would allocate the votes in T_0, to Party X. (We are not aware of any such cases.) The default is always to allocate these votes to whichever (Party X or Coalition Y) won more votes at T_0.

Exception to Rule 7: If the members of a coalition in T_0 make up more than one coalition in T_1, we treat the coalition that wins the largest vote share in T_1 as the continuation of the T_0 coalition. For the other (smaller) coalition(s) at T_1 that were part of the T_0 coalition, we follow Rule 4.

Example: Rule 7 indicates that we would normally treat Alianza Unidad (1996) in Nicaragua as the continuation of UNO (1990) because the PSD (one of the members of

the Alianza Unidad) was part of UNO in 1990. However, because the Alianza Liberal (1996) coalition won a vastly higher vote share than the Alianza Unidad, we treat the former as the continuity of UNO. Following Rule 4, we treat Alianza Unidad as the continuation of the PSC because in 1990 it was the larger of the two parties (not counting the PSD) that formed the Alianza Unidad in 1996.

8. If a party (call it Partido M) runs on its own in T1, becomes part of a coalition in T2, and then splits from the coalition in T3, if the coalition has at least one common member from T2 to T3, and if the coalition wins more votes at T3 than Partido M, then following Rule 7, we treat the coalition at T3 as the continuity of the coalition at T2. We enter a new row in the Excel file for Partido M at T3 but do not treat it as a new party. However, for the purposes of calculating electoral volatility, we compare its vote share at T3 with 0% at T2.

Example: Nicaragua 1984-96. In 1990 a big coalition called UNO won 53.9% of the vote. The largest member of UNO in 1984 (the previous election) was PLI, so we treat the UNO votes (1990) as a continuity with PLI. UNO dissolved before the 1996 elections, so this calls for Rule 11 below. In 1996, a new coalition, Alianza Liberal (AL) formed. The parties in AL were PL, PLC, PLN and PLIUN. In 1990, the first two were part of UNO, PLN was new, and PLIUN got .25% running on its own. Because AL 1996 included two parties (PL and PLC) that had been part of UNO 1990, and because AL 1996 was much larger than the PLI (0.73% of the vote), we treat AL 1996 as the successor to UNO 1990. We give PLI 1996 a new row but do not treat it as a new party.

9. If some parties in a coalition are new and some are established: If the established parties had only run in coalitions or in subnational elections (hence, they are hidden in the spreadsheet), we give the vote share to the party taking part in the largest coalition running in the previous election. Example from Peru 2001: Solución Popular was a coalition between *Movimiento Vamos Vecino* and *Con Fuerza Perú*. The former had run since 1998 on its own at the municipal level and in coalition at the national level. The latter was a new party, created for these elections. We give the votes to *Vamos Vecino* because it took part in a coalition that ran in previous elections.

10. If no party of a new coalition had ever run before, we treat the coalition as a new party.

Coalition dissolution

11. When a coalition dissolved from one election to the next, we compared its coalition total in election T_1 with the percentage of the largest party that formed that coalition in T_2.

12. If one member of the T_1 coalition that dissolved at T_2 ran in a different coalition in T_2 that gained a larger vote share than a party (also previously a member of the coalition at T_1) running on its own, we allocate the vote share in T_2, to whichever party or coalition was larger in T_2. It might be the case that one or some of the parties in the T_1 coalition run in a coalition at T_2, so their vote share in T_2 is hidden in the spreadsheet.

13. In some cases, the members of a coalition at T_1 took part in different coalitions at T_2. In such cases, for the smaller T_2 coalition(s), we follow the logic of Rule 7. Example: In 2006 in Nicaragua, the PCN ran in coalition with other parties. This coalition dissolved after the elections.

Two members of the coalition took part in the 2011 coalition led by the FSLN, which won 60% of the vote. Because the FSLN won a larger vote share in 2006 than the PCN coalition, we treat the FSLN and its allies in 2011 as a continuation of the FLSN in 2006 (Rule 4). Therefore, we treat the PCN coalition as ending in 2006 and in 2011 we apply Rule 7: The PCN formed a coalition with PLC and PIMCA. Because PLC was the largest of these three parties in 2006 (with 1,356,513 votes), we give the PCN-PLC-PIMCA votes to PLC.

14. If none of the parties ran on their own or in a different coalition in T_2, then we treat the parties as disappearing at T_2.

15. In some cases, Rules 4-10 (coalition formation) and 11-14 (coalition dissolution) conflict. In such cases, we resolve the conflict by entering the data for election results twice (i.e., in two different columns). Rule 4 applies for coalition formation from electoral period T_1 to T_2. Rule 11 applies for coalition dissolution from electoral period T_2 to T_3. Example: Bolivia 1979-1980 and 1980-85: In 1979 and 1980 the UDP coalition ran. In 1979, by Rule 4, we gave the votes to PCB, the largest in 1966 (36%) of the 1979 UDP. In 1980, by Rule 6, we again give the votes to PCB (38.7%). Then, before the 1985 elections, the coalition dissolved. In 1985, the member of the ex-UDP with the largest vote share was MIR (10.2%), while the PCB ran on its own and gained 2.5%. We added a second column for vote share in 1980. In the first column we gave the coalition votes to PCB (by Rule 6) and in the second column we gave the coalition votes to MIR (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 1980-85 volatility with the second column for 1980, and 1980-79 volatility with the first column.

Miscellaneous

16. When a party changed its name but had an obvious continuity with a previous party, we counted them as being the same organization.
17. Independents: We usually treated independents as a category because we lacked the data needed for comparing individuals' results from one election to the next.
18. "Others": If minor parties were grouped together in the original data source as "others," we treated them as one party. Where possible, however, we treated them as separate parties.
19. When organizations with different names run separately, we treat them as separate parties. In some cases, two or more different organizations claimed to be the true branch of a party and ran on separate electoral tickets. Following this rule, we treat them as separate organizations.[2]

    19a. We do not add the votes of another party or coalition to Party A's or Coalition B's vote share; rather, we treat them as separate entities.

20. We do not distinguish between political outsiders who create their own party to run and establishment politicians who splinter from an old party to create a new one.[3] For some purposes,

[2] The Colombian Liberal and Conservative parties are exceptions to this rule. These parties ran many separate lists (Pizarro Leongómez 2006), but the separate lists were clearly parts of the same party.

[3] Examples of the former include Presidents Fernando Collor de Mello (1990-92) of Brazil and Hugo Chávez of Venezuela (1999-present). In contrast, Rafael Caldera of Venezuela (President, 1993-98) and Alvaro Uribe of Colombia (President, 2002-present) were well-known establishment politicians who successfully ran for president on new party labels.

a distinction between political outsiders and established politicians could be useful, but for our operationalization it makes no difference. Even if it is created by an established politician, the new party still represents a new challenge to existing parties.

21. We do not include the first election of a new competitive regime in the calculation of extra-system volatility (i.e., by comparing results of this founding election to those from the last election of the previous competitive regime in the same country).

22. Sometimes, parties are allowed to run both independently *and* in coalition in the same election. In this case, we divide the coalition votes in the same proportion as the parties won votes on their own for that same election. Example: in Colombia 2018, running on their own, Alianza Verde won 6.12% of the vote, Partido Alianza Social Independiente (ASI) won 0.78% and Polo Democrático Alternativo won 3.08%. These parties also ran together under the Coalición Alternativa Santandereana ticket, winning 0.50%. We allocate 0.31% of the coalition votes to Alianza Verde, 0.04% to ASI, and 0.16% to Polo Democrático Alternativo.

> 22a. In some cases, only one party in a coalition runs in coalition and on its own, so that we cannot divide the coalition votes in the same proportion as the parties won votes on their own. In these cases, we should Rules 4-10.
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> However, if the members of the coalition are all new parties, Rule 10 conflicts with Rule 22. In this case, we give the coalition votes to the one party running on its own, because: a) it does not make sense to treat the coalition as completely separate from the one party running alone; and b) we have no way of knowing what share of the coalition to allocate to the party that only runs in coalition. Example: in Ecuador 2009, MMIN ran in coalition with MV in some departments, gaining 1.72%. MMIN also ran on its own, but MV only ran in coalition. Both were new parties in 2009, so we allocate the MMIN-MV vote share to MMIN.
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> *Note: We added Rule 22 in February 2019. As a result of it, we recoded our estimates for Ecuador 1998-2013, El Salvador 2012 and 2015, Mexico 2003 and 2009, and Paraguay 2013. Previously, we had coded these elections according to Rule 4. We decided that Rule 22 is a clearly better way to estimate how to allocate votes in a given election than Rule 4, which allocated 100% of the votes to the party that was largest in the previous election. But that party might not be the largest in the current election*

Hybrid electoral systems

23. For the six countries that use two different electoral systems (usually mixed proportional systems) for the lower chamber, we calculated a combined weighted volatility score if the both parts of the electoral system were used to allocate seats. To calculate this score, we determined volatility for each electoral system, multiplied these scores by the percentage of seats allocated under each system, and added the two scores. For Mexico, we used the combined weighted volatility score with the exception of 1988, when we used the PR results because the data were not available for the single member districts. For Ecuador, we used results for deputies elected from provincial districts until 2002, after which all members of the chamber were elected in a single country-wide constituency. To calculate volatility for Ecuador for 1998-2002, we used results for legislators elected in the single country-wide constituency. Venezuela used a mixed system in the 1993 and 1998 elections. We were unable to calculate a combined weighted

volatility score because we could obtain only the party list results for 1998. Accordingly, we calculated volatility for 1993-98 on the basis of the party list results.

New parties

25. We consider a party new if it meets two conditions:
a) It never ran in any previous lower chamber election, **and**
b) We are not aware that it ran in any other election prior to the penultimate lower chamber elections. Example: Convergencia Democrática (CODE)-País Posible in Peru ran for the first time at the national level in 1995. Although it had participated in the 1993 municipal elections, because these took place after the penultimate congressional elections (in 1990), we treat it as a new party.

26. We recorded the data for new parties beginning with the second election after the inauguration of a new competitive regime. The reason is that in the founding election of a new competitive regime, most parties might be new, especially after a long dictatorship. The data for new parties in a founding election therefore do not indicate the fluidity of the party system in the same way that subsequent elections do.

27. If a party ran in an earlier coalition but we gave the vote share to another member of the earlier coalition, it still counts as an established party (that is, we still count it as having run in the earlier presidential or national congressional election).

28. For mixed systems, we used a weighted score to calculate the percentage of new parties. We multiplied the percentage of votes that a new party received in the first electoral system by the percentage of seats allocated in that system and added this number to the percentage of votes that a new party received in the second electoral system times the percentage of seats allocated in that system. For example, for Japan if a new party received 10.6% of the vote in the SMD list (through which .625 of seats are distributed) and 16.1% of the vote in the PR list (through which .375 of the seats are distributed), we performed the following calculation: (10.6*.625) + (16.1*.375).

Party death

29. Beginning in the second election of a new regime, we track *party exits*, *Type A volatility* and *Type A volatility* (following Powell and Tucker 2014). We included the most recent elections for all countries, although we acknowledge that these values are subject to change in the future, as a party coded as dead may run again in future elections.

- *Party Exits*: If a party collapses in a given election, meaning that it never competes again in any other lower chamber election, neither individually nor in coalition, the value for that cell is its percentage of the vote in the previous election, i.e., the last election in which it won votes. For all parties that do not collapse permanently in a given election, the value for Party Exits = 0. (Note: We track party exits at each level separately. That is, a party could exit from the lower chamber electoral system but continue to compete in presidential elections, or vice versa.)

For coalitions: If a party took part in an election, but its vote share is not shown in the spreadsheet because it ran in a coalition, we calculate the value of the party exit cell as a proportion of the vote gained by the party in the last election in which it ran independently, in relation to the latest election in which the coalition ran. Example: in Bolivia, the MRTKL runs for the last time in 1993, so it should be coded as exiting in 1997. However, the party had run in coalition with MNR in 1993, and by our coding rules we gave the latter the coalition votes. So, the value for party exit in 1997 for MRTKL is calculated based on the vote share gained in 1989, the last election in which it ran independently. in 1989, the MRTKL won 1.62% and the MNR won 25.65%. Thus, 1.62/(1.62 + 25.65) = .0594. We then assume that the 1993 vote share was divided among coalition partners in the same proportion that they won in 1989. The coalition won 35.55% in 1993. We assume that the MRTKL won 5.94% of that total, or 2.11%.

In some cases, parties run in coalition with the same allies for more than one election: in Chile Partido Los Verdes (PV) ran in coalition with Partido Humanista in 1993, 1997, and 2001, and then disappears in 2002. So, the value for party exit in 2005 for PV is calculated based on the vote share gained by PV and PH in 1989, the last election in which PV ran independently, and we then assume that the 2001 vote share was divided among coalition partners in the same proportion that they won in 1989.

When we apply rule #15, whereby we have two columns for the electoral data in a given election, we compare column 2 of the first election with column 1 of the following one. For example: in 2011 in Perú, we gave the Gana Perú vote share to PNP in column 1 (row #56), and to Partido Socialista in column 2 (row #47), the party with the largest vote share in 2016. To calculate party exits in 2016, we compare 2011(2) to 2016 (so that it looks as if PNP did not run in 2011 or 2016 and only PSocialista ran both years). This way, we avoid coding as a party exit what was actually a coalition dissolution from one election to the next.

For party mergers: We coded the party with fewer votes in T1 as not competing (i.e., winning 0.0%) in election T2. If it did not compete in subsequent elections, we counted it as disappearing in election T2.

For mixed electoral systems: we use a weighted score to calculate the value for party exits (the same calculation made for new parties).

- *Type A volatility*: following the concept of Powell and Tucker (2014), it equals 1/2 of the vote share of all new parties in an election plus 1/2 of all Party Exits in that election.

- *Type B volatility*: also following Powell and Tucker (2014), it equals total volatility minus Type A volatility.

Codebook: Variables and Data Sources

ID VARIABLES

Country Identity (ctyid):
Numeric country code.

Country (country):
Country name.

Electoral Period (elect_period):
Electoral period.

Election Year (election_year):
The electoral year for which volatility was measured.

Regime Identity (regime_id):
Numeric regime code.

Election Sequence (regime_elec):
The number of the election in a given regime. This variable has no substantive meaning. It simply indicates the time sequence of the observations for a regime. It is used for specifying the panel structure and time structure of the data

DEPENDENT VARIABLES:

Electoral Volatility (volatility):
Pederson's Index of electoral volatility (1979): the sum of the net change in the percentage of votes gained or lost by each party from one election to the next, divided by two.

Note: in the cases of Guatemala 1950 and 1953, and Panama 1956, 1960, and 1964, we were unable to find data on vote share for each party. However, we did find data on number of seats won. In these cases, we calculated electoral volatility based on seats rather than treating these electoral periods as missing data because: i) the electoral system in these cases was proportional; and ii) the average district magnitude was at least 3. Under these circumstances, disproportionality is usually moderate, so the percentage of seats should not diverge sharply from the percentage of votes.

Sources:
See Country Notes below.

New Parties (newparties):
The percentage of votes new parties received, for the second period of an electoral period. See Rules 21-24 above for the operationalization of a new party.

We recorded this data beginning with the second election after the inauguration of a new competitive regime.

Sources: see Country Notes.

Within-System Volatility (withinsv):
The share of the vote transferred from one previously existing party to another, measured as the difference between volatility and extra system volatility (or newparties).

COVARIATES

Concurrent elections (conc_elec):
Is the legislative election concurrent with a presidential election? (0= No; 1= Yes). Based on the year of the second election of an electoral period.

Effective Number of Parties (enp):
Calculated using Laakso and Taagepera's (1979) formula, measured in votes: 1 divided by the sum of the square of all parties' vote shares. The calculation is based on the first election of an electoral period. We measured ENP at the first election of an electoral period because the value at the second election of the electoral period results from that election, and hence it could not cause electoral volatility. It would generate huge endogeneity problems to use ENP at the second election of the electoral period.

For *mixed-systems* (Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua 1996-2011), we calculated ENP using the sum of votes that parties received in both voting systems.
Sources: See Country Notes.

Ideological polarization, lagged (lag_polar)
The level of ideological polarization for the year of the first election of an electoral period in a country. This measure was developed in Alvarez and Nagler (2004), Ezrow (2007), and Dalton (2008), and is calculated based on Singer's (2016) formula. First, ideological positions of each political party are drawn from Baker and Greene's (2011) estimates of the ideological position of the party's presidential candidate. Next, the mean ideology of all presidential candidates weighted by the party's vote share is subtracted from the ideology of each party's presidential candidate. Then, these differences are squared and weighted by the party's vote share in the presidential election. Finally, the square root of the sum of these differences is used as the estimate of ideological polarization in a country, as reflected in the formula below, in which i represents each party, V is the vote share, and LR is left-right ideology.

$$\text{Polarization} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{n} V_i \, (LR_i - LR_{mean})^2}$$

Values range from approximately 0 to 7.85, with higher values corresponding to a higher level of ideological polarization.

For parties in earlier periods in which the ideological scores are unavailable in Baker and Greene's (2011) dataset, we use the first available data point for the parties in the dataset. For parties whose ideological scores are unavailable but they are assigned ideological scores in the presidential elections in Baker and Greene's (2011) dataset, we use the presidential ideological score for the legislative ideological score. For parties whose ideological scores are unavailable in either Baker and Greene's presidential election dataset or legislative election dataset, we use Baker and Greene's coding rules to code the parties' ideological scores based on Coppedge's (1997) study. Coppedge (1997) examines hundreds of Latin American parties, and each party is classified as left, center-left, center, center-right, or right. Based on Baker and Greene's coding rules for assigning parties with ideological scores, L = 5.7, CL = 7.9, C = 11.6, CR = 15, and R = 16.7.

For a party competing in earlier periods whose ideological scores are unavailable in Baker and Greene's datasets and Coppedge's (1997) study, we relied on historical information to check whether this party has a successor. If yes, we assign the ideological scores of a recent party to its predecessor party. The cases are:

Chile:

Nueva Acción Pública (NAP) (1932) and Socialistas de Chile (1932): Their ideological scores = Partido Socialista de Chile's score in 1993.

Costa Rica:

Partido Republicano (PR) and Partido Republicano Nacional Independiente (PRNI): Their ideological scores = Partido Unificación Nacional's score = a center-right party (according to Coppedge 1997)

Agrícola (1923): Its ideological score = Partido Unión Nacional's score in 2006.

References:

Alvarez, R. Michael, and Jonathan Nagler 2004 "Party System Compactness: Measurement and Consequences." *Political Analysis* 12 (1): 46–62.

Baker, Andy and Kenneth F. Greene. 2011. "The Latin American Left's Mandate: Free-Market Policies and Issue Voting in New Democracies."*World Politics* 63(1): 43-77.

Dalton, Russell J. 2008. "The Quantity and the Quality of Party Systems: Party System Polarization, Its Measurement, and Its Consequences." *Comparative Political Studies* 41 (7): 899- 920.
Ezrow, Lawrence. 2007 "The variance matters: how party systems represent the preferences of voters." *Journal of Politics* 69 (1): 182-192.
Singer, Matthew. 2016. "Elite Polarization and the Electoral Impact of Left-Right Placements: Evidence from Latin America, 1995-2009."*Latin American Research Review* 51(2): 174-94.

Ideological polarization (polar):
The level of ideological polarization for the year of the second election of an electoral period in a country. The polarization score captures differences among parties rather than the ideological sharpness of each individual party, but it subsumes the first point; polarization can be high only if some parties adopt positions away from the center. Moreover, for our purposes, systemic polarization is more important than where individual parties locate themselves.

Average ideological polarization (avg_polar):
The average of lag_polar and polar.

GDP per capita (gdp_per_capita2)
Another measure of per capita GDP, calculated for the first year of the electoral period and based on the World Development Indicators variable "GDP per capita (constant 2010 US$).

Sources:

- For each country with electoral periods between 1960 and 2018, we use the World Development Indicators (WDI) data:

  World Bank. 2016. *World Development Indicators.* Washington, D.C: World Bank. Available at: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx [accessed December 2017 and March 2021 - Variable: GDP per capita (constant 2010 US$)].

- For each country with electoral periods between 1950 and 1959, we multiply the pre-1960 Penn World Table (PWT) estimate * (WDI 1960 estimate/PWT 1960 estimate). The PWT data are from:

  Heston, Alan, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten.(2012). *Penn World Table Version 7.1.* Pennsylvania: Center for International Comparisons of Production, Income and Prices at the University of Pennsylvania. [Variable: rgdpch, Real GDP per capita (Constant Prices: Chain series)].

  Note: For Ecuador, we used 1951 data for the 1950-1952 electoral period, because the source's series begins in 1920 and there is no data available before that year. Data for Chile begins in 1951, so we used Maddison data for 1950.

- For each country with electoral periods before 1950, we multiply the pre-1950 Maddison Project estimate * (WDI 1960 estimate/Maddison 1960 estimate). The Maddison Project data are from:

Bolt, J. and J. L. van Zanden (2013). The First Update of the Maddison Project; Re-Estimating Growth Before 1820. Maddison Project Working Paper 4. Database available from: http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/data.htm (accessed October 12, 2017.).The reason we added the WDI estimates is that they provide more recent coverage. Data is in 1990 Int. GK$.

Note: For Costa Rica, we used 1920 data for the 1919-1923 electoral period, because the source's series begins in 1920 and there is no data available before that year.

Log of GDP per capita2 (ln_gdp2)

Natural logarithm of the gross domestic product per capita2 (gdp_per_capita2), for the first year of the electoral period.

Gross domestic product growth per capita (gdp_growth1):

The geometric mean of per capita GDP growth, averaged per electoral period: from the year of the first election in the electoral period to the year before the second election.

Sources:

- *For 1919-1950:*

Bolt, J. and J. L. van Zanden (2013). *The First Update of the Maddison Project; Re-Estimating Growth before 1820*. Maddison Project Working Paper 4. Database available from: http://www.ggdc.net/maddison/maddison-project/data.htm (accessed December 26, 2017.)

Note: For Costa Rica 1919-23, we lack growth data for 1918-20, so the geometric mean was calculated with the available data (1921 and 1922).

- *For 1951-1960:*

Heston, Alan, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten. (2006). *Penn World Table Version 6.2* Pennsylvania: Center for International Comparisons of Production, Income and Prices at the University of Pennsylvania. Available at: http://dc1.chass.utoronto.ca/pwt62/alphacountries.html (variable: Growth rate of Real GDP per capita (Constant Prices: Chain series) (% in 2000 Constant Prices)). [accessed December 26, 2017].

Note: The data for Chile and Ecuador begin in 1952, so we used Maddison data for 1950-51; for Guatemala 1951-53 we also used Maddison data.

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- *For 1961-2018:*

World Bank. (2021). *World Development Indicators.* Washington, D.C: World Bank. Available at: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/home.aspx (indicator name: GDP per capita growth (annual %)). [accessed March 2021].

Inflation (infl_geomean1):

The geometric mean of inflation for the electoral period from the year of the first election in the electoral period to the year before the second election. When information was missing, we used the data from the remaining years as the basis for the mean.

Notes:
For Costa Rica, the data reported includes only San Jose and data for Colombia includes only Bogotá.

Sources:

- *For 1945-1959 data:*
We calculated inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as reported by Mitchell (1998).
Mitchell, B.R. (2003). *International Historical Statistics: the Americas, 1750-2000*. 5th. Ed. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

- *For most countries: 1960 to 1979:*
Bruno, Michael and William Easterly "Inflation Crises and Long-Run Growth, data set" available at:
http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:20701015~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html
[accessed January 11, 2018]

- *For most countries 1980 to 2018*:
International Monetary Fund. 2020. "World Economic Outlook, Database October 2020." Washington, D.C: World Bank. Available at: https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2020/October [Accessed March 2021. Variable: "Inflation, end of period consumer prices (Percent change)"].
Note: In some cases, the data begins after 1980, so we filled the gaps using Bruno and Easterly data instead. These cases are: Peru 1981-81, Nicaragua 1984-1994, and Venezuela 1980-84. For Argentina 1983-1997, see below. For Argentina 2015 and 2016, this source has no data, so we used Cavallo and Bertolotto 2018 (see below).

- *For Argentina 1983-1997*:
International Monetary Fund. 2016. "World Economic Outlook, Database October 2016." Washington, D.C: World Bank. Available at: https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2016/October [Accessed December 2016. Variable: "Inflation, end of period consumer prices (Percent change)"].
Note: After the October 2016 report, the IMF began reporting inflation data for Argentina 1983-1997 as "non available". Thus, for this case we use the October 2016 report, whereas for the rest of the countries we use the latest reports.

- *For Argentina 2015 and 2016*:
Cavallo, Alberto, and Bertolotto, Manuel. 2018. "Real Inflation Argentina." Available at: http://www.inflacionverdadera.com/argentina/english/ (Accessed May 27, 2021).

Log of Inflation (ln_infl1):
The natural log of the geometric mean of inflation, averaged per electoral period. There is no clear theoretical reason to expect an inflation rate of under 1% per year to affect electoral volatility differently than an inflation rate of 1% does. We therefore treated all of these cases the same as an inflation rate of 1%, meaning that we set the natural log equal to 0.

Founding election (founding_elect)
The founding year of democracy for regimes classified as semi-democratic or democratic by Mainwaring and Pérez-Liñán (2013: Table 3.1). This means that, in some cases, the first election of that regime takes place before (eg., Chile, first election in 1989, but founding year 1990) or after (eg., Brazil, first election in 1986, but founding year 1985) the founding year of democracy...

> Source: Mainwaring, Scott, and Aníbal Pérez-Liñán. 2013. *Democracies and Dictatorships in Latin America. Emergence, Survival and Fall*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Birth year (birthyear):
Years since the foundational presidential election of a regime until 2017, the end year of the dataset. For example, for Argentina 1991-95, birthyear = 32 since the foundational presidential election occurred in 1983. This is a cohort effect variable.

ln_birthyear: Natural log of the number of years since the foundational presidential election of a regime until 2017, the end year of the dataset.

Age of Democracy (age_democracy):
The years of democracy since the founding election measured for each electoral period. This value changes for each electoral period in a given country.

Log of Age of Democracy (ln_age_democracy):
The natural log of Age of Democracy.

party_id: Party identification, measured as the % of survey respondents who said they sympathized or felt very close to a political party. The last available data point of the electoral period.

> Sources:
> For 2006-present: Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). 2013. AmericasBarometer. Nashville, TN: Vanderbilt University. Available from http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/free-access.php [Accessed December 2013; June 2016; April 2021].
>
> > Countries: Argentina 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016; Bolivia 2008 and 2014; Brazil 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2018; Chile 2008, 2012 and 2016; Colombia 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2018; Costa Rica 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2018; Dom. Republic

2006, 2010 and 2016; Ecuador 2008, 2012 and 2016; El Salvador 2006, 2008, 2012, 2014, and 2018; Guatemala 2006, 2010, and 2014; Honduras 2008; Mexico 2006, 2008, 2012, 2014 and 2018; Nicaragua 2006; Panama 2008 and 2014; Paraguay 2008, 2012 and 2018; Peru 2006, 2010 and 2016; Uruguay 2008 and 2014; and Venezuela 2010.

For 1995-2003: Latinobarómetro. 2011. "Latinobarómetro Report 2011." Available from http://www.latinobarometro.org [Accessed December 2013 and January 2020].

Countries: Argentina 1995, 1997, and 2003; Bolivia 1997 and 2003; Brazil 1997 and 2003; Chile 1997 and 2003; Colombia 1997 and 2003; Costa Rica 1997; Ecuador 1996, 1997 and 2003; El Salvador 1997 and 2003; Guatemala 1997 and 2003; Honduras 1997 and 2003; Mexico 1997 and 2003; Nicaragua 1996 and 1997; Panama 1997 and 2003; Paraguay 1997 and 2003; Peru 1995; Uruguay 1997 and 2003; and Venezuela 1997.

con_corruption: Control of corruption. We take the value for the penultimate year of an electoral period from the World Bank Governance Indicators (when unavailable, we take the year before the penultimate year of an electoral period). Values range from approximately -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to a better perception of corruption.

Source: Kaufmann, Daniel, Aart Kraay, and Massimo Mastruzzi. 2010. "The Worldwide Governance Indicators". Available from: http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home [Accessed January 8, 2020].

term_length: The number of years betweentwo presidential elections.

indig_pop: Percentage of indigenous population in a country

Source: Raul L. Madrid. 2012. "Latin American Race and Ethnicity Database." University of Texas at Austin.

gr_ln_age_demo: The group mean of ln_age_democracy, which is calculated by taking the average of the value for ln_age_demo for all the observations within a regime.

gr_avg_polar: The group mean of the average of avg_polar.

gr_ln_gdp2: The group mean of ln_gdp2.

gr_gdp_growth1: The group mean of gdp_growth1.

gr_enp: The group mean of enp.

gr_ln_infl1: The group mean of ln_fl1.

gr_party_id: The group mean of party_id.

gr_con_corruption: The group mean of con_corruption.

dm_ln_age_demo: The demeaned ln_age_democracy, which is calculated by subtracting the value for ln_age_democracy from gr_ln_age_demo.

dm_avg_polar: The demeaned avg_polar.

dm_ln_gdp2: The demeaned ln_gdp2.

dm_gdp_growth1: The demeaned gdp_growth1.

dm_enp: The demeaned enp.

dm_ln_infl1: The demeaned ln_infl1.

dm_party_id: The demeaned party_id.

dm_con_corruption: The demeaned con_corruption.

Country Notes

Because we revised coding rules from the 2017 Party Politics paper, we also revised volatility scores and the vote share of new parties for Latin American countries. The updated estimates differ somewhat from the estimates in the Mainwaring, Gervasoni, and España paper.

Argentina

1946:

Partido Demócrata Nacional and UCR Antipersonalista ran in coalition, but Demócrata Nacional also ran on its own. It is unclear why votes are registered separately. In any case, we give the coalition votes to PDN, the largest party in previous elections.

Partido Peronista or Justicialista is the obvious continuation of Partido Laborista, the electoral vehicle used by Perón. Rule 16.

1948:

Note: electoral information is very difficult to obtain: Nohlen (1993, 2005) does not include this election, and the same happens with the Historia Electoral Argentina document. We had to rely on Wikipedia data (see below).

Party exits:

- To the best of our knowledge, Partido Liberal, UCR Lencinista, UCR Bloquista and Partido Demócrata Nacional ran for the last time in 1946.

1951:

Partido Demócrata ran for the first time in 1916, so we treat it as an established party.
Partido Salud Pública ran for the first time in 1951, so it was a new party.

Party exits: There were none.

****

For some cases, between 1983 and 1999, there are differences between the data from the Ministerio del Interior and data from Payne et al. regarding alliances. When this occurs, we used the data from the Ministerio del Interior.

1983:

Unión de Centro Democrático (UCeDé) in 1983 was a district party, so in the official sources its vote share is grouped under "partidos de distrito." However, we know its individual vote share, informed in Payne et al., so we substract those votes from the partidos de distrito total.

Demócrata Progresista (PDP) and Partido Socialista Democrático (PSD) ran in the Alianza Democráta Socialista coalition, as well as on their own. This coalition dissolved before the next elections: by Rule 11, we give the Alianza votes to PDP, the largest party in 1985. Because PDP also ran on its own, we add its individual votes to the coalition votes.

Partido Federal and MO.LI.PO ran in the Alianza Federal coalition, as well as on their own. This coalition dissolved before the next elections. By Rule 11, we give the Alianza Federal votes to PF, the largest party in 1985. Because PF also ran on its own, we add its individual votes to the coalition votes.

1985:

Alianza de Centro was a coalition of UCeDe and PCA. UCeDe also ran on its own. We give the coalition votes to UCeDe, the largest party in both 1983 and 1987.

Alianza Unidad Socialista was a coalition of Partido Socialista Democrático (PSD) and Partido Socialista Popular (PSP). We count the votes for the alliance under Socialista Popular since they received the most votes in the last election (PSP gained .94%, while PSD, running in coalition with PDP, only obtained .82%). This coalition runs again in the following elections.

Frente del Pueblo (FREPU) was a coalition of the Partido Comunista and Movimiento al Socialismo. We treat the votes for FREPU as votes for PC because they had the highest percentage in the last election. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but both PC (in the FRAL coalition) and MAS gained the same vote share, so we don't apply Rule 11.

UCR ran in coalition with Mov. Popular Catamarqueño in Catamarca. We give the coalition votes to UCR, the largest in 1983 and 1987.

Partido Justicialista split before these elections. One faction ran as PJ and the other in the Frente Justicia de Liberación with Fte. de Izquierda Popular (FIP) and Mov. de Integración y Desarrollo. Because this split was not carried to the next election, we disregard it. We give the coalition vote share to PJ, the largest in the previous election (Rule 4). The coalition dissolved before the next elections, but PJ was again the largest. Hence, we add PJ's and FREJULI's votes (this is also what Payne et al. do).

The Frente Renovador was a splinter of the PJ in the province of Buenos Aires. Because it ran under a separate label, we treated it like all schisms, i.e., as a separate (and new) party.

Partido Socialista Democrático (PSD) had run in coalition in 1983. We treat it as an established party.

Frente Justicia del Chubut ran for the first time in 1985. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Humanista was registered in 1985. We treat it as a new party.

<u>Party exits</u>:

- Confederación Nacional de Centro was a coalition, but because we do not know its composition, we code it as exiting in 1985.

1987:

PJ, PI, UCR, UCeDe, MID and PDC ran in alliance in some districts, but the official sources report total votes gained by each of these parties.

Alianza Unidad Socialista was a coalition of PSP and PSD. By Rule 6, we continue to give the Alianza vote share to PSP. This coalition runs again in the following elections. Frente Amplio de Liberación (FRAL) was a coalition of Partido Comunista (PC), Partido

Humanista and Partido Verde. The vote share for FRAL goes to PC because they had the highest vote share in 1985. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but PC is again the largest (it runs in the Alianza Izquierda Unida).

Partido del Trabajo y del Pueblo (PTP) ran for the first time in 1987. We treat it as a new party (see: http://www.pcr.org.ar/nota/partido/ptp-un-partido-con-historia)

Unión Popular was registered in 1987. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Patriótico de Liberación, a district party from Catamarca, was founded in 1983. To the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1987. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Social Republicano (PSR): To the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1987. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Conservador Popular (PCP) had run in 1983, gaining very few votes. We treat it as an established party.

Party exits:

- Frente Renovador, a splinter of PJ in the Province of Buenos Aires, did run in 1987, but the votes were not reported independently from PJ's.
- Frente Justicia del Chubut: to the best of our knowledge, it never ran again and disappeared after the 1985 elections.

1989:

Fte. Justicialista Popular (FREJUPO) was a coalition of PJ, Partido del Trabajo y del Pueblo (PTP), Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC), MID, and Movimiento Patriótico de Liberación. We give the vote share to PJ, the largest in 1987. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but PJ was again the largest party.

Alianza del Centro was a coalition of UCeDé and Partido Demócrata Progresista (PDP). We give the vote share to UCeDé, the largest in 1987. This coalition dissolves in the following elections, but UCeDé is again the largest party.

Confederación Federalista Independiente was a coalition of Partido Federal,

Movimiento Popular Jujeño, Movimiento Renovador de Salta, Movimiento Popular Catamarqueño, Acción Transformación (from Corrientes) and Partido Línea Popular (Entre Ríos and La Rioja). We give the vote share to Partido Federal, the largest in 1987 (running in Jujuy in coalition with UCR (over 70,000 votes), and on its own (1,450 votes)). This coalition ran again in the following elections.

Alianza Izquierda Unida was a coalition of PC, MAS, Izquierda Democrática y Popular, and Movimiento 29 de Mayo (from Córdoba). We give the coalition vote share to MAS, the largest in 1987. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but MAS continued to be the largest.

Alianza Unidad Socialista included Socialista Democrático and Socialista Popular. By Rule 6, we continue to give the Alianza vote share to PSP. This coalition runs again in the following elections.

Frente Humanista–Verde was a coalition of Partido Humanista and Partido Verde. We give the vote share to PH, the only of these two that existed in 1987. This coalition dissolved in the following elections. By Rule 15 we enter the data for 1989 twice: in the first column (1989(1)) we gave the coalition votes to PH (by Rule 6) and in the second column

(1989(2)) we gave the coalition votes to PV, the party with the larger vote share in 1991 (Rule 11). We calculated 1991-89 volatility with the 1989(2) column, and 1989-87 volatility with the 1989(1) column.

Acuerdo Popular: to the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1989. We treat it as a new party.

Mov. Democrático Popular Antiimperialista (MODEPA) ran for the first time in 1989. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Blanco de los Jubilados had run in the 1987 elections, gaining very few votes (listed under "Other district parties"). We treat it as an established party.

Fuerza Republicana was a district party from Tucumán. It ran in the 1989 elections for the first time. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits: There were none.

1991:

UCeDé, UCR, and PDC ran in coalition in some districts, but the official sources report total votes gained by each of these parties.

Alianza Unidad Socialista included Socialista Democrático and Socialista Popular. By Rule 6, we continue to give the Alianza vote share to PSP. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but PSP continued to be the largest.

Confederación Federativa Independiente was a coalition of Partido Federal, Movimiento Popular Jujeño, Movimiento Renovador de Salta, Movimiento Popular Catamarqueño, Acción Transformación (from Corrientes) and Partido Línea Popular (Entre Ríos and La Rioja). By Rule 6, we continue to give the coalition vote share to Partido Federal. This coalition dissolves in the following elections, but PF is still the largest.

Partido Verde runs as Verde Ecologista. It is the same party. We treat it as established because it ran in 1989 in coalition with P. Humanista.

Movimiento para la Dignidad y Independencia (MODIN), began as a district party, so in the official sources its vote share is grouped under "partidos de distrito." However, we know its individual vote share (in http://andytow.com/atlas/totalpais/buenosaires/1991d.html), so we substract those votes from the partidos de distrito total. We treat as a new party in this election.

Partido Demócrata de Mendoza had run in 1987. We treat it as established

Partido Socialista Auténtico was registered in 1989 and ran for the first time that year in a few districts. We treat it as an established party.

Democrático de Participación (MODEPA): to the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in these elections. We treat it as a new party.

Nacionalista Constitucional was registered in 1989, after the May legislative elections. We treat it as a new party in 1991.

Movimiento Popular Neuquino was founded in 1983 and ran many times before these elections (under "Other district parties"). We treat it as an established party.

Partido Renovador de Salta was founded in 1983 and ran many times before these elections (under "Other district parties"). We treat it as an established party.

Party exits:
- To the best of our knowledge, Acuerdo Popular disappeared after the 1989 elections.

1993:

Frente Grande, began as a district party from the City of Buenos Aires, created in 1992 by dissident members of the PJ. We treat it as a new party in this election (we substract its votes from the "Other district parties" vote share in the official sources).

Partido Autonomista was officially registered in 1992. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits: There were none.

1995:

Alianza FREPASO was a coalition of Frente Grande, Unidad Socialista (PSP and PSD), Partido Demócrata Cristiano, and Al. Fte. País. We give the vote share to Frente Grande, the largest in 1993. This coalition ran again in the following elections, in coalition with UCR.

Alianza FRECOPA was a coalition of Partido Nacionalista Constitucional and other small district parties. We give the coalition vote share to PNC, the largest in 1993. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but PNC remained the largest.

Alianza Futuro Obrero was a coalition of Partido Obrero and Frente Unidad Trabajadora (FUT). We give the vote share to PO, the only existing party in 1993. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but PO remained the largest.

MAS and PTS ran in coalition in some districts. We give the coalition votes to MAS, the largest in 1993.This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but MAS remained the largest.

Alianza Sur ran in coalition with PTP. We give the votes to PTP, the only existing party in 1993. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but PTP remained the largest (its vote share is under "Others" in 1997).

Alianza Sur was a party created by F. Solanas, a dissident from Frente Grande. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Frente de los Jubilados (Catamarca) was known as Partido Blanco de los Jubilados. It is the same party. (See: https://www.dateas.com/es/bora/2007/07/12/partido-frente-de-los-jubi-507563).

Partido Humanista and Partido Verde Ecologista ran in coalition and then merged, keeping the "P. Humanista" label. We give the coalition votes to PH, the largest in 1993, and we treat P. Verde as disappearing after 1995.

Alianza Cruzada Frente Grande: To the best of our knowledge, this party ran for the first time in 1995. We treat it as new.

Política Abierta para la Integridad Social (PAÍS) was founded in 1995. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Socialista de los Trabajadores (MST) was founded in 1992 but ran for the first time in 1995. We treat it as a new party.

Corriente Patria Libre was a district party from Córdoba, founded in 1987. It took part in many elections before 1995 (under "other district parties"), so we treat it as established.

Party exits:
- MODEPA took part in the 1995 legislative elections before dissolving.[4] To the best of our knowledge, Democrático de Participación and Movimiento Línea Popular (MOLIPO) never ran again. Partido Verde merged with Humanista in 1994, so we code it as exiting.
- Partido Socialista Popular (PSP) runs in coalition in 2003,[5] so we do not code it as exiting.

1997:

Alianza por el Trabajo, la Justicia, y la Educación (Alianza) was a coalition of UCR and FREPASO that ran together in 14 provinces. In the rest of the provinces UCR and Frepaso ran separate lists (in these, we give them the vote share they gained independently). Since UCR had a higher percentage of votes in 1995, the total votes for Alianza are given to UCR. The vote share that FREPASO received independently is treated as the continuation of FREPASO for 1995. This coalition runs again in the following elections.

Izquierda Unida was a coalition of Partido Comunista (PC) and Movimiento Socialista de los Trabajadores (MST) in some districts. We give the vote share to MST, the largest in 1993. This coalition continued to run in the following elections.

Acción por la República was created in 1997. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Demócrata was a district party from Mendoza, founded in 1983. It ran in several national elections before 1997. We treat it as an established party.

Frente Partido Nuevo (Frepanu), from Corrientes, ran for the first time in 1997. We treat it as a new party. (See: http://www.nuevamayoria.com/ES/INVESTIGACIONES/politico_electoral/050928.html)

Desarrollo y Justicia (from San Juan) ran for the first time in 1997. We treat it as a new party. (See: http://edant.clarin.com/diario/1997/10/27/t-03401a.htm)

Acción Chaqueña was created in 1988 and ran for the first time in the 1989 national legislative elections. We treat it as an established party.

Party exits:
- To the best of our knowledge, Alianza Cruzada Frente Grande and Alianza Sur never ran again after the 1995 elections.

1999:

The official report ("Historia Electoral Argentina (1912-2007)") does not include 1999, so we used Payne et al., and opened up the "others" category with Tow's Atlas Electoral.

[4] See https://repositorio.utdt.edu/bitstream/handle/utdt/1940/LCP_2015_Gygli.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.

[5] See https://gobiernoabierto.cordoba.gob.ar/media/datos/00026780.Pdf.

Alianza por el Trabajo, la Justicia, y la Educación (Alianza) was a coalition of UCR and FREPASO. We continue to give the Alianza votes to UCR. This coalition ran again in the following elections.

Izquierda Unida was a coalition of Partido Comunista (PC) and Movimiento Socialista de los Trabajadores (MST) in some districts. We continue to give the vote share to MST, the largest in 1993. This coalition continued to run in the following elections.

Unidad Bonaerense (UB) was founded in 1999. We treat it as a new party.

Pacto Autonomista-Liberal (PAL): this was a coalition from Corrientes between the Partido Liberal and the Partido Autonomista, created in the 1960s and running in most elections since then (grouped under "other district parties"). We treat it as an established party. This coalition dissolved in the following elections: by Rule 11, we treat Partido Autonomista as the continuation of the coalition, as it was the largest.

Nuevo Movimiento (from Córdoba) had run in coalition in the previous elections. We treat it as an established party.

Movimiento Popular Unido (from Santiago del Estero) ran for the first time in 1999. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Patagónico Popular (Río Negro) had run in coalition in the previous elections. We treat it as an established party.

Frente de la Resistencia (from Buenos Aires) had run in the previous elections. We treat it as an established party.

Acción Ciudadana (Cap. Fed.) ran for the first time in 1999. We treat it as a new party.

Partido de los Trabajadores Socialistas (PTS) had run in the previous elections. We treat it as an established party.

Party exits: there were none.

2001:

Beginning in 2001, the Argentine party system underwent a process of tremendous denationalization. Many district level parties compete in only one province, and many coalitions compete in only one or a few provinces. (See, for example, what the Ministry of the Interior says about the 2001 election:[6]
http://mininterior.gov.ar/asuntospoliticos/pdf/HistoriaElectoralArgentina.pdf (page 173)). In early 2016, we developed a set of rules to code volatility, based on a district-by-district analysis of the coalitions. We call these the "old estimates" (see the section "ARGENTINA 2001-2017:

[6] For just one election, 2003, a list of the different coalitions that the PJ and UCR formed in different provinces runs 3 pages long in Jones and Micozzi (2013); for 2009, it runs 4 pages long. Because of the complexity of aggregating from provincial results to the national level, to the best of our knowledge, no source has compiled national level data for votes in the lower chamber since 2003. (We consulted Carlos Gervasoni, Mark Jones, and Marcelo Leiras; Carlos in turn consulted Paula Clerici and Javier Zelaznik.) The same party uses many different labels in different provinces. See Jones and Micozzi's Table 2.4. For example, in 2001, the PJ ran under 11 different labels in the different provinces. The relationship between labels on which deputies are elected and the delegations they join is also not transparent (see Jones and Micozzi 2013, Tables 2.5 and 2.7).

Old estimates", at the end of this document). In early 2020, we decided to code volatility based on the seats won by political parties, so we replaced the 2001-2013 "old" coding with the new system, and extended the coding to the 2017 elections.

This was possible because in most cases we were able to identify the party to which each elected deputy belonged, even if they ran under a coalition label. When we could identify the party, the normal rules for coding electoral volatility, new parties, and party exits applied (i.e., the rules applied to code the rest of the countries and Argentine 1946-51 and 1983-99).

However, in some cases coalitions ("alianzas y confederaciones") form blocs in the lower chamber as soon as the deputies take office, and the sources usually identify the bloc, and not the party, of the new deputies. In these cases, we apply the following rules:

a) if this is a stable coalition (i.e., it has run in the previous election or runs again in the following election), we treat the coalition as a party and give it all seats won under its ticket (i.e., when, for example, 3 deputies win seats running in a coalition ballot, even though some of these deputies may be known members of a party, we allocate those 3 seats to the coalition). More often than not, these coalitions become a bloc when the new congress is inaugurated, to which the new deputies belong.

b) if this is a one-time coalition, we look for the party to which the deputy was affiliated and allocate his/her seat to that party.

(b.1) If we cannot find such a party and the deputy appears to be the a coalition candidate, we allocate this seat to the largest party of that coalition in the previous election.

(b.1.1) If all parties in the coalition are new, then we treat it as a new entity.

Additionally, as electoral volatility and the vote share of new parties is calculated based on the elected deputies' seats, party exits are also calculated in this way. We applied the following rules:

• Party Exits: If a party collapses in a given election, meaning that it never competes again in any other lower chamber election, neither individually nor in coalition, the value for that cell is its percentage of the seats gained in the previous election, i.e., the last election in which it won a seat. For all parties that do not collapse permanently in a given election, the value for Party Exits = 0.

For coalitions: If party A took part in an election at T running in a coalition and this coalition did not win any seats or the seat is allocated to another member of the coalition, and party A never competes again in any other lower chamber election, we count party A as exiting at T+1 with a party exit value = 0. Example: Partido Socialista Popular (PSP) gained 2 seats in 2001 (1.57% of total seats). In 2005, the last time it ran before disappearing, it ran in coalition with ARI and Nuevo Espacio in Entre Ríos. This coalition gains 1 seat, which goes to ARI, the party of the elected deputy. We code PSP as exiting in 2007 with an exit value of 0.

2001

Total seats renewed: 127

Alianza Izquierda Unida was a coalition of Partido Comunista and Movimiento por el Socialismo y el Trabajo that ran again in 2003 and 2005 but did not earn any seats. The

elected deputy (Patricia Walsh) belonged to the coalition, she was not affiliated to any individual party, and because none of the parties ran in the previous election, we treat the IU as a party and give it all seats won under its ticket. We treat it as an established party because its members were established.

Frente Cívico y Social de Catamarca had run before. We treat it as an established party.

Polo Social, Partido Autodeterminación y Libertad, Frente para el Cambio [Buenos Aires], Argentinos por una República de Iguales (ARI), Partido Fiscal [Mendoza] were new parties.

Party exits:

- Frente de la Resistencia ran for the last time in 1999, so we code it as exiting in 2001.
- Pacto Autonomista-Liberal (PAL) [Corrientes], a district-level coalition between Partido Autonomista and Partido Liberal, was dissolved in 2000, so we code it as exiting in 2001.
- Partido de los Trabajadores Socialistas (PTS), Partido Obrero, Demócrata Cristiano (PDC), Partido Humanista, Unión Popular, Partido Socialista Auténtico (PSA), Nacionalista Constitucional UNIR, Política Abierta para la Integridad Social (PAÍS), Movimiento Socialista de los Trabajadores (MST), and Partido Comunista (PC) continued to run several times, including in 2019. They don't appear in the spreadsheet either because they didn't earn any seats or because they ran in coalition.
- Partido del Campo Popular ran again in coalition several times until 2015.
- Acción Chaqueña ran again in coalition in 2017.
- Nuevo Movimiento ran in coalition in 2001, in Córdoba (with PJ) and in Santa Cruz (with UCR).
- Movimiento Patagónico Popular (Rio Negro) ran in 2001, although it did not gain any seats, so it is not shown under the 2001 election.
- Acción Ciudadana ran in coalition until 2007.
- Movimiento Popular Unido ran again in coalition in 2017.

2003

Total seats renewed: 130

Argentinos por una República de Iguales (ARI) was renamed Afirmación para una República Igualitaria (ARI) in 2002. It's the same party.

Compromiso para el Cambio was founded as a district party (Capital Federal) in February 2003 (See Resolución N° 22/03, Secretaría Electoral de la Ciudad de BsAs, in Boletín Oficial, Feb. 21, 2003). It was a new party.

Claudio Lozano appears with the "Emancipación y Justicia" bloc and Juliana Marino, under the "Encuentro" one. However, they ran under the Alianza Fuerza Porteña district-level coalition (ARI, De La Victoria, Frente Grande, Gestión Estado Y Sociedad, Gobierno, Estado, Sociedad, Todos Ahora, Intransigente, Memoria Y Movilización Social, PAIS, and Socialista). Lozano was a union leader (CTA), not affiliated to any of these parties, and Marino was not affiliated to any of these. Because this was a one-time coalition, we allocate the 2 seats to ARI, the largest party in 2001.

Frente del Movimiento Popular was a faction of PJ, which split in three factions for the presidential election. We treat the Frente as a new party.

Alianza Frente Popular Bonaerense was a district-level coalition of Movimiento Popular Bonaerense and Nuevo Buenos Aires. Because this coalition ran again in 2005, we

consider it stable and treat it as a party. We treat it as established because MOPOBO had run in 2001.

Partido Socialista (Nº 50): The centennial PS had split into the PSP and the PSD in the late 1970s. In 2003 it was refounded by the re-merging of the PSD and PSP in most districts of the country. Because it still had links to the original PS, we code it as established.

Partido de la Ciudad [CapFed], Partido Nuevo contra la Corrupción por la Honestidad y la Transparencia (Córdoba), Unión y Libertad (PUL), Proyecto Corrientes, Recrear para el Crecimiento, Partido de la Revolución Democrática and Partido Nuevo Espacio (Entre Ríos) were new.

Party exits:

- Nuevo Movimiento ran for the last time in coalition in 2001, so we code it as exiting in 2003. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2001, the exit value is 0.
- Demócrata Progresista (PDP), Polo Social, Frente para el Cambio [Buenos Aires] continued to run several times, including in 2019. They don't appear in the spreadsheet because they didn't earn any seats.
- Alianza Izquierda Unida ran again in 2003 and 2005.
- Partido Fiscal [Mendoza] ran again in coalition in 2009.

2005

Total seats renewed: 127

Concertación Entrerriana was a district-level, one-time coalition of ARI, Nuevo Espacio and Socialista. Because the deputy appears to be the coalition candidate, we allocate this seat to ARI, the largest party in the previous election.

Alianza Frente Cívico por Santiago was a district-level coalition of Federal, Intransigente, Movimiento Justicia Y Libertad, Social De Centro and Union Cívica Radical. Because this coalition runs again many times in the next elections, we treat it as a party and give it all seats won under its ticket. We treat it as an established party because most of its members were established.

Alianza Frente de Todos was a district-level coalition (Corrientes) that ran again in 2007. It is a stable coalition. We treat it as a party and give it all seats won under its ticket. We treat it as an established party because most of its members were established.

Frente Producción y Trabajo was district-level (San Juan), one-time coalition. We allocate the seat to Partido Producción y Trabajo, the elected deputy's party. Partido Producción y Trabajo was a new party.

Peronismo Federal was the label adopted by the faction of PJ that split from Frente para la Victoria. We treat Peronismo Federal as a new party and Frente para la Victoria as the continuation of PJ.

Party exits:

- Partido de la Revolución Democrática ran for the first and last time in 2003, so we code it as exiting in 2005.
- Fuerza Republicana ran in 2017 and in coalition in the 2019 elections.
- Acción por la República, Proyecto Corrientes, and Partido Nuevo (PANU) [Corrientes] continued to run in lower chamber elections, up until 2019. They don't appear in the spreadsheet either because they didn't earn any seats or because they ran in coalition.
- Partido Autodeterminación y Libertad ran until the 2017 elections, although it doesn't show in the spreadsheet because it didn't earn any seats.

- Partido de la Ciudad ran in 2005 and again in every lower chamber election until and including 2019, although it doesn't show in the spreadsheet because it didn't earn any seats or because it ran in coalition.
- Partido Nuevo Espacio [E. Ríos] ran in a district coalition with ARI and Socialista Popular.
- Recrear para el Crecimiento runs again in 2009.

2007

Total seats renewed: 130

Coalición Cívica (confederation) was a coalition of two national parties, ARI and PAIS, and two district parties, Unión por Todos and GEN (Generación para un Encuentro Nacional). This coalition turns into a party (Coalición Cívica ARI) in 2009, so we treat it as a party and as the continuation of ARI, always the largest party.

Alianza Concertación para el Desarrollo was district-level (Río Negro), one-time coalition. The deputy (J. Scalesi) was a union leader, not affiliated to any party, so we treat this coalition as a party. It's established because its members were established.

Diálogo por Buenos Aires was district-level (CABA), one-time coalition. Because the candidate (M. Bonasso) was the coalition candidate, we treat Diálogo por Buenos Aires as a new party.

Partido Liberal [Corrientes] had run several times before this election, so it's an established party.

Partido Buenos Aires para Todos and Partido para la Concertación Ciudadana (Mendoza) were new parties.

<u>Party exits:</u>

- Partido Socialista Popular (PSP) runs for the last time in coalition in 2005 (with ARI and Nuevo Espacio in Entre Ríos), so we code it as exiting in 2007. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2005, the exit value is 0.
- Partido Nuevo Espacio [E. Ríos] ran for the last time in 2005, in a district coalition with ARI and Socialista Popular, so we code it as exiting in 2007. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2005, the exit value is 0.
- Alianza Izquierda Unida (PC and MST) ran for the last time in 2005, so we code it as exiting in 2007. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2005, the exit value is 0.
- Frente Popular Bonaerense (FREPOBO) ran for the last time in 2005, so we code it as exiting in 2007.
- Frente del Movimiento Popular, a splinter of PJ, ran for the last time in 2005, gaining three seats (San Luis). However, these three deputies moved to PJ after taking office, and the bloc and the party were dissolved. Accordingly, we code Frente del Movimiento Popular as exiting in 2007.
- Partido Unidad Federalista (PAUFE) ran in 2007 and 2009, although it doesn't show in the spreadsheet because it didn't earn any seats or because it ran in coalition.
- Partido Producción y Trabajo [San Juan] ran in coalition until and including the 2017 election (in coalition with Cambiemos).

2009

Total seats renewed: 127

In Córdoba, 2 seats were gained by a big coalition of Peronist parties, opposed to the official Frente Para la Victoria. Because the two elected deputies were affiliated to PJ, we allocate these 2 seats to Peronismo Federal.

Partido Proyecto Sur was created in 2008, the result of a fusion between several parties in the Buenos Aires city district.

Partido Justicialista de La Pampa: 2 deputies run under this ticket, which is not aligned with FpV or with Peronismo Federal, so we treat it as a different entity. We code it as established.

Nuevo Encuentro Popular y Solidario (Nuevo Encuentro) was a new party in 2009.

Partido Federal Fueguino had run in 2001, so it's an established party.

Salta Somos Todos was a coalition in 2009, that turned into a party in 2010. Because the candidate was the coalition candidate, we treat it as a new entity.

Partido Gen had run in coalition 2007. We treat it as an established party.

Partido para la Concertación Ciudadana (Mendoza) changed its name to Consenso Federal. It's the same party.

<u>Party exits:</u>

- Acción Ciudadana (BsAs) ran for the last time in 2007, so we code it as exiting in 2009. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2007, the exit value is 0.
- Alianza Frente de Todos was a district-level coalition (Corrientes) that ran for the last time in 2007, so we code it as exiting in 2009.
- Alianza Concertación para el Desarrollo was district-level (Río Negro), one-time coalition that ran for the last time in 2007, so we code it as exiting in 2009.
- Diálogo por Buenos Aires was district-level (CABA), one-time coalition that ran for the last time in 2007, so we code it as exiting in 2009.
- Frente Grande, Partido Liberal de Corrientes, and Unión y Libertad (PUL) ran many times until and including in 2019, although they don't appear in the spreadsheet after 2007 because they didn't earn any seats and/or because they ran in coalition.
- Consenso Federal (Mendoza) ran in 2009, in coalition with ARI and UCR.

2011

Total seats renewed: 130

Unión para el Desarrollo Social (UDESO) was a coalition that ran in several districts, between UCR, Unión Celeste y Blanco and Partido Federal. Elected deputies Graciela Ocaña and Alberto Roberti were the coalition candidates. Because the coalition only ran in 2011, we allocate these 2 seats to UCR, the largest party in 2009.

The "dissident Peronism" (non-FpV) ran under the Alianza Compromiso Federal ticket in San Luis, Córdoba, and Buenos Aires, and under the Alianza Frente Popular in Buenos Aires. The 6 elected deputies formed the Frente Peronista bloc when they took office. We treat the Frente Peronista as the continuation of Peronismo Federal.

Corriente Patria Libre changed its name to Movimiento Libres del Sur. It is the same party.

Partido de la Ciudad merged with Partido Jubilados en Acción in 2010, resulting in "Partido de la Ciudad en Acción" (see Boletín Oficial N. 31942, July 13, 2010). We treat Partido de la Ciudad en Acción as the continuation of Partido de la Ciudad, the largest.

Movimiento Popular Fueguino had run in 1991, 1993 and 1995, so it's an established party.

Movimiento Independiente Justicia y Dignidad (MIJD), formerly Movimiento Independiente de Jubilados y Desocupados had run in 2005, so it's an established party.

Unión por Todos [CapFed] had run in 2003 in coalition. We treat it as an established party.

Nuevo Encuentro Popular y Solidario (Nuevo Encuentro) changed its name to Encuentro por la Democracia y la Equidad. It's the same party.

Party exits:
- Partido Fiscal [Mendoza] ran for the last time in 2009, in the Alianza Frente Cívico Federal-UCR-CONFE district-level coalition, so we code it as exiting in 2011. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2009, the exit value is 0.
- Recrear para el Crecimiento runs for the last time in 2009, when it merges into PRO, so we code it as exiting in 2011. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2009, the exit value is 0.
- Partido Unidad Federalista (PAUFE) ran for the last time in 2009 in Entre Ríos, so we code it as exiting in 2011. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2009, the exit value is 0.
- Consenso Federal (Mendoza) ran for the last time in 2009, in coalition with ARI and UCR, so we code it as exiting in 2011. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2009, the exit value is 0.
- Demócrata Progresista (PDP) ran many times until and including in 2019, although it doesn't appear in the spreadsheet after 2009 either because it didn't earn any seats and/or because it ran in coalition.
- Partido Federal Fueguino and Salta Somos Todos ran until and including the 2017 election.

2013

Total seats renewed: 127

Frente de Izquierda y de los Trabajadores (FIT) was a coalition of Partido Obrero and PTS that ran in some districts in 2013, 2015 and 2017. Because this makes it a stable coalition, we treat it as a party and allocate the 3 seats won under this label. It's established, because all members were established.

Frente Renovador was a district-level coalition (Buenos Aires) of FpV dissidents. Because this coalition runs again in 2015 and then, in 2019, becomes a political party, we treat it as a party. We code it as an established party, because some of its members had run in previous lower chamber elections.

Frente Amplio UNEN was a district-level (CABA), one-time coalition, so we allocate the UNEN seats to the parties to which the elected deputies belonged (UCR).

Partido Nuevo contra la Corrupción por la Honestidad y la Transparencia changed its name to Frente Cívico de Córdoba in 2012 (See Boletín Oficial May 3, 2012). It's the same party.

Buenos Aires para Todos changed its name to Instrumento Electoral para la Unidad Popular (Unidad Popular) in 2012. It's the same party.

Compromiso Federal deputies ("dissident Peronism", or non-FpV) are treated as the continuation of Peronismo Federal.

Alianza Unión por Córdoba was a district-level (Córdoba) coalition that had been running since 1998. However, before this election, the deputies always belonged to FpV. In 2013, the Unión por Córdoba deputies make their own bloc, so we treat the coalition as a new party. We code it as established because it had run before.

Unión por Entre Ríos was a district-level (E. Ríos), one-time coalition. Because the elected deputy (C. Cremer) was the coalition candidate, we treat Unión por Entre Ríos as a party. We code it as established because its members had run before.

Partido Conservador Popular had run many times since 1983. It´s an established party.

Unión Celeste y Blanco had run many times before. It´s an established party.

Acción Chubutense [Chubut] had run in 2001. It´s an established party.

Partido de la Cultura, la Educación y el Trabajo ran for the first time in this election.
Movimiento Solidario Popular [T. del Fuego] was a new party.
Party exits:
- Partido Demócrata de Mendoza, Instrumento Electoral por la Unidad Popular, Unión por Todos and Frente Cívico de Córdoba ran many times until and including in 2019, although they don't appear in the spreadsheet after 2011 because they didn't earn any seats and/or because they ran in coalition.
- Movimiento Independiente Justicia y Dignidad ran in 2013, although it doesn't appear in the spreadsheet because it didn't earn any seats and because it ran in coalition.
- Movimiento Popular Fueguino ran again in 2015.

2015
Total seats renewed: 130
Alianza Compromiso con San Juan was a district- level, one-time coalition of Producción y Trabajo, Partido de la Cultura, la Educación y el Trabajo, and Convicción Federal. The deputy, a union leader, had founded the Partido de la Cultura, la Educación y el Trabajo (https://www4.hcdn.gob.ar/sesionesxml/provisorias/134-7.htm) in his district, so we give his seat to this party.
Unidos por una Nueva Argentina (UNA) was a coalition that ran again in 2017 (under the "1PAIS" label). It included Frente Renovador, Partido Demócrata Cristiano, Unión Popular, Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo, Unión Celeste y Blanco, Partido Nacionalista Constitucional UNIR, Tercera Posición and other district parties. Because deputies ran under the UNA ticket, we treat UNA as the continuation of Frente Renovador.
Partido de la Concertación FORJA was created in 2010 and ran for the first time in 2015. It's a new party.
Chubut Somos Todos was a district party created in 2013. It's a new party.
Party exits:
- Movimiento Patagónico Popular ran in coalition until 2013, so we code it as exiting in 2015. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2013, the exit value is 0.
- Movimiento Independiente Justicia y Dignidad ran for the last time in 2013 (in coalition in Misiones and independently in Salta), so we code it as exiting in 2015. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2013, the exit value is 0.
- Unión Por Entre Ríos was a district-level (E. Ríos), one-time coalition, that ran for the last time in 2013, so we code it as exiting in 2015.
- Movimiento Solidario Popular [T. del Fuego] ran for the last time in 2013, so we code it as exiting in 2015.
- Acción Chubutense (P. A. CH.) ran in the 2017 election.
- Partido Conservador Popular (PCP), Partido Gen, Partido Proyecto Sur, Encuentro por la Democracia y la Equidad, and Unión Celeste y Blanco ran until and including in 2019, although they don't appear in the spreadsheet after 2013 because they didn't earn any seats and/or because they ran in coalition.

2017
Total seats renewed: 127

1PAIS was the new name adopted by the UNA coalition of 2015. It's the same coalition, that we treat as a party.

Frente Renovador de la Concordia was a district coalition (Misiones) of Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo, Partido Justicialista, Frente Grande, Causa Popular, Memoria y Movilización Social, Partido de la Participación Ciudadana, and Partido Proyecto Popular. It ran again in 2019, so we treat it as a stable coalition. It's established.

Partido por la Justicia Social (Tucumán), a district party, was legally registered in 2017.

Alianza Compromiso Federal turned into the Partido Compromiso Federal after the 2015 election. We treat the latter as the continuation of the former.

Peronism ran under different labels and in various alliances in this election. Frente para la Victoria and its allies mostly ran under the Unidad Ciudadana label, while the "justicialismo no kirchnerista" ran under the Frente Justicialista label, although in some districts they used different labels. In some districts, all Peronist forces ran in coalition (for eg., Entre Ríos), while in others there were two separate lists, a FpV and other PJ one (for eg., Buenos Aires). Because of the complexity this creates, in districts where there was only one Peronist ticket, we allocated all seats won to the FpV, which we treat as the continuation of PJ since 2003. In turn, in districts where there were two Peronist tickets, we allocated Unidad Ciudadana/FpV seats to FpV-PJ and we treated the other ticket as a new party (unless we could determine the elected deputy's party of origin, as is the case in Salta). Accordingly:

- In Buenos Aires, we allocated the Unidad Ciudadana seats to FpV-PJ, and we treated the Frente Justicialista Cumplir as a party (established).
- In Catamarca, we allocated the Frente Justicialista para la Victoria seats to FpV-PJ, because the other Peronist ticket, Frente de Unidad Ciudadana, won no seats.
- In Chaco, we allocated the Frente Chaco Merece Más seats to FpV-PJ, because the other Peronist ticket, Unidad Ciudadana, won no seats.
- In Entre Ríos, we allocated the Frente Justicialista Somos Entre Ríos seats to FpV-PJ.
- In Jujuy, we allocated the Frente Justicialista seats to FpV-PJ.
- In La Pampa, we allocated the Partido Justicialista seats to FpV-PJ.
- In La Rioja, we allocated the Frente Justicialista Riojano seats to FpV-PJ.
- In Mendoza, we allocated the Somos Mendoza seats to FpV-PJ.
- In Neuquén, we allocated the Unidad Ciudadana para la Victoria seat to FpV-PJ.
- In Salta, we allocated the Frente Ciudadano para la Victoria seat to FpV-PJ, and we allocated the seat won under the Frente Unidad y Renovación ticket to Partido Renovador de Salta, the elected deputy's party.
- In San Juan, we allocated the Frente Todos seats to FpV-PJ.
- In San Luis, we allocated the Frente Unidad Justicialista San Luis seats to FpV-PJ.

- Unión por Todos changed its name to Unión por la Libertad in 2016. It's the same party.

<u>Party exits:</u>

- Partido del Campo Popular ran in coalition for the last time in 2015 (in the Alianza Unión por Córdoba), so we code it as exiting in 2017. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2015, the exit value is 0.
- Movimiento Popular Fueguino ran for the last time in 2015, so we code it as exiting in 2017. Because it failed to gain any seats in 2015, the exit value is 0.

- Partido Compromiso Federal ran in the 2017 and 2019 elections, although it failed to gain any seats.
- Mov. Libres del Sur, Partido Justicialista de La Pampa, Partido de la Cultura, la Educación y el Trabajo, and Partido de la Concertación FORJA ran in the 2019 election.

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Bolivia

We did not include the elections of 1956-64 in our database because the governing party won at least 80% (1956, 1958, 1962, 1964). Although the 1960 election could be included, we also dropped it because, having excluded the previous and next elections, we could not calculate volatility for that electoral period.

1956: There were no coalitions.

1958:
Partido Social Cristiano (PSC) was founded in 1954. To the best of our knowledge, this was its first election.

1960:
Partido Revolucionario Auténtico (PRA) was founded in 1960, as a splinter from MNR, so it's a new party.

1962: There were no coalitions or new parties.

1964:

Unión Cívica Nacional (UCN) and Frente Boliviano Anticomunista (FBA): To the best of our knowledge, this was their first election.
After these elections, Partido Social Cristiano adopted the name Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC).

1980:

UDP was a coalition of ALIN, MIN, MIR, MNRI, MPLN, MRTK, PCB, PRIN, PRTB, and PS-Atahuichi that dissolves before the 1985 elections. By Rule 5 we give the vote share to PCB, the largest in 1966.

MNR-A was a coalition of MNR, MNRI-1, and PCML. It is treated as continuation of MNR, the largest in previous elections (Rule 6).

FDR-NA was the coalition of ALIN, PDC, PS-Aponte, and OID. We give the vote share to ALIN, the largest in 1979 (running in the UDP coalition; hence, we treat it as established).

MNR-U ran in coalition with MIN. We give the MNRU-MIN votes to MIN, the largest in 1979 (running in the UDP coalition).

Partido Revolucionario de la Izquierda Nacional (PRIN) ran as "PRIN-Alianza" in 1980. Because we were unable to determine whether this was a name change or a coalition, we give the votes to PRIN.

PRA was a member of ARDN in 1978, and AMNR in 1979. It gets treated as an established party.

1985:

Frente del Pueblo Unido (FPU) was a coalition of PCB and MIR-BL. We give the FPU vote share to PCB, as MIR-BL was created in 1985 (a splinter from MIR). This coalition goes on to take part in the 1989 IU coalition, so we do not apply Rule 11.

Izquierda Unida (IU) was a coalition founded by Isaac Sandoval in the mid-80s to contest the 1985 elections. It was composed of Eje de Convergencia Patriótica (EJE), POR Trotskista-Posadista, Movimiento al Socialismo Unzaguista (MAS-U), and other minor leftwing groups. Because we found no evidence that any of these parties ever ran before, we treat IU as a new party in 1985.

Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR) was founded in 1971, and ran in coalition with UDP between 1978 and 1980. We treat it as established.

Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario de Izquierda (MNRI), founded in 1971, had been a member of UDP from 1979-80. We treat it as established.

Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario Vanguardia 9 de Abril (MNRV) was founded in 1985 (Gamarra and Malloy 1995: 426). We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Revolucionario Tupaj Katari de Liberación (MRTKL) was founded in 1985 (Gamarra and Malloy 1995: 427). We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Revolucionario Tupaj Katari (MRTK) had taken part in the UDP coalition in 1980. We treat it as established.

Partido Obrero Revolucionario (POR) was created in the 1930s and ran for the last time before these elections in 1962, so we treat it as established (Rule 25).

Acción Cívica Popular (ACP): to the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1985. We treat it as a new party.
Movimiento Nacionalista Rev. de Izquierda Uno (MNRI-1): a splinter from MNRI, it ran for the first time in 1985. We treat it as a new party.
Fuerza Nacional Progresista (FNP): to the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1985. We treat it as a new party.
Acción Humanista Revolucionaria (AHR): to the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1985. We treat it as a new party.
Alianza Renovadora Nacional (ARENA): to the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1985. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- The Partido Revolucionario Auténtico (PRA), the Alianza de la Izquierda Nacional, (ALIN), Movimiento Indio Tupaj Katari (MITKA), MITKA-1, PRIN, and Partido de la Unión Boliviana ran for the last time in 1980. Alianza de Fuerzas de la Izquierda Nacional (AFIN) merged with MNRI in 1984, so we code it as exiting.

1989:

Izquierda Unida (IU): in 1989, it was a coalition of MIR-BL (later known as MBL), PCB, MIR-Masas, Movimiento al Socialismo Unzaguista (MAS-U), and other minor parties. After these elections it dissolves. By Rule 15 we enter the data for 1989 twice: in the first column (1989(1)) we gave the coalition votes to PCB (by Rule 4) and in the second column (1989(2)) we gave the coalition votes to MIL-BL, the party with the largest vote share in 1993 (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 1993-89 volatility with the 1989(2) column, and 1989-85 volatility with the 1989(1) column.
PDC ran with ADN. We give the vote share to ADN, the largest in 1985. This coalition continues during the 1993 and 1997 elections.
MNR ran in coalition with PDB (Partido Democrático Boliviano). We give the vote share to MNR, as PDB was a new party. Although the coalition disappears after these elections, we don't apply rule 11 because MNR is still the largest party in 1993.

Conciencia de Patria (CONDEPA) was founded in 1988. We treat it as a new party.
Frente Unido de Liberación Katarista (FULKA): a splinter from MRTK founded ahead of the 1989 elections. We treat it as a new party.
MIR-Bolivia Libre, a splinter from MIR, was created in 1985 and ran in coalition with PCB that year. We treat it as established.

Party exits:
- To the best of our knowledge Partido Obrero Revolucionario (POR), Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario de Izquierda (MNRI), Movimiento Revolucionario Tupaj Katari (MRTK), Acción Cívica Popular (ACP), Movimiento Nacionalista Rev. de Izquierda Uno (MNRI-1), Fuerza Nacional Progresista (FNP), Acción Humanista Revolucionaria (AHR), and Alianza Renovadora Nacional (ARENA) all disappear before this election.

1993:

Acuerdo Patriótico (AP) was an alliance between ADN, PDC, FRI, and MIR (now called "MIR-NM"). AP gets treated as the continuation of ADN, because its vote share was greater than MIR's in the 1989 election.

MNR ran with MRTKL. We give the vote share to MNR, the largest party in 1989. This coalition dissolved after 1993: we do not apply rule 11 to 1997 because in those elections MNR continues to be the largest.

CONDEPA Adopted the name CONDEPA-MP. It is the same party.

Movimiento Bolivia Libre (MBL) was formerly known as MIR-Bolivia Libre. We treat it as its continuation, as it was only a name change.

Izquierda Unida (IU): for these elections, IU is made up of Movimiento al Socialismo Unzaguista (MAS-U) and Partido Comunista de Bolivia (PCB). We give the IU vote share to PCB, the largest in 1989. This coalition remains in place in 1997 and then dissolves.

MIR-NM: After the MIR split and a faction went to create MIR-BL, the MIR (the faction loyal to Paz Zamora) adopted the name "MIR-Nueva Mayoría".

Eje de Convergencia Patriótica (EJE) has been taking part in the IU since 1985. We treat it as an established party.

Alternativa del Socialismo Democrático (ASD) was created in 1992 and ran for the first time in 1993. We treat it as a new party (see: http://nuso.org/media/articles/downloads/2476_1.pdf) [7]

Unión Cívica Solidaridad (UCS) was founded in 1988 but, to the best of our knowledge, it took part for the first time in the 1991 municipal elections. We treat it as a new party.

Alianza de Renovación Boliviana (ARBOL) was founded in 1992. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Movimiento de Izquierda Nacional (MIN) and the Frente Unido de Liberación Katarista (FULKA) had run for the last time in the previous election, so we code them as exiting.
- MRTKL runs in coalition with MNR, so it does not exit in this election.

1997:

The 1995 Constitution modified the electoral system from List-PR on a single ballot to a mixed member plurality system. Since 1997, ballots have two parts: one for the multimember PR lists and another for the single-member district (SMD) candidates (68 seats are distributed in single-member constituencies (SMD) and 62 by PR). For the rest of the elections, a combined weighted volatility score is calculated. To calculate the combined weighted volatility score we calculated a volatility score for the SM and PR votes, then multiplied the SM score to the percentage of seats that is allocated using this system (SMD: 68/130 = .523) and the PR score to the percentage of

[7] According to Payne et al., ASD was the name adopted by Vanguardia Socialista de Bolivia (VSB) in 1993. However, according to two other sources, the ASD was a new party created in 1992 by Efraín Quicañez Aguilar, as a splinter from PCB. Hence, we treat ASD and VSB as two distinct parties. (Sources: *http://nuso.org/media/articles/downloads/2476_1.pdf* and *http://www.revistasbolivianas.org.bo/scielo.php?pid=S1997-44852012000100012&script=sci_arttext*).

seats that is allocated using this system (PR: 62/130 = .477). We then added the two weighted scores to calculate the combined weighted volatility for that year.
Following Rule 28, we used a weighted score to calculate the percentage of new parties.

ADN was in coalition with NFR, KND, FSB, and PDC. This coalition dissolves after 1997. Accordingly, by Rule 15 we enter the data for 1997 twice: in the first column (1997(1)) we gave the coalition votes to ADN (the largest in 1993, Rule 4) and in the second column (1997(2)) we gave the coalition votes to NFR, the party with the largest vote share in 2002 (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 2002-97 volatility with the 1997(2) column, and 1997-93 volatility with the 1997(1) column.

Eje de Convergencia Patriótica (EJE) runs as "Eje Pachakuti". It is the same party (See: http://www.pensamientocritico.org/herdoa0112.pdf, page 99).

Izquierda Unida (IU): for these elections IU is again made up of Movimiento al Socialismo Unzaguista (MAS-U) and Partido Comunista de Bolivia (PCB). After these elections, the IU dissolves and none of the parties ever run again in lower chamber elections. We give the coalition votes to PCB, the largest in 1989 (Rule 6).

Vanguardia Socialista de Bolivia (VSB) is a splinter from the Partido Socialista, apparently created in the 1970s. It took part in the 1989 municiapal elections, so we treat it as an established party. (See: http://www.bivica.org/upload/actores-politicos.pdf, page 50).

Partido Democrático Boliviano (PDB) was founded in 1985 and ran in coalition with MNR in 1989. We treat it as established (Gamarra and Malloy 1995: 425).

Party exits:
- MRTKL had run for the last time in the previous election (in coalition), so we code it as a party exit. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition, we calculate its 1993 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1989.
- Falange Socialista Boliviana (FSB) runs in coalition with ADN, so it does not exit in 1997.
- To the best of our knowledge, Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario Vanguardia 9 de Abril (MNRV), Alianza de Renovación Boliviana (ARBOL), and Alternativa del Socialismo Democrático (ASD) ran for the last time in 1993, so we code them as exiting in 1997.

2002:

MNR ran in coalition with MBL. We give the vote share to MNR, the largest in 1997. This coalition dissolved in 2005. However, we do not apply Rule 11 because MBL did not run in 2005: although some sources say that it supported MAS, this cannot be considered a coalition, since no MBL deputy or senator was elected in 2005 (See the list of legislators here: https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/bitstream/handle/2152/17275/resultados_elecciones_generales_2005.pdf?sequence=2).

Unidad Cívica Solidaridad (UCS) ran in coalition with Falange Socialista Boliviana (FSB). We give the vote share to UCS, the largest in 1997. This coalition dissolves before the next elections, but because neither party runs in 2005 (Coca 2014: 111; Corte Nacional Electoral 2005), we don't apply Rule 11.

Nueva Fuerza Republicana (NFR) was founded in 1995 and ran in the 1997 elections in coalition with ADN and PDC, so we treat it as established.

MAS-IPSP was a new party, founded in 1995 by Evo Morales. Although it used the label of a party that was extinct ("MAS-U"), we cannot treat MAS-ISP as the continuation of MAS-U.[8] Thus, we treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Ciudadano por el Cambio (MCC) ran for the first time in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Libertad y Justicia (LJ) ran for the first time in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Indígena Pachakuti (MIP) was founded in 2000 and ran for the first time in 2002. We treat it as a new party (see: http://www.bolpress.com/art.php?Cod=2005120803)

Partido Socialista (PS) was known as "Partido Socialista 1 (PS-1)". It is the same party.

Party exits:

- Falange Socialista Boliviana (FSB) runs in coalition with UCS, so it does not exit in 2002.
- Movimiento Bolivia Libre (MBL) runs in coalition with MNR, so it does not exit in 2002.
- Vanguardia Socialista Boliviana (VSB), Eje de Convergencia Patriótica (EJE), Partido Comunista de Bolivia (PCB) and Partido Democrático Boliviano (PDB) ran for the last time in 1997, so we code them as exiting in 2002.

2005:

In 2005 lower chamber seats were reapportioned, making 70 single-member electoral districts and 60 members elected by proportional representation. Thus, to calculate the combined weighted volatility score we changed the percentage of seats: SMD: 70/130: 0.538; and PR: 60/130: 0.462.

PODEMOS was an electoral alliance containing 40 "agrupaciones y pueblos", but mainly by what was left of ADN after the death of its leader, Hugo Banzer, in 2002. We count Poder Demócratico Social (PODEMOS) as the continuation of ADN, as the sources also treat it as such.

Frente Patriótico Agropecuario de Bolivia (FREPAB) was officially recognized as a party in 2004. We treat it as a new party.

Unión Social de los Trabajadores de Bolivia (USTB) ran for the first time in 2005. We treat it as new party (Coca 2014: 160).

CONDEPA disappears before the 2005 elections, after the death of its leader.

Frente de Unidad Nacional (UN) was created by presidential candidate Samuel Doria Medina Auza an ex-MIR member, in 2003. Its first elections are the 2004 municipal elections, so we count it as a new party.

[8] "El MAS nació muchas veces. El primer alumbramiento ocurrió el 30 de julio de 1987, cuando la Corte Nacional Electoral, mediante resolución N° 048/1987 decidió 'reconocer la personalidad jurídica del partido político Movimiento al Socialismo Unzaguista (MAS-Unzaguista)', presidido por David Áñez Pedraza, representante legaly ex parlamentario de un partido de derecha, la Falange Socialista Boliviana. No hay mucho más que contar sobre esta sigla: el MAS-U tuvo una vida efímera y transitó solamente por los bordes del espacio político. El segundo nacimiento del MAS sucedió 12 años después, un poco antes de las elecciones municipales de 1999. La sigla MAS-U fue 'cedida' a otro representante legal, Evo Morales, líder de los sindicatos cocaleros del Chapre. Aceptar la sigla de un partido de derecha no fue un proceso fácil. Algunos dirigentes campesinos como Alejo Véliz criticaron duramente a Morales por el 'préstamo', pero los sindicatos cocaleros desestimaron esas voces, pues para ellos la sigla falangista serviría 'hasta pasar el río nomás'; luego se formaría la verdadera organización, el 'instrumento', según cuenta en una entrevista Gilbert Lisperguer, asesor de los sindicatos campesinos de Arque y Tapacarí, y cofundador del MAS. Con el tiempo, la 'U' fue eliminada y sustituida por el complemento IPSP (Instrumento Político por la Soberanía de los Pueblos); pero la sigla MAS y los colores originales sobrevivieron y se convirtieron en santo y seña de ese instrumento político". In: Komadina, Jorge, and Céline Geffroy Komadina. 2007. *El poder del movimiento político: estrategia, tramas organizativas e identidad del MAS en Cochabamba (1999-2005).* Cochabamba: FUNDACION PIEB, pp. 21-22.

Party exits:
- Movimiento Bolivia Libre (MBL) ran for the last time in 2002, so we code it as exiting in 2005. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition with MNR, we calculate its 2002 vote share as a proportion of the votes they had won in 1997.
- Falange Socialista Boliviana (FSB) ran for the last time in 2002, so we code them as exiting in 2005. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition with UCS, we calculate its 2002 vote share as a proportion of the votes they had won in 1993, the last time that FSB ran on its own.
- Partido Socialista (PS), MIR-Nueva Mayoría (MIR-NM), Conciencia de Patria (CONDEPA), Unión Cívica Solidaridad (UCS), Movimiento Ciudadano por el Cambio (MCC), and Libertad y Justicia, LJ ran for the last time in 2002, so we code them as exiting in 2005.

2009:
After the 2009 constitutional change, 7 indigenous single-member districts were introduced. This did not change the proportion of seats we allocate to each system (70 to PR and 60 to SM), but the SM includes these indigenous seats.

Plan Progreso para Bolivia-Convergencia Nacional (PPB-CN) was an alliance of several parties (NFR, PPB, Autonomía para Bolivia (APB), MNR, and Partido Popular). Given that MNR, Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario, won the largest vote share in 2005, the vote totals continue under its name. The coalition dissolved after 2009, but none of the parties ran in 2014 (NFR disappears, and PPB, MNR, and APB decide not to run). We code the parties as disappearing in 2014 (Rule 14).

Alianza por el Consenso y la Unidad Nacional (UN-CP) was a coalition of UN and Consenso Popular (CP). We give the vote share to UN, the largest in 2005. The coalition dissolved before 2014, but we don't apply Rule 11 because UN continued to be the largest.
The coalition runs again in 2014: before those elections, CP allies with other parties and forms the Movimiento Demócrata Social (DEMÓCRATAS), and this new party again allies with UN.

Alianza Social (AS) was created in 2004, and ran for the first time in municipal elections that same year. Because these elections took place before the 2005 legislative elections, we treat it as an established party (See: http://www.gobernabilidad.org.bo/partidos-politicos/as).

Movimiento de Unidad Social Patriótica (MUSPA) was created in 2006 (www.lostiempos.com/media_pdf/2009/12/05/84579_pdf.pdf), but ran for the first time in 2009. We treat it as a new party.

Pueblos por la Libertad y Soberanía (PULSO): We found no evidence that it ran before the 2009 elections. We treat it as a new party.

Agrupación Ciudadana Gente (GENTE): We found no evidence that it ran before the 2009 elections. We treat it as a new party.

Bolivia Social Demócrata (BSD) was created in 2006 and ran for the first time in 2009. We treat it as a new party (http://www.lostiempos.com/media_pdf/2009/12/05/84577_pdf.pdf).

Party exits:
- Nueva Fuerza Republicana, NFR runs in coalition with PPB, APB, and MNR, so it does not exit in 2009.
- Poder Democrático y Social (PODEMOS), Movimiento Indígena Pachakuti (MIP), Frente Patriótico Agropecuario de Bolivia (FREPAB), and Unión Social de los Trabajadores de Bolivia (USTB) ran for the last time in 2005, so we code them as exiting in 2009.

***2014*:**
To calculate the combined weighted volatility score: SMD: 70/130: 0.538; and PR: 60/130: 0.462.

Unidad Demócrata was a coalition of UN and DEMÓCRATAS, which party was the former CP and three new allies. By Rule 6 we give the UD vote share to UN, the largest in 2005.

Partido Verde de Bolivia (PVB) was created in August 2007, but we found no evidence that it ran before these elections. We treat it as a new party (See: http://www.partidoverdebolivia.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=35&Itemid=76).

Movimiento sin Miedo (MSM) was created in 1999, and ran for the first time in municipal elections in 1999 and 2004. We treat it as an established party. (See: http://www.msm.bo/msmsite/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=44&Itemid=188)

Party exits:
- Nueva Fuerza Republicana disappears after the 2009 election. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition with PPB, APB, and MNR, we calculate its 2009 vote share as a proportion of the votes they had won in 2005, the last time that NFR ran on its own (Note: we only calculate a proportion of the votes gained by NFR and MNR, as PPB and APB did not run in 2005).
- Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) did not take part in the 2014 election.
- Alianza Social, Movimiento de Unidad Social Patriótica (MUSPA), Agrupación Ciudadana Gente (GENTE), Pueblos por la Libertad y Soberanía (PULSO), Bolivia Social Demócrata (BSD) did not run in 2014.

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Brazil

1945: There were no coalitions.

1947:

Partido Social Progressista (PSP) was a merger of Partido Renovador Progressista (PRP), Partido Agrário Nacional (PAN) and Partido Popular Sindicalista (PPS). PPS had the highest vote share in 1945, so the vote is counted under the PPS party label.

Esquerda Democrática (ED) separated from União Democrática Nacional (UDN) in 1946 and ran as its own party in 1947. We treat ED as a new party in 1947.

Party exits:

- Partido Agrário Nacional (PAN) merged with others to create PSP, so we code it as exiting in 1947.

1950, 1954, 1958, 1962:
In these four elections, a large number of votes for the federal lower chamber elections were allocated to coalitions and alliances. Given that our purpose is to allocate the electoral volatility for individual political parties, we have left votes granted to alliances and coalitions out of our vote count and calculations. We could not figure out a good way to allocate alliance and coalition votes to individual parties. Coalitions and alliances were not consistent across states, nor was the size of the parties anywhere close to consistent across states. As a result of the latter, if we allocated state-level coalition or alliance votes according to the national level party vote total, some gross errors would have ensued. For example, the PTB was a minor party in São Paulo but a major party nationally.

The votes left out of the calculation are the following:
In 1950 elections, 990,111 coalition votes and 562,525 alliance votes.
In the 1954 elections, 632,200 coalition votes and 1,864,301 alliance votes.
In the 1958 elections, 4,140,655 alliance votes.
In the 1962 elections, 5,855,692 alliance votes.

1950:
Partido Socialista Brasileiro (PSB) was founded in 1947, as a splinter from ED, and ran for the first time in 1950.
Partido Social Trabalhista (PST) was founded in 1947, as a splinter from PSD, and ran for the first time in 1950.
Partido Ruralista Brasileiro (PRB): To the best of our knowledge, these were its first elections.
Partido Trabalhista Nacional (PTN) was created in 1945 and ran in the presidential and lower chamber elections of that same year (vote share under "Other parties"). It is an established party.
Partido Republicano Democrático (PRD) changed its name to Partido Republicano Trabalhista (PRT). It is the same party.[9]

Party exits:
- Esquerda Democrática (ED) runs for the last time in 1947.

1954: There were no new parties.

Party exits:
- Partido Ruralista Brasileiro (PRB) was cancelled in 1952.

1958: There were no new parties.

Party exits:
- Partido Rural Trabalhista (PRT) did not run in 1958 or ever again.

[9] http://www.tse.jus.br/hotSites/registro_partidario/prt/arquivos/mudancaDeLegenda.pdf

1962:
Movimento Trabalhista Renovador (MTR) was founded in 1959 by Fernando Ferrari and dissidents of the PTB. The party participated for a federal lower chamber elections for the first time in 1962.

Party exits: There were none.

1982:
PTB: Most scholars treat the 1980 PTB as a different party from the 1945-65 PTB. Also, the current PTB was registered with the TSE in 1981 (http://www.tse.jus.br/partidos/partidos-politicos/registrados-no-tse). We follow this practice and treat PTB in 1982 as a new party.
ARENA was dissolved in 1979, when it became the Partido Democrático Social (PDS) and ran in the 1982 elections.

Partido Democrático Trabalhista (PDT) was a splinter from PTB, created in 1981. We treat it as a new party.
Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT) was officially registered in 1981. We treat it as a new party.

1986: There were no coalitions.

1990:
Partido da Juventude (PJ) became PRN in 1989. It is the same party. The Partido da Juventude participated in the 1985, 1986, and 1988 elections, with not much to show for it. It was renamed the PRN in early 1989.

Partido Social Democrático (PSD): the party "created in 1987 is not the same party as the one that existed between 1944 and 1965" (Mainwaring, Meneguello, and Power 2000: 181). We treat the 1990 PSD as a new party.
Partido Social Trabalhista (PST): it was refounded in 1989. By the same logic used with PSD, we treat it as a new party.
Partido da Social Democracia Brasileira (PSDB) was founded in 1988. We treat it as a new party.
Partido das Reformas Sociais (PRS) was registered in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Trabalhista do Brasil (PTdoB) was registered in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Partido de Ação Social (PAS) was registered in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Partido do Solidarismo Libertador (PSL) was registered in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Democrata (PD) was a new party in 1990.
Partido de Reedificaçao da Ordem Nacional (PRONA) was founded in 1989. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Liberal Humanista (PLH): to the best of our knowledge, this was a new party in 1990.
Partido Nacionalista dos Trabalhadores (PNT) was registered in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Socialista Unido (PSU) was registered in 1990. We treat it as a new party.

Partido de Acao Progressista (PAP) was registered in 1990. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Municipalista Brasileiro (PMB), Partido Humanista (PH), Partido Municipalista Comunitario (PMC), Partido Socialista Agrario e Renovador Trabalhista (PASART), Partido do Povo Brasileiro (PPB), Partido Nacionalista Democratico (PND), Partido do Nova Republica (PNR), Partido Nacionalista (PN), Partido Democratico Independiente (PDI), and Partido Reformador Trabalhista (PRT) ran for the last time in 1986.

1994

PCB splits in 1992: one faction becomes Partido Popular Socialista (PPS), and the other one keeps the name PCB. We treat PPS as a new party and the 1998 PCB as the successor of the old PCB (Rule 1).

PTR fused with PST in 1993, and becomes Partido Progressista (PP). Since PTR received 1.05% of the vote and PST .92% of the vote in 1990, PP was counted as the continuation of PTR.

PDS merged with PDC in 1993 and became Partido Progressista Popular (PPR). Since PDS's vote share was bigger than PDC's in 1990, PPR's votes in 1994 are counted as the continuation of PDS's.

PSTU was founded in 1994 by dissident members of the PT. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Verde (PV) was officially registered in 1993. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Socialista (PS), Partido Comunitário Nacional (PCN), Partido das Reformas Sociais (PRS), Partido de Ação Social (PAS), Partido do Solidarismo Libertador (PSL), Partido Democrata (PD), Partido Liberal Humanista (PLH), Partido Nacionalista dos Trabalhadores (PNT), Partido Socialista Unido (PSU), and Partido de Acao Progressista (PAP) ran for the last time in 1990.
- Partido Social Trabalhista (PST) merged with PTR: following our rules, we code it as exiting in 1994, because it never ran again independently.

1998:

PPR merged with PP in 1995 and became Partido Progressista Brasileiro (PPB). Since PPR's vote share was greater than PP's in 1994, PPB's vote share is counted as the continuation of PPR's.

PST reappeared in 1996. As it was a new organization, different from the PST that joined PTR to form PP, we treat it as a new party.

PDC changed its name to Partido Social Democrata Cristão (PSDC) in 1995. It is the same party.

Partido da Solidariedade (PSN) was founded in 1997. We treat it as a new party.

Partido dos Aposentados da Nação (PAN) was founded in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Renovador Trabalhista Brasileiro (PRTB) was officially registered in 1996. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Geral dos Trabalhadores (PGT) ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Partido de Causa Operária (PCO) was officially registered in 1995. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
PP merged with PPR: following our rules, we code it as exiting in 1994, because it never ran again independently.

2002:

PSN became Partido Humanista da Solidariedade (PHS) in 2000. PHS is counted as the continuation of PSN.
PRN became Partido Trabahlhista Cristão (PTC) in 2001. It is the same party.

Party exits: There were none.

2006:

PPB became Partido Progressista (PP) in 2003. PP's votes are counted as the continuation of PPB's votes.
PTB merged with PSD, since PTB's votes were greater than PSD's in the 2002 election (4.6% compared to .5%), the votes in the 2006 election are given to PTB, And we code PSD as disappearing in 2006.
PL in 2003 incorporated PST and PGT, PL's vote share for 2006 is counted as the continuation of its vote share for 2002 since PL's vote share was greater than PST's and PGT's in the previous election.

Partido Socialismo e Liberdade (PSOL) was officially registered in 2005. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Republicano Brasileiro (PRB) was founded in 2005 and bears no relation with the 1950 PRB. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Social Democrático (PSD) merged with PTB: following our rules, we code it as exiting in 2006, because it never ran again independently.
- Partido Social Trabalhista (PST) and Partido Geral dos Trabalhadores (PGT) merged with PL: following our rules, we code them as exiting in 2006, because they never ran again independently.

2010

The PFL changed its name to DEMS (Democratas) in 2007. We treat it as the same party.

Party exits:
- Partido de Reedificaçao da Ordem Nacional (PRONA) disappears in 2006.
- Partido dos Aposentados da Nação (PAN) also disappears before the 2010 election.

2014

Five new parties appeared in the 2014 lower chamber elections. Partido Pátria Livre (PPL) was founded in 2011. Partido Social Democrático (PSD) was registered in 2011 (it was a schism from the Dems (Democratas)). Partido Ecológico Nacional (PEN) was registered in 2012. Partido Republicano da Ordem Social (PROS) was registered in 2013. Solidariedade (SD) was registered in 2013.

Party exits:
There were no party exits.

2018

Although there were many coalitions, election results are presented by party.

Partido Trabalhista do Brasil (PTdoB) was renamed Avante. It's the same party.
Partido Social Democrata Cristão (PSDC) was renamed Democracia Cristã (DC). It's the same party.
Partido Ecológico Nacional (PEN) was renamed Patriota (PATRI). It's the same party.
Partido Trabalhista Nacional (PTN) was renamed Podemos (PODE). It's the same party.
Partido Novo (NOVO) ran for the first time in national elections. It's a new party.
Rede Sustentabilidade (REDE) was founded in 2013, but it was not formally registered as a political party until 2015. So this is a new party in 2018.

Party exits:
- Partido Comunista Brasileiro (PCB), Partido Socialista dos Trabalhadores Unificado (PSTU), Partido Renovador Trabalhista Brasileiro (PRTB), and Partido de Causa Operária (PCO) did not run in 2018.

Sources:

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Chile

*"**Independientes"**: candidates can enter the party alliance lists as independents but immediately after the election they join particular parties (Payne et. al. 2007). This means that in both the data from Payne et. al. and from the Ministerio del Interior there are various types of Independents in one election, each with their own row, treating them as if they were parties, plus one category for 'real' Independents at the national level ("Fuera de pacto"), those not taking part in any of the coalitions. We followed this practice and kept them this way.*

1932:

"Partidos socialistas": this includes votes for socialist parties that the sources don't identify, so we had to leave them all clustered together.

1937:

In 1937 Partido Comunista de Chile (PCCh) ran as PPN (Partido Progresista Nacional), but it was just a change of label.

Partido Nacista and Acción Republicana (AR) ran for the first and last time in these elections.

Partido Socialista de Chile (PS) ran for the first time at the national level in these elections, so we treat it as a new party.

Party exits:

- Partido Nueva Acción Pública (NAP) disappeared in 1933.
- Socialistas de Chile: we do not code it as exiting because We treat Agrupación de Socialistas de Chile as the Partido Socialista de Chile (PS).
- Partido Social Republicano (PSR) disappeared in 1935.
- Partido Democracia Social: to the best of our knowledge, it disappeared.
- Partidos Socialistas: we code them as exiting.

1941:

Nohlen (2005) wrongly gives APL votes to "ALP". The acronym is wrong.

Nohlen (2005: 270) includes all votes for "Socialists" under the PSC label, but he also states that most of those votes were for "Agrupación de Socialistas de Chile" and the rest for

"Vanguardia Popular Socialista". We treat Agrupación de Socialistas de Chile as the Partido Socialista de Chile (PS).[10]

Vanguardia Popular Socialista, Alianza Popular Libertadora (APL) and Falange Nacional (FN) were created in 1938, so they were new parties.
Partido Laborista was a new party in 1941.

Party exits:
- Partido Nacista and Acción Republicana (AR) disappeared.

1945:
Nohlen (2005) wrongly gives APL votes to "ALP". The acronym is wrong.

Partido Socialista Auténtico (PSA) was formed in 1943 as a splinter from PS. It is a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Radical Socialista (PRS) disappeared in 1943.
- Vanguardia Popular Socialista (VPS) was dissolved in 1945.

1949:
Partido Agrario Laborista (PAL) was formed by Partido Agrario (PA) and Alianza Popular Libertadora (APL). Given PA received the higher vote share in 1945, the PAL vote share continues under PA.
Before these elections, Partido Conservador split into two factions: Partido Conservador Tradicionalista (PCT) and Partido Conservador Social Cristiano (PCSC). We treat the PCSC as the continuation of the PC, because it was the one that kept the name (although for elections they ran under the PCSC label).

Partido Radical Doctrinario (PRDo) was created in 1946. It was a new party.
Partido Socialista Popular (PSP) was created in 1948. It was a new party.
Partido Democrático del Pueblo (PDdP) was created in 1948. It was a new party.
Partido Radical Democrático (PRDe) was created in 1946. It was a new party.
Movimiento Social Cristiano (MSC): to the best of our knowledge, this was a new party.
Acción Renovadora de Chile (ARC) was created in 1949. It was a new party.

Party exits:
- Alianza Popular Libertadora (APL) disappeared in 1945.

1953:
Note: The sources are not consistent regarding the votes gained by the two conservative parties (PCT and PCSC). Nohlen cannot be correct, because he gives 33,332 votes to PCT and 78,833

[10] See:
https://www.bcn.cl/historiapolitica/partidos_politicos/wiki/Partido_Socialista_de_Chile#Elecciones_parlamentarias_1937-1973

to PCSC, although official sources show that PCT obtained 17 seats and PCSC only two. Hence, we will not follow Nohlen here.

Frente del Pueblo was a coalition of the PCCH and the PSC. We give the coalition votes to PSC, the largest in 1949.

Some members broke away from Partido Agrario Laborista (PAL) before the 1953 elections, and ran again as Partido Agrario (PA). We treat the 1953 Partido Agrario as a new party.
Partido Democrático de Chile (PDoCh) was a splinter from Partido Democrático registered as a party in 1952. It is a new party.
Unión Nacional de Jubilados (UNJ): to the best of our knowledge, this was a new party.
Movimiento Nacional Ibañista (MNI) was created in 1952. It was a new party.
Partido Nacional Cristiano (PNC) was created in 1952. It was a new party.
Movimiento Nacional del Pueblo (MNDP) was created in 1952. It was a new party.
Unidad Popular (UP) was created in 1952. It was a new party.
Unión Nacional de Independientes (UNI) was created in 1952. It was a new party.
Partido Femenino de Chile: created in 1950, it ran for the first time in 1953. It was a new party.
Partido del Trabajo was created in 1952. It was a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Democrático merges into other parties.
- Partido Socialista Auténtico (PSA) and Movimiento Social Cristiano (MSC): to the best of our knowledge, they never run again.
- Partido Liberal Progresista (PLP) disappears in 1953.
- Partido Radical Democrático (PRDe) merges with PR.

1957:
Note: Again, regarding the vote share for PCT and PCSC, Nohlen cannot be correct. Hence, we will not follow Nohlen here.

Partido Democrático Doctrinario (PDD) was the result of the merger between Partido Democrático del Pueblo (PDdP) and most of Partido Democrático de Chile. We treat PDD as the continuation of PDdP, the largest in the previous election.

Movimiento Republicano (MR) was a new party.

Party exits:
- To the best of our knowledge, Acción Renovadora de Chile (ARC), Partido Agrario, Movimiento Nacional Ibañista (MNI), Unidad Popular (UP), Partido Femenino and Unión Nacional de Jubilados (UNJ) never ran again.
- Partido Democrático de Chile (PDoCh) merged into PDD, so we code it as exiting.

1961:

The Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC) was a merger between Falange Nacional (FN) and Partido Conservador Social Cristiano. The vote share continues under Falange Nacional, the largest in 1957.

Partido Democrático Nacional (PADENA) was a merger between Partido Nacional Popular (PANAPO); Partido Democrático; Partido Socialista del Pueblo; Partido Radical Doctrinario; and Partido Socialista Democrático (PDS). Given that Partido Radical Doctrinario was the only party amongst the group to receive votes in the 1957 lower chamber elections, the (PADENA) vote share continues under the Partido Radical Doctrinario name.

Party exits:

- Partido Agrario Laborista (PAL) and Partido Democrático Doctrinario (PDD) merged with others, so we code them as exiting.
- Partido Socialista Popular (PSP) disappeared in 1957.
- Movimiento Nacional del Pueblo (MNDP) disappeared in 1958.
- To the best of our knowledge, Partido Laborista, Partido Nacional Cristiano (PNC), Unión Nacional de Independientes (UNI) and Movimiento Republicano (MR) never ran again.

1965:

Vanguardia Nacional del Pueblo (VNP) was the result of a merger of Partido del Trabajo (PT), Alianza Nacional de Trabajadores and Intransigencia Radical Antiimperialista. We treat VNP as a continuation of PT, the only party running in any previous parliamentary election.

Democracia Agrario Laborista (DAL) was formed in 1963 by former members of Partido Agrario Laborista (PAL), which has dissolved in 1958. DAL is counted as a new party.

Acción Nacional (AN) was a party formed in 1963. It is counted as a new party in the 1965 elections.

Comandos Populares was a new party.

Party exits:

- Partido Conservador Tradicionalista (PCT) merged with PCSC and disappeared.

1969:

Partido Nacional (PN) formed in 1966 as a fusion of Partido Liberal, Partido Conservador, and Acción Nacional. Given that Partido Liberal received the highest vote share of the three in the 1965 election, the vote share continues under its name. Partido Liberal thus disappears in 1969.

Nohlen (1993, 2005) again incorrectly gives the USOPO votes to the PSP: this can't be correct, because the PSP disappeared in 1957.

Unión Socialista Popular (USOPO) was created in 1967. It was a new party.

Partido Social Demócrata was also a new party.

Party exits:

- Partido Conservador Social Cristiano merged with Falange Nacional, so we code it as disappearing.
- To the best of our knowledge, Vanguardia Nacional del Pueblo (VNP), Partido Demócrata (PD), Democracia Agrario Laborista (DAL), Acción Nacional and Comandos Populares ran for the last time in 1965.

1973:

Parties in the 1973 lower chamber election were grouped under two larger coalitions, Confederación Democrática (CODE) and Unidad Popular (UP). But some voters chose to vote independently for the coalition lists rather than a specific party within the coalition. The vote share for the independent coalition lists is counted under Independientes CODE and Independientes UP, respectively. Because we have no way of determining whether these independents had run before, we cannot count them as new parties.

Partido Izquierda Radical (PIR) was founded in 1971 as a split from Partido Radical. It is counted as a new party in 1973. In 1973 it changed its name to Partido Socialdemocracia Chilena (PSDCh) (see: http://historiapolitica.bcn.cl/partidos_politicos/wiki/Izquierda_Radical).

Movimiento de Acción Popular Unitario (MAPU) formed as a split from the PDC in 1969. It is counted as a new party in 1973.

Democracia Radical (DR) was founded in 1969 (after the elections held on that year) and this was the first time it ran. It's a new party.

Izquierda Cristiana de Chile (IC), founded in 1970, ran for the first time in this election. It's a new party.

Acción Popular Independiente (API), founded in 1971, ran for the first time in this election. It's a new party.

Party exits:

- Unión Socialista Popular (USOPO): according to the sources, the party was dissolved in 1973 and then rebuilt in 1983 by some of the members. As we have no way of knowing if this was the same party, we code it as exiting in 1973.
- Partido Social Demócrata (PSD) merged with Partido Radical, so we code it as exiting in 1973.

1989:

Partido Liberal (1989): The Partido Liberal, founded in the 19th century, merged with other parties in 1966 to create the Partido Nacional. However, in 1989 the Partido Liberal reappeared: we treat the 1989 PL as different from the Partido Nacional, which also ran in the 1989 elections.

1993:

Partido del SUR joined the Alianza por Chile in 1993 and, after the elections it merged with the UDI.

Alianza Humanista-Verde was a coalition between Partido Humanista and Partido Los Verdes. The vote share is given to PH because it had the larger vote share in the previous election. This coalition dissolved before the 1997 elections, in which election PH again obtained a larger vote share.

Partido Unión del Centro Centro (PUCC) was created in 1990 and first took part in the 1992 municipal elections. Hence, we treat it as a new party.
Movimiento Ecologista (ECO) was created in 1993 (see: http://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=34914). We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Los Verdes (PV) ran in coalition with P. Humanista.
- Democracia Radical (DR), Avanzada Nacional (AV), Partido Amplio de Izquierda Socialista (PAIS), and Partido Radical Socialista Democrático (PRSD) disappeared after the 1989 elections.
- We treated Independientes (Alianza de Centro) and Independientes (Pacto Liberal-Socialista Chileno) as parties exiting in 2005.

1997

Partido Radical Socialdemócrata (PRSD) was formed in 1994 by the merging of the Partido Radical de Chile (PR) and Partido Socialdemocracia Chilena (PSDCh). We treat PRSD as a continuation of PR, the largest party in 1993.
Partido Unión del Centro Centro (PUCC) merged with the Partido Nacional in 1994, and adopted the name "Unión de Centro-Centro Progresista" (UCCP). Because PUCC was the largest in the previous elections, we treat UCCP as the continuation of PUCC, and we code PN as disappearing in 1997. (See: http://historiapolitica.bcn.cl/partidos_politicos/wiki/Uni%C3%B3n_de_Centro-Centro)

Nueva Alianza Popular (NAP) was created in 1996 (see: http://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=31942&idParte=). . We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Nacional (PN) merged with PUCC, so we code it as exiting in 1997.
- Partido Social Democracia de Chile (PSDCh) merged with PR, so we code it as exiting in 1997.
- Movimiento Ecologista and Independientes (La Nueva Izquierda) disappeared after the 1993 elections.

2001

Partido Liberal (PL): Although it was dissolved in 1994, in 1998 it was registered again. We treat the 2001 PL as the continuation of the 1989 PL, because it kept the same name and there is an obvious continuity (see: http://historiapolitica.bcn.cl/partidos_politicos/wiki/Partido_Liberal)

Party exits:
- Partido Los Verdes (PV) ran in coalition with P. Humanista.
- Partido del Sur, Unión de Centro-Centro Progresista (UCCP), and Nueva Alianza Popular (NAP) disappeared after the 1997 elections.

2005

Partido de Acción Regionalista de Chile (PAR) was created in 2004. We treat it as a new party.
Alianza Nacional de los Independientes (ANI) was created in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Los Verdes (PV) disappears in 2002. Following our rules, because in the previous elections (1993, 1997, and 2001) this party had run in coalition with PH, we calculate its 2001 vote share as a proportion of the votes they had won in 1989 and in relation with the vote share won by the coalition in 2001 (registered under PH in the spreadsheet), the last time that PV ran on its own.
- Partido Liberal (1989) disappeared in 2002.

2009:

Partido Regionalista de los Independientes (PRI) was created in 2006 as a fusion of Alianza Nacional de los Independientes (ANI) and Partido de Acción Regionalista de Chile (PAR). PAR had a higher vote share in 2005, so the vote share continues under its name.

ChilePrimero (CH1) was formed in 2007 by dissident members of Partido por la Democracia, and participated in the 2009 elections for the first time.

Partido Ecologista Verde de Chile (PEV) was officially recognized as a party in 2008, and participated in municipal elections in 2008 and in the Nueva Mayoría para Chile coalition in the 2009 lower chamber elections. Thus, we treat it as a new party (See: http://historiapolitica.bcn.cl/partidos_politicos/wiki/Partido_Ecologista_de_Chile)

Movimiento Amplio Social (MAS) was created in 2008 by Senator Alejandro Navarro. It ran for the first time in these elections (see http://historiapolitica.bcn.cl/partidos_politicos/wiki/Movimiento_Amplio_Social). We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Alianza Nacional de los Independientes (ANI) merged with PAR, so we code it as exiting in 2005.
- Independientes (Juntos Podemos Más and Fuerza Regional Independiente): we code them as exiting in 2005.

2013:

ChilePrimero was dissolved after the 2009 elections, but its members created the Partido Liberal de Chile (PLC) before the 2013 elections. We treat PLC as a continuation of ChilePrimero.

Partido Progresista was formed in 2010 by Marco Enriquez-Ominami. We treat it as a new party. (http://historiapolitica.bcn.cl/partidos_politicos/wiki/Partido_Progresista_(PRO))

Partido Igualdad was founded in 2009. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:

- Independientes (Nueva Mayoría para Chile, Chile Limpio. Vote Feliz, and Concertación y Juntos Podemos por más Democracia): we code them as exiting in 2013.

2017

MAS merged with the regional party Fuerza del Norte and turned into MAS Región. We treat the latter as a continuation of MAS (Rule 2).

Izquierda Ciudadana (IC): This party was created in 2012, mainly with the Izquierda Cristiana (a party founded in 1971 that disappeared for some years and was legalized again in 2007) and other small parties. We treat it as a new party.

PAIS is a new party, founded in 2016 (Although the acronym is the same as the one used by the defunct Partido Amplio de Izquierda Socialista, the current PAIS bears no relationship with that party.)

Revolución Democrática and Amplitud were legalized in 2016 and ran for the first time in these elections.

Ciudadanos, formerly known as Fuerza Pública, was founded in 2013, and ran for the first time in 2017.

Democracia Regional Patagónica was founded in 2013 and ran for the first time in 2017.

Evolución Política (Evópoli) was founded in 2012 and ran for the first time in 2017.

Unión Patriótica (UPA), Poder Ciudadano (PODER), and TODOS were founded in 2015 and ran for the first time in 2017.

Federación Regionalista Verde Social (FREVS) and Partido de Trabajadores Revolucionarios (PTR) were founded in 2017.

Party exits:

- Independientes (Democ. y Progreso/Unión por Chile/Alianza/Coalición por el Cambio), Independientes (Concertación/Nueva Mayoría), Independientes (Si Tú Quieres, Chile Cambia), and Independientes (Nueva Constitución para Chile): we code them as exiting in 2017.

Sources:

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Nohlen, Dieter, ed. (2005) *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook Vol. II*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. [elections: 1949-1973].

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Colombia

Note: Although the regime began in 1910, the available data for the lower chamber elections start in 1931.

1931: There were no coalitions or new parties.

1933: There were no coalitions or new parties.

1935: There were no coalitions or new parties. We decided to not include elections in which one party one at least 80% of the vote, on the grounds that these elections were probably not free and fair. We excluded this election for this reason.

1937: There were no coalitions or new parties. We decided to not include elections in which one party one at least 80% of the vote, on the grounds that these elections were probably not free and fair. We excluded this election for this reason.

1939: There were no coalitions or new parties.

1941: There were no coalitions or new parties.

1943: There were no coalitions or new parties.

1945
Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC), founded in 1930, had taken part in the 1934 presidential elections, so we treat it as an established party. The PCC contests under the label “Partido Socialista Democrático” from 1944 to 1947.

1947:
Frente Popular (FP) ran for the first time in this election, so it was a new party.

1958:
Between 1958 and 1970, there was in place a system known as the “Frente Nacional”, whereby “the two main political parties, the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party, agreed to rotate power, intercalating for a period of four presidential terms.” We excluded these elections because they artificially suppressed competition.
For this reason, although the PL and the PC ran with allies, we give the vote share only to the two main contenders.

PC ran as the coalition of Unionistas, Doctrinarios, Alzatistas, and Otros.

Party exits: there were none.

1960:
PC ran as the coalition of Alzaospinistas, Doctrinarios, Leyvistas, and Otros.
PL ran as the coalition of Oficialistas, MRL, and Otros.

Party exits: there were none.

1962:
PC ran as the coalition of Alzaospinistas, Doctrinarios, ANAPO, and Otros.
PL ran as the coalition of Oficialistas, MRL, and Otros.
Party exits: there were none.

1964:
PC ran as the coalition of Frentenacionalistas, ANAPO, and Otros.
PL ran as the coalition of Frentenacionalistas (Oficialistas), ANAPO, MIL, MRL (línea blanda), MRL (línea dura), and Otros.

Party exits: there were none.

1966:
PC ran as the coalition of Unionistas, ANAPO, Lauro-Alzatistas, Leyvistas, Independientes, and Otros.
PL ran as the coalition of Oficialistas, Oficialistas disidentes, ANAPO (which was in both fronts), MRLdP, and Otros.

Party exits: there were none.

1968:
PC ran as the coalition of Unionistas, ANAPO, Lauro-Alzatistas, Independientes, and Otros.
PL ran as the coalition of Oficialistas, ANAPO (which continued to participate in both fronts), MRL (linea blanda), Independientes, and Otros.

Party exits: there were none.

1970:
PC ran as the coalition of C. Rojistas, C. Pastranistas, C. Belisaristas, Sourdistas, and Otros.
PL ran as the coalition of L. Pastranistas, L. Rojistas, Sourdistas, L. Belisaristas, MRLdP, and Otros.

Party exits: there were none.

1974:
UNO was a coalition of left-wing parties: PCC, MOIR, MAC and a faction of ANAPO. We treat UNO as a new entity, as none of these parties had run during the Frente Nacional period.

Party exits: there were none.

1978:

Frente por la Unidad del Pueblo (FUP) was founded in 1978. It was a new party.

Party exits:
- PDC ran for the last time in 1978.

1982:

Frente Democrático (FD) was an "electoral front made up of the UNO, the FIRMES movement, other leftist movements, and independent groups" (Nohlen 2005: 317). We give the FD votes to UNO, the largest in 1978. After these elections, the FD dissolves, and the PCC (the main party in UNO) allies with UP in 1986.

Party exits: there were none.

1986:

Unión Patriótica (UP) was a political party created by the FARC in 1985 that ran in coalition with the Partido Comunista Colombiano (PCC). We give the UP-PCC votes to PCC, the largest in 1982 (in UNO). In some districts, UP formed different alliances with factions of PL, NL, ANAPO, and others, but that the results from these alliances are not included in UP's national vote share. This coalition stays together until the 1994 elections.

PC changed its name to Partido Social Conservador Colombiano in 1987.

Nuevo Liberalismo (NL) had run in the 1982 elections, in coalition with PL. We treat it as established.

Party exits:
- Frente por la Unidad del Pueblo (FUP), Liberal Frente Democrático (LFD), Unidad Democrática (UD), and Mov. de Izquierda Democrática disappeared after the 1982 elections.

1990:

Between 1991 and 2002 there was a multi-list system in place, whereby parties, movements, "agrupaciones," and individuals could run in different ballots at the same time and enter into different coalitions. The official sources group the coalitions among all these parties under the "coaliciones" label and do not provide data on their composition. In 1991, "Coaliciones" refers to coalitions formed in 9 different departments. We followed Payne et al. and also treat them as a party. (See Hernández Becerra 2013 for a description of the electoral system in place between the 1991 Constitution and the 2003 amendment, and see the note under the 2006 elections regarding how we coded party exits).

We also treat Coaliciones as an established party: although we don't know its exact composition, Nohlen (2005: 334) says that "among them are UP, PCC, FD, FP(2), and sectors of PL," all of which were established parties.

UP and PCC run together again: we continue to give the votes to PCC (Rule 6).

Movimiento Nacional Conservador (MNC) ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Mov. Unitario Metapolítico (MUM) had participated in the 1978 and 1986 presidential elections, so we treat it as established.

Party exits: there were none.

1991

UP and PCC run together again: we continue to give the votes to PCC (Rule 6).

Mov. de Salvación Nacional (MSN) was created in 1990 and ran for the first time in the 1990 presidential elections. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Nacional Cristiano (PNC) ran for the first time in the 1990 presidential elections. We treat it as a new party.
Alianza Democrática-M19 (AD/M-19) ran for the first time in the 1990 presidential elections. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Social de los Trabajadores (PST) had run in coalition in the 1978, 1982 and 1986 presidential elections (Nohlen 2005: 317). We treat it as established.
Mov. Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia (AICO), Mov. Liberalismo de Restauración (LIDER), Mov. Fuerza Progresista (FP), Mov. de Integración Regional (IR), Mov. Nueva Colombia (NC), Mov. Renovación Democrática (MRD), Mov. Unidos por Colombia, and Unión Cristiana (UC) were all new parties.

Party exits: there were none.

1994

UP and PCC run together again: we continue to give the votes to PCC (Rule 6). Before the next elections, UP loses its legal status and the two parties no longer run together.

Alianza Social Indígena (ASI) ran for the first time in the 1991 presidential elections. We treat it as a new party.
Mov. Conservatismo Independiente (CI); Mov. Político Laicos por Colombia (LPC); Mov. Alternativa Democrática Nacional (MAD); Mov. Nacional Progresista (MNP); and Mov. Compromiso Cívico Cristiano con la Comunidad (C4) were all new parties.

Party exits:
- Mov. Unidos por Colombia and Partido Social de los Trabajadores (PST) ran for the last time in 1991.

1998

PLC ran alone and in coalition with Convergencia Ciudadana (CC). Because CC did not run on its own, we cannot apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to PLC, the largest in 1994. The coalition dissolved after these elections, but in 2002 PLC continues to be the largest, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

PLC ran alone and in coalition with Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC). Because PCC did not run on its own, we cannot apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the vote share to the former, the largest in 1994. The coalition dissolved after these elections, but in 2002 PLC continues to be the largest, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

Corriente de Renovación Socialista; Mov. Convergencia Popular Cívica (CPC); Mov. Apertura Liberal (MAL); Mov. Ciudadano; Mov. Cívico Seriedad por Colombia; Mov. Colombia mi País; Mov. Fuerza Colombia; Partido Popular Colombiano (PPC); and Mov. Vía Alterna were all new parties.

Mov. Nueva Fuerza Democrática (NFD) was founded by A. Pastrana in 1991, to run in that year's upper chamber elections. Thus, we treat it as an established party.

Party exits:

- Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC) ran in coalition with PLC, so it didn't disappear in 1998.
- Mov. Liberalismo de Restauración (LIDER) and Circunscripción Especial de Comunidades Negras ran for the last time in 1994.

2002:

Partido Unidad Democrática (PUD) was created in 2001, and bears no relation with the 1982 Unidad Democrática (See: http://congresovisible.org/congresistas/perfil/luis-carlos-avellaneda-tarazona/10/). We treat it as a new party.

To the best of our knowledge, Movimiento Cambio Radical (CR), Mov de Integracion Popular (MIPOL), Mov. Colombia Siempre, Mov. Ind. Renovación Abs. (MIRA), Mov. Huella Ciudadana, Mov. Equipo Colombia, Mov. Popular Unido (MPU), Mov. Republicano, Mov. Voluntad Popular; Mov. Unionista, Mov. de Participación Popular (MPP), Mov. Progresismo Democrático (MPD), Partido del Socialismo Democrático (PSD), Partido Social Demócrata Colombiano, Partido Indígena Colombiano (PIC), Partido Verde Oxígeno, Partido Viraje Social (PVS), Mov. Ciudadanos por Boyacá, Mov. Nacional, Mov. Frente Social y Politico, Mov. Renovador de Acción Laboral (MORAL), Mov. Autonomía Ciudadana, Mov. Participación Común (MPC), Mov. Pol. Gr. Org. Lid. Pop. (GOLPE), Mov. Pol. Por la Seguridad Soc., Mov. Político ANUPAC Colombia, Mov. Revolución Democrática, Mov. Sí Colombia, Mov. Somos Colombia, Mov. Transformación Nacional, Mov. Únete Colombia, and Mov. Un. Nal. Seg. Soc. Unámonos were all new parties.

Conservatismo Independiente had run in the 1994 upper chamber elections. We treat it as established.

Mov. Concertación Cívico Nacional had run in the 1994 upper chamber elections. We treat it as established.

Mov. Obrero Independ. Revol. (MOIR) had run in the 1998 lower chamber elections. We treat it as established.

Partido Vanguardia Moral y Social "Vamos Colombia" had run in the 1998 lower chamber elections (grouped under "others"). We treat it as established.

Mov. de Reconstrucción Democrática Nacional had run in the 1998 lower chamber elections (grouped under "others"). We treat it as established.

Mov. Político Comunal y Comunitario had run in the 1998 lower chamber elections (grouped under "others"). We treat it as established.
Mov. Defensa Ciudadana had run in the 1998 lower chamber elections (grouped under "others"). We treat it as established.
Mov. 19 de Abril had run in the 1998 lower chamber elections (grouped under "others"). We treat it as established.
Mov. de Convergencia Ciudadana had run in coalition with PLC in 1998. We treat it as established.
Mov. Humbertista had run in the 1998 lower chamber elections (grouped under "others"). We treat it as established.

Party exits:
- Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC): although it's unclear whether or not it runs in lower chamber elections after 1998, after 2002 it joins other leftist parties in the Polo Democrático Alternativo (PDA), so we don't code it as exiting in 2002.
- Mov. Nacional Conservador (MNC), Corriente de Renovación Socialista, and Mov. Unitario Metapolitico (MUM) disappeared after the 1998 elections.

2006
Mov. Alas Equipo Colombia was the result of the fusion of ALAS and Equipo Colombia. We treat Alas Equipo Colombia as the continuation of Equipo Colombia, the largest in 2002.
Polo Democrático Alternativo (PDA) was the result of the fusion of Polo Democrático Independiente (PDI) and Alternativa Democrática, both left-wing coalitions formed for the 2003 and 2002 elections, respectively. We treat PDA as the continuation of Frente Social y Político (FSP), the largest party in 2002.

Partido Social de la Unidad Nacional (Partido de la U) was created in 2005, so we treat it as a new party.
Dejen Jugar al Moreno had run in the 2000 municipal elections for Bogotá. We treat it as established.
Huila Nuevo y Liberalismo, Partido Colombia Democrática, Por el País que Soñamos, Visionarios con Antanas Mockus, Movimiento Colombia Viva, and Partido de Acción Social (PAS) were all new parties.

Party exits:
- "Coaliciones": The 2003 electoral reform replaced the multi-list with a single-list system, so this "coaliciones" label disappears. Because we don't have the data on their composition, we assume that in 2002, all parties in these coalitions were also running independently. Hence, we do not code "coalitions" as exiting in 2006, but each individual party if they actually did exit in 2006.
- Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC): joins other leftist parties in the Polo Democrático Alternativo (PDA), so we don't code it as exiting in 2006.
- To the best of our knowledge, ANAPO, Nuevo Liberalismo (NL), Alianza Democrática-M19 (AD/M-19), Mov. Fuerza Progresista (FP), Mov. Nueva Colombia (NC), Mov. Renovación Democrática (MRD), Partido Nacional Cristiano (PNC), Laicos por Colombia (LPC), Unión Cristiana (UC), Mov. Alternativa Democrática Nacional (MAD), Mov. Ciudadano, Mov. Cívico

Seriedad por Colombia, Mov. Colombia mi País, Mov. Convergencia Popular Cívica, Mov. Fuerza Colombia, Partido Popular Colombiano (PPC), Mov. Concertacion Cívica Nacional, Mov de Integracion Popular, MIPOL, Mov. Defensa Ciudadana, Mov. Progresismo Democrático, Mov. 19 de Abril, Mov. Autonomía Ciudadana, Mov. Humbertista, Mov. Obrero Independ. Revol. (MOIR), Mov. Ciudadanos por Boyacá, Mov. Pol. Gr. Org. Lid. Pop. (GOLPE), Mov. Pol. Por la Seguirdad Soc., Mov. Político ANUPAC Colombia, Mov. Revolución Democrática, Mov. Sí Colombia, Mov. Transformación Nacional, Mov. Un. Nal. Seg. Soc. Unámonos, Mov. Unionista, Mov. Nueva Fuerza Democrática (NFD), Vía Alterna, Conservatismo Independiente, Partido del Socialismo Democrático (PSD), Partido Indígena Colombiano (PIC), Partido Vanguardia Moral y Social "Vamos Colombia", Partido Verde Oxígeno, Partido Viraje Social (PVS), and Partido Unidad Democrática (PUD) disappeared after the 2002 elections.

2010:

Convergencia Ciudadana changed its name to Partido Integración Nacional (PIN) (see: http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/CMS-6549307). We treat PIN as the continuation of CC.

Partido Verde was formerly known as Opción Centro, a party founded in 2005 that participated in the 2006 legislative elections. Accordingly, we treat PV as established. (See: http://www.alianzaverde.org.co/Transparencia/Historia.aspx)

Party exits:

- Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC): joins other leftist parties in the Polo Democrático Alternativo (PDA), so we don't code it as exiting in 2010.
- Mov. Compromiso Cívico Cristiano con la Comunidad (C-4), Mov. de Salvación Nacional (MSN), Mov. Conservatismo Independiente (CI), Mov. Nacional Progresista (MAP), Mov. Colombia Siempre, Mov. de Participación Popular (MPP), Mov. de Reconstrucción Democrática Nacional, Mov. Renovador de Accion Laboral (MORAL), Mov. Republicano, Mov. Huella Ciudadana, Mov. Participación Común (MPC), Mov. Pol. Comunal y Comun. Col., Mov. Somos Colombia, Mov. Únete Colombia, Partido Social Demócrata Colombiano, Partido Colombia Democrática, Huila Nuevo y Liberalismo, Por el País que Soñamos, Partido de Acción Social (PAS), Visionarios con Antanas Mockus, Dejen Jugar al Moreno, and Movimiento Colombia Viva disappeared after the 2006 elections.

2014:

Partido Verde was renamed Alianza Verde in 2014. We treat AV as a continuation of PV.

Partido Integración Nacional was renamed Opción Ciudadana in 2013. We treat Opción Ciudadana as a continuation of PIN.

Centro Democrático was created in 2013 by former president Álvaro Uribe. We treat it as a new party.

Mov. Político Cien por Ciento por Colombia: Formerly known as Afrovides, it changed its name in 2013. It had participated in the 2010 legislative elections as an ethnic minority party and won a seat in Congress, so we treat it as an established party. (See: http://www.cne.gov.co/CNE/media/file/Res%200014-15_PRESIDENCIA.PDF)

Por un Huila Mejor: we found no evidence of its running before 2013. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Alianza Social Independiente (ASI): It was formerly known as Alianza Social Indígena and changed its name in 2011; we treat it as an established party. (See: http://www.cne.gov.co/CNE/media/file/RES503.pdf)
Mov. Blanco por la Paz was created in 2013. We treat it as a new party.
Mov. de Inclusión y Oportunidades (MIO): because it is not clear whether or not MIO is a continuation of MPU or a new party, we treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC) is expelled from the Polo Democrático Alternativo (PDA) in 2012 and it never runs again, so we code it as exiting in 2014. The last time the PCC ran independently was 1994, when the PDA didn't yet exist. So, we calculate its 2006 vote share as a proportion of the votes PCC had won in 1994 and PDA in 2002, and in relation with the vote share won by the coalition in 2006.
- Mov. Popular Unido (MPU), Mov. Voluntad Popular, and Mov. Apertura Liberal (MAL) disappeared after the 2010 elections

2018:
Alianza Verde, Partido Alianza Social Independiente (ASI) and Polo Democrático Alternativo ran together under the Coalición Alternativa Santandereana ticket, winning 0.50%. We allocate 0.31% of the coalition votes to Alianza Verde, 0.04% to ASI, and 0.16% to Polo Democrático Alternativo (Rule 22).
Alianza Verde and Polo Democrático Alternativo ran together under the Coalición Colombia ticket, winning 0.84%. We allocate 0.56% of the coalition votes to Alianza Verde and 0.28% to Polo Democrático Alternativo (Rule 22).
Alianza Verde and Polo Democrático Alternativo ran together under the Coalición Alianza Verde-Polo Democrático Alternativo, winning 0.15%. We allocate 0.10% of the coalition votes to Alianza Verde and 0.05% to Polo Democrático Alternativo (Rule 22).
Alianza Verde, Unión Patriótica (UP) and Polo Democrático Alternativo ran together under the Coalición por el Norte ticket, winning 0.12%. We allocate 0.08% of the coalition votes to Alianza Verde, 0.004% to UP, and 0.04% to Polo Democrático Alternativo (Rule 22).
ASI, MAIS, and Unión Patriótica ran together under the Decentes ticket, winning 1.82%. We allocate 0.87% to MAIS, 0.69% to ASI, and 0.25% to UP (Rule 22).
ASI and Unión Patriótica ran together under the Coalición Lista de la Decencia ticket, winning 0.34%. We allocate 0.25% to ASI, and 0.25% to UP (Rule 22).
Partido Somos was the new name of Movimiento Alas Equipo Colombia. It regained legal status in 2017 after being dissolved in 2010 for not having enough votes. We treat Somos as the continuation of Movimiento Alas Equipo Colombia.
"Others" includes over 40 associations, foundations, community organizations with an average vote share of 0.02%.

Partido Colombia Justa Libres was created in 2017. It's a new party.
Movimiento Alternativo Indígena y Social – MAIS was created in 2013 and took part in the Senate (but not the lower chamber) elections in 2014. Following rule 25, we treat it as a new party.
To the best of our knowledge, Fuerza Ciudadana por la Decencia, C.C. de la Comunidad Negra de la Plata Bahía Málaga, C.C. Ancestral de Comunidades Negras Playa Renaciente,

Consejo Comunitario la Mamuncia and Movimiento Todos Somos Colombia were new parties.

Fuerza Alternativa Revolucionaria del Común (FARC) was founded in 2017 as part of the peace process with the guerrilla. It's a new party.

Party exits:
- Mov. Político Cien por Ciento por Colombia, Por un Huila Mejor, Mov. Blanco por la Paz, and Mov. de Inclusión y Oportunidades (MIO) did not run in 2018.

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Costa Rica

No data could be found for the1940, or 1944 elections.

1919: *There were no coalitions.*

1921:

Partido Republicano (PR) had run a few times before this election, so we treat it as established.

Agrupación Cartaginesa had run in the 1913 and 1915 elections, so we treat it as established.

Partido Agrícola, Confraternidad Guanacasteca, Agrícola Independiente, Constitucional Aguilista, Fraternidad guanacasteca, Económico, Esquivelista, Jimenista de Cartago, Unión Popular Independiente, Progresista, Constitucional Agricola, Constitucional carmonista, Constitucional popular, Constitucional republican, Regionalista Independiente, Agrícola verdadero, and Independiente ran for the first time in this election (Nohlen 2005: 158), so they were all new parties.

1923:

Reformista was founded in 1923. It was a new party.

1925

Republicano histórico had run in 1921, so it's an established party.

Republicano Urbinista, Republicano briceñista, Unión Limonense, Republicano Popular, and Agrupación Popular ran for the first time in this election (Nohlen 2005: 158-59), so they were all new parties.

1928

Partido Unión Nacional (PUN): This was the heir of Partido Agrícola created in 1926, and later members of Reformista and Republicano Histórico parties also joined.[11]

1930

Jimenista republicano had run in 1921. It's an established party.

Republicano Constitucional, Unión Provincial Esquivelista, Union provincial de Heredia, Unión Nacional Provincial, Independiente de Heredia, Renovación Nacional, Alianza de Obreros y Campesinos, Jimenista, Antirreeleccionista de Oposición, Unión Nacional Reformista, Unión Provincial, Defensa Limonense and Agrupación Puntareneña ran for the first time in this election (Nohlen 2005: 159), so they were all new parties.

1932

Unión Republicana was founded in and ran for the first time in this election. It was a new party.

Partido Republicano Nacional Independiente (PRN) ran for the first time in this election, so it was a new party.

Partido Nacionalista was a new party.

1934

[11] Oconitrillo García, Eduardo. 2004. *Cien años de política costarricense: 1902-2002, de ascensión esquivel a Abel Pacheco*. p. 59.

Bloque de Obreros y Campesinos (Partido Comunista) was founded in 1931. It was a new party.

Republicano Agrícola, Republicano Nacional Ricardista, Acción Socialista, Chaconista, Independiente antirreeleccionista, Liga de obreros y agricultores, Nacional Republicano, Regeneración provincial alajuelense, Unión Guanacasteca, Unión Herediana, Unión provincial alajuelense, Republicano provincial, Agrícola Provincial, and Nacional Independiente ran for the first time in this election (Nohlen 2005: 159), so they were all new parties.

1936

Partido Nacional, founded in 1935, was the result of a merger of Unión Republicana, Reformista, and Republicano. We treat PN as the continuation of Unión Republicana, the largest in the most recent election (1932).

1938

Unión Mora y Turrubares, Demócrata Independiente, Independiente Nacional, Partido Republicano Independiente, and Republicano Nacional progresista ran for the first time in this election (Nohlen 2005: 159), so they were all new parties.

1940

No data could be found for these elections. As Molina Jiménez (2001) explains, there are no official results, and historians find it difficult to reconstruct the data.

Molina Jiménez, Iván. 2001. "Estadísticas electorales de Costa Rica (1897-1948). Una contribución documental." *Revista Parlamentaria* 9(2): 345-435. Available at: http://www.academia.edu/10976233/Estad%C3%ADsticas_electorales_de_Costa_Rica_1897-1948_._Una_contribuci%C3%B3n_documental.

1942:

Cortesista Alajuelense ran for the first time, so it was a new party.

1944

No data could be found for these elections. As Molina Jiménez (2001) explains, there are no official results, and historians find it difficult to reconstruct the data. Molina Jiménez, Iván. 2001. "Estadísticas electorales de Costa Rica (1897-1948). Una contribución documental." Revista Parlamentaria 9(2): 345-435. Available at: http://www.academia.edu/10976233/Estad%C3%ADsticas_electorales_de_Costa_Rica_1897-1948_._Una_contribuci%C3%B3n_documental.

Bloque de Obreros y Campesinos changes its name in 1943 and becomes Partido Vanguardia Popular (PVP). It is the same party.

1946

PSD was created in 1945 when members of El Centro (Centro para el Estudio de Problemas Nacionales) joined with Acción Demócrata (under faction of the Democratic Party (PD)).
Anticomunista and Abstencionista ran for the first time, so they were new parties.

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1949:

PUN was a member of the Partido Demócrata coalition in 1946. As the party with the biggest vote share in 1949, we treat PUN as the continuation of PD.

1953

PSD becomes PLN in 1951.
Partido Republicano runs as Partido Republicano Nacional Independiente (PRNI). It is the same party.

Party exits:
- Demócrata cortesista, Demócrata alajuelense, and Unión Cartaginesa ran for the last time in 1949.

1958

Partido Republicano (PR) runs again under this name.

Party exits: There were none.

1962

Party exits:
- Mov. Democrático de Oposición was cancelled by the TSE in 1960
- Partido Independiente was cancelled by the TSE in 1961.

1966

Coalición Unificación Nacional was a coalition of PUN and Partido Republicano (PR). We give the CUN votes to PR, the largest in 1962. This coalition dissolves after these elections (but runs for the presidential elections). However, in the 1970 elections PR (running under the Unificación Nacional ticket) continues to be the largest.

Party exits:
- Renovación Nacional, P. Alajuelense Democrático, P. Acción Solidarista, and Acción Democrática Popular were cancelled by the TSE in 1965

1970

Unificación Nacional turns into a party: we treat it as the continuation of PR.

Party exits:
- Unión Cívico Revolucionaria: Although the party was cancelled and re-registered several times, the last time it ran in lower chamber elections was 1966, so we code it as exiting in 1970.

1974

There were no coalitions.

Party exits:
- Movimiento Renovador Costarricense was cancelled in 1973.
- Frente Nacional was cancelled in 1974 but it didn't take part in these elections.

1978

Coalición Unidad (CU) was a coalition of PRD, PUP, PDC and PRC. We give the CU vote share to PRD, the largest in 1974. After these elections, CU turned into a party, the PUSC.

Pueblo Unido was a coalition of Partido Vanguardia Popular, Partido Socialista Costarricense and Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo running for the first time in 1978. We give the vote share to Partido Socialista Costarricense, the largest party in 1974. The coalition remained in place for the 1982 and 1986 elections. After that, the coalition dissolved and a new coalition took its name for the 1990 elections, although it bears no relation with the 1978-1986 PU.

Party exits:
- P. Acción Socialista (PASO) ran for the last time in 1974.

1982

Coalición Unidad (CU) ran again in these elections, so we continue to give the CU vote share to PRD, the largest in 1974.

Pueblo Unido was a coalition of Partido Vanguardia Popular, Partido Socialista Costarricense and Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo. We give the vote share to Partido Socialista Costarricense, the largest party in 1974 (Rule 6).

Partido Movimiento Nacional was founded before these elections. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Unificación Nacional disappeared after 1982.
- Frente Popular Costarricense was canceled in 1981.
- Unión Republicana, Mov. Nacional Independiente, Concordia Costarricense, and Organización Socialista de los Trabajadores ran for the last time in 1982.

1986

On Dec. 1983 the various opposition parties that had run under the CU coalition in 1978 (PRC (Republican Calderonista Party), the PRD (Democratic Renovation party), the PDC (Christian Democratic party) and the PUP (Popular Unity party)) merged and formed the PUSC (United Social Christian Party). This new party was the regrouping of the Coalición Unidad (1977). We treat the PUSC as the continuation of PRD.

Pueblo Unido was a coalition of Partido Socialista Costarricense and Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo. We give the vote share to Partido Socialista Costarricense, the largest party in 1974. This coalition dissolved before the 1990 elections, but none of these parties ran again in 1990.

Alianza Popular was a coalition of Vanguardia Popular and Frente Amplio Democrático (a party created in 1985). We give the vote share to VP, the only existing party before 1986 (running in the PU coalition). The coalition seems to dissolve after these elections, and none of the parties run in 1990.

Party exits:
- We code PDC as exiting in 1986. Following the rules, we calculate its 1982 vote share as a proportion of the votes PDC and PRD had won in 1974, and in relation with the vote share won by the Coalición Unidad coalition in 1982.
- Auténtico Puntarenense was cancelled in 1984.
- Obrero Campesino was cancelled in 1985.
- Partido Movimiento Nacional was cancelled in 1986.

1990

Pueblo Unido was a coalition of Democrático Popular and Pueblo Civilista. Because both parties were new, we treat Pueblo Unido as a new party (these two new parties take the name of the coalition running between 1978 and 1986, but this one bears no relation to that coalition).

P. Nacional Independiente was founded in 1972 and ran in presidential elections in 1974 and 1978. We treat it as established.

Partido del Progreso was founded in 1989 and ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.

Acción Laborista Agrícola was founded in 1989 and ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Agrario Nacional was founded in 1989 and ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Republicano Nacional (PRN) was cancelled in 1990.
- Socialista Costarricense and Partido Nacional Democrático ran for the last time in 1986.

1994

Fuerza Democrática was founded in 1993 and ran for the first time in 1994. We treat it as a new party.

Guanacaste Independiente was founded in 1993 ran for the first time in 1994. We treat it as a new party.

Convergencia Nacional was founded in 1993 ran for the first time in 1994. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Alajuelense Solidario, Pueblo Unido (1990 coalition), and Partido del Progreso ran for the last time in 1990.

1998

Partido Demócrata: Following Nohlen (2005: 161), we consider the 1998 PD as the same party running in 1953-58, 1966, and 1974-82.

Partido Unión Generaleña changed its name to Partido Unión General. We treat them as one and the same.

Vanguardia Popular adopted the name Pueblo Unido only for this election, but it is the same party.

Mov. Libertario was registered in 1997 ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Integración Nacional was registered in 1997 ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Renovación Costarricense (PRC) was registered in 1996 ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Nuevo Partido Democrático was registered in 1997 ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Rescate Nacional was registered in 1997 ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Cambio Ya was registered in 1997 ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Fuerza Agraria de los Cartagineses was registered in 1997 ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits: There were none.

2002

Partido Nacional Independiente was renamed Partido Patriótico Nacional (PPN). (See: http://www.tse.go.cr/partidos_cancelados.htm), so we treat PPN as the continuation of PNI.

Cambio 2000 was a coalition of Acción Democrática Alajuelense, Convergencia Nacional and Pueblo Unido. We give the vote share to Pueblo Unido, the largest in 1998. This coalition dissolves in 2003. By Rule 15 we enter the data for 2002 twice: in the first column (2002(1)) we gave the coalition votes to Pueblo Unido (by Rule 6) and in the second column (2002(2)) we gave the coalition votes to Acción Democrática Alajuense, the party with the largest vote share in 2006 (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 2006-02 volatility with the 2002(2) column, and 2002-1998 volatility with the 2002(1) column.

Partido de Acción Ciudadana (PAC) was registered in 2001 ran for the first time in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Independiente Obrero was founded in 1973 but, to the best of our knowledge, ran for the first time in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:

- Partido Demócrata was cancelled in 2003 and ran for the last time in 1998.
- Partido Independiente, Nuevo Partido Democrático, Cambio Ya, ran for the last time in 1998.

2006

Izquierda Unida was a coalition of Vanguardia Popular (national) and Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (local). We give the coalition vote share to Vanguardia Popular, the largest

party in 2002 – Pueblo Unido again adopted its former name, Vanguardia Popular. It is the same party. This coalition dissolved after the elections, but none of the parties ran in 2010.

Partido Unión Nacional (PUN) was founded in the early 20th century and participated in several elections until 1970. It was revived in 2004. Since there was no regime change, we treat the 2006 party as the same one, based on the official sources (See: http://www.atlas.iis.ucr.ac.cr/docs/RFuerzaIzquierda//files/assets/common/downloads/publication.pdf).

Accesibilidad Sin Exclusión was created in 2004 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Nueva Liga Feminista was created in 2005 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Unión Patriótica was created in 2005 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Integración Provincial Tres was created in 2005 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Auténtico Herediano was created in 2004 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Mov. de Trabajadores y Campesinos was created in 2005 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Alianza Democrática Nacionalista was created in 2005 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Restauración Nacional was created in 2005 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Frente Amplio was created in 2004 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Patria Primero was created in 2005 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Autentico Turrialbeño Cartaginés was created in 2005 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Unión para el Cambio was created in 2005 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Verde Ecologista / Partido Verde was created in 2004 and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:

- Patriótico Nacional, Alianza Nacional Cristiana, Unión General, Partido Agrario Nacional, Convergencia Nacional, Rescate Nacional, and Independiente Obrero ran for the last time in 2002.

2010:

Restauración Alajuelense was created in 2009. It is counted as a new party.

Partido Restauración Herediana (PRH) was founded in 2008. It is counted as a new party.

Partido Transparencia Cartaginés (PTC) was founded in 2008.

Partido Alianza Mayor was founded in 2009.

Partido Fuerza Familiar Alajuelense was a new party in the 2010 elections.

Alianza Patriótica was founded in 2008.

Party exits:
- Partido Unión Nacional (PUN) did not run again in lower chamber elections after 2006, so we code it as exiting in 2010.
- Vanguardia Popular, Fuerza Democrática, Acción Laborista Agrícola, Guanacaste Independiente,Fuerza Agraria de los Cartagineses, Nueva Liga Feminista, Unión Patriótica, Integración Provincial Tres, Auténtico Herediano, Alianza Democrática Nacionalista, Patria Primero, Autentico Turrialbeño Cartaginés, and Unión para el Cambio were cancelled after the 2006 elections.
- Acción Demócrata Alajuelense ran for the last time in 2006.

2014
Partido Verde was was formerly known as P. Verde Ecologista. We treat it as its continuation.

Alianza Demócrata Cristiana was founded in 2012.
Avance Nacional was founded in 2012.
Partido de los Trabajadores was founded in 2012.
Partido de los Transportistas was founded in 2013.
Nuevo Partido Socialista was founded in 2012.
Partido Patria Nueva was founded in 2012.
Partido Nueva Generación was founded in 2012.
Patria, Igualdad y Democracia was founded in 2013.
Viva Puntarenas was founded in 2012.

Party exits:
- Unión Agrícola Cartaginesa, Movimiento de Trabajadores y Campesinos, Partido Restauración Herediana (PRH), Restauración Alajuelense, Partido Transparencia Cartaginés (PTC), and Partido Alianza Mayor, ran for the last time in 2006.
- Partido Fuerza Familiar Alajuelense was cancelled in 2011.

2018:
Partido Republicano Social Cristiano was founded in 2014 and ran at the national level for the first time in this election. It's a new party.
Partido Liberal Progresista (PLP) was founded in 2016. It's a new party.
Actuemos Ya was founded in 2016. It's a new party.
Vamos is a provincial party founded in 2016. It's a new party.
Fuerzas Unidas para el Cambio was founded in 2014 and ran at the national level for the first time in this election. It's a new party.
Todos was founded in 2016. It's a new party.
Unión Guanacasteca, a new party with the same name as the one running in the 1930s, was founded in 2016. It's a new party.
Comunal Unido was founded in 2014 and ran at the national level for the first time in this election. It's a new party.
Recuperando Valores (PAREVA) was founded in 2014 and ran at the national level for the first time in this election. It's a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Verde, Alianza Patriótica, Avance Nacional, Partido Patria Nueva, and Viva Puntarenas did not run in 2018.

Sources:

Contreras, Gerardo and José Manuel Cerdas. (1988). *Los Años 40: Historia de una Política de Alianzas.* San José, Costa Rica: Editorial Provenir.

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Payne, Mark J. et al., *Democracies in Development: Politics and Reform in Latin America*. Wash DC: Inter-American Development Bank, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, and the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, Harvard University, 2007 [for 1978-1986].

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Tribunal Supremo de Elecciones. 2018. *Elecciones nacionales 2018: Resultados definitivos, 4 de febrero de 2018*. Available at: http://resultados2018.tse.go.cr/resultadosdefinitivos/#/legislativas (accessed February 2019) [Elections: 2018]

Yashar, Deborah (1995). "Cold War and Social Welfare: The Origins of Costa Rica's Competitive Party System" in Scott Mainwaring and Timothy Scully. Eds. *Building Democratic Institutions: Party Systems in Latin America*, p. 72-99. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Wilson, Bruce M. (1998). *Costa Rica: Politics, Economics, and Democracy.* Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.

Cuba

1940:
Note: the source is incomplete and the total vote does not add up to 100%. We include the difference under "others".

Frente de Oposición: a coalition of ABC, the Partido Revolucionario Auténtico (PRC[A]), and AR. We have the individual results by party.

1942:
Partido Demócrata (PD) ran for the first time in this election. It's a new party.

Party exits:

- Acción Republicana (AR), Conjunto Nacional Democrático (CND), Unión Nacionalista 1927 (Una) and Partido Democrático Republicano (PDR) ran for the last time in 1940.

1944:
PR had participated in the 1901 elections. It's an established party.
PSP ran for the first time in this election. It's a new party.

Party exits:
- Unión Revolucionaria Comunista (URC) ran for the last time in 1942.

1946: There were no coalitions or new parties.
Party exits: There were none.

1948:
PPC (O) ran for the first time in this election. It's a new party.

Party exits:
- ABC ran for the last time in 1944.

1950:
PAU only ran in this election. It's a new party.

Party exits: There were none.

Dominican Republic

1978

We treated the PR (1978 and 1982) as the same party as PRSC from 1986 on, in consultation with Jonathan Hartlyn. For the 1986 election, Balaguer arranged for his PR to merge with two minor Christian Democratic parties. One of these was the PRSC: Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano. The merged parties used the same acronym, but a different name: Partido Reformista Social Cristiano. In electoral terms, the minor parties were really minor, so we count the PR and the PRSC from 1986 on as the same party. The other PRSC disappeared after the 1978 elections.

1982

PNVC (Partido Nacional de Veteranos y Civiles) was founded in 1973, but ran for the first time in 1982, so we treat it as a new party (See: http://www.diariolibre.com/noticias/divisiones-en-el-prd-pld-y-prsc-han-creado-12-partidos-otros-siete-surgieron-como-aliados-LODL358470)

Partido Unión Patriótica (UPA) ran for the first time in 1982. We treat it as a new party.
Movimiento por el Socialismo (MPS) ran for the first time in 1982. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Bloque Socialista (BS) ran for the first time in 1982. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) ran for the first time in 1982. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Movimiento de Salvación Nacional (MSN) ran for the last time in 1978.

1986

Although PRSC and PRD ran in coalition with smaller parties, the source gives the individual vote share for political party.

PRSC resulted from the merger of the Partido Reformista with the Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano in 1985 (Payne et al.)

Partido La Estructura (LE) was created in 1986. We treat it as a new party. (See: http://www.diariolibre.com/noticias/divisiones-en-el-prd-pld-y-prsc-han-creado-12-partidos-otros-siete-surgieron-como-aliados-LODL358470)
Fuerza Nacional Progresista (FNP) ran for the first time in 1986. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) ran for the first time in 1986. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Democrático Nacionalista (PDN) ran for the first time in 1986. We treat it as a new party.
Unidad Democrática (UD) ran for the first time in 1986. We treat it as a new party.
MMM ran for the first time in 1986. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Unión Cívica Nacional (UCN), Movimiento de Integración Democrática (MIDA), Partido Unión Patriótica (UPA), Movimiento por el Socialismo (MPS), and Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) ran for the last time in 1982.

1990

Although many parties ran in coalition, the source gives the individual vote share for all political parties.

Partido Demócratico Institucional (PDI) ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Revolucionario Independiente (PRI), a splinter from PRD, ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Partido del Pueblo Dominicano (PPD) ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Comunista de la República Dominicana (PACOREDO) was founded in 1966, but according to Nohlen (2005: 251), it ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Party exits:
- Partido Comunista Dominicano (PCD), Partido Democrático Nacionalista (PDN), and MMM ran for the last time in 1986.

1994

The PRSC ran in coalition with PQD, PDI, PPD MCN and PRN. We give the vote share to PRSC, the largest party in the previous elections. This coalition dissolves in the next elections, but the official sources disaggregate the data for the 1998 elections.

The PRD ran in coalition with PPC, UD, and BIS. We give the vote share to PRD, the largest party in the previous elections. This coalition runs again in the next elections, but the official sources disaggregate the data for the 1998 elections.

MIUCA was created in 1990, but ran for the first time in 1994. We treat it as a new party.
MCE (Movimiento por el Cambio Electoral del Distrito Nacional) ran for the first time in 1994. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Bloque Socialista (BS), Partido Comunista de la República Dominicana (PACOREDO), and Partido Acción Constitucional (PAC) ran for the last time in 1990.

1998

Although many parties ran in coalition, the source gives the individual vote share for all political parties.

Partido Renacentista Nacional (PRN) had run in 1994, in the PRSC coalition. We treat it as established.
Bloque Institucional Socialdemócrata (BIS) had run in 1994, in the PRD coalition. We treat it as established.

Party exits:
- MCE (Movimiento por el Cambio Electoral del Distrito Nacional) ran for the last time in 1994.

2002

Although many parties ran in coalition, the source gives the individual vote share for all political parties.

Partido de Unidad Nacional (PUN), Alianza por la Democracia (APD), Fuerza de la Revolución (FR), Partido Nueva Alternativa (PNA) and Unión Demócrata Cristiana (UDC) ran for the first time in 2002. We treat them as new parties.
Agrupación MISAR (Movimiento Independiente Santiago Rodríguez): To the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido del Pueblo Dominicano (PPD) and Movimiento de Conciliación Nacional (MCN) ran for the last time in 1998.

2006

Although many parties ran in coalition, the source gives the individual vote share for all political parties.

Partido Liberal de la República Dominicana (PLRD) was the old Partido La Estructura (LE). It changed its name at some point before the 2004 presidential elections, so we treat it as its continuation (Nohlen 2005: 250).
The Partido Humanista Dominicano (PHD) was legally recognized in 2004 (http://transparencia.jce.gob.do/DesktopModules/Bring2mind/DMX/Download.aspx?Entr

yId=2802&Command=Core_Download&language=es-ES&PortalId=1&TabId=190), and participated in that year's presidential elections. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Revolucionario Social Demócrata (PRSD) was founded in 2005, so we treat it as a new party.

Partido Verde de la Unidad Democrática (PVUD) is the new name adopted by the Partido Unidad Democrática. We treat it as its continuation (See: http://www.opd.org.do/index.php/component/content/article?id=651:entrevista-realizada-a-marcos-villaman).

PQD and PQDC, Partido Quisqueyano Demócrata Cristiano, are one and the same party (http://es.scribd.com/doc/78659433/Historia-Del-Partido-Quisqueyano-Democrata-Cristiano-PQDC#scribd).

Party exits:

-Fuerza de la Revolución (FR), Agrupación MISAR, and Partido Nueva Alternativa (PNA) ran for the last time in 2002.

2010

Dominicanos por el Cambio (DXC) was founded in 2010.

Movimiento Democrático Alternativo (MODA) was founded in 2007.

Partido Socialista Verde (PASOVE) was founded in 2009.

Partido Cívico Renovador (PCR) was legally registered in 2009.

Partido de Acción Liberal (PAL) was founded in 2010.

Party exits:

- Partido Renacentista Nacional (PRN) ran for the last time in 2006.

2016

The Partido Revolucionario Moderno (PRM) was formed in 2014 by members expelled from the PRD. It's a new party.

Alianza País (ALPAÍS) was formally registered in 2011. It's a new party.

Movimiento Independencia, Unidad y Cambio (MIUCA) changed its name to Frente Amplio. It's the same party.

Partido Nacional de Veteranos y Civiles (PNVC) changed its name to Partido Nacional de Voluntad Ciudadana (PNVC) in 2015 (See: http://acento.com.do/2015/politica/8250358-cohen-proclama-pnvc-esta-convencido-de-que-el-cambio-politico-es-posible/).

Party exits:

- Alianza Social Demócrata (ASD) and Partido Verde de la Unidad Democrática (PVUD) did not run in 2016.

Sources:

Benito Sánchez, Ana Belén (2010). "Elecciones Congresuales (1978-2010): Evolución de los Principales Indicadores". Universidad de Salamanca, FLACSO-República Dominicana.

Available at: http://americo.usal.es/oir/opal/elecciones/Elecc_RD_2010_Benito.pdf. [2010 Election].
Georgetown University and Organización de Estados Americanos. 1995. "Elecciones Congresionales de 1994."Available at: http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/DomRep/drcon94.html. [Election: 1994].Junta Central Electoral. http://beta.jce.gob.do/Dependencias/Elecciones/Elecciones-Anteriores, accessed Sep. 2015. [for 1978, 1982, 1986, 1990, and 2006]
Junta Central Electoral. 2016. *Elecciones 2016.* Available at: http://jce.gob.do/Elecciones-2016 (Accessed May 2018) [Elections: 2016].
Nohlen, Dieter, ed. (2005) *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook Vol. II, South America* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Payne, Mark J. et al., Democracies in Development: Politics and Reform in Latin America. Wash DC: Inter-American Development Bank, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, and the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, Harvard University, 2007. Expanded and updated edition. [for 1986, 1998, and 2002]

Ecuador

1950:

The sources include 10% for a "nameless list" and 51% for "others." We have not been able to determine which parties obtained these votes.

1952:

Alianza Democrática Nacional (ADN) was created before these elections. It was a new party.

1954:

CFP was founded in 1950 and ran for the first time at this level in these elections. It's a new party.
Frente Popular Democrático: This was a "temporary alliance of opponents" (Geddes 2003: 267)[12] but we do not know which parties took part, so we consider it a party, and new in these elections.
Partido Socialista Ecuatoriano was founded in 1925 and took part in several elections before this one, so it's an established party.
Unión Popular (UP) ran for the first time in these elections. It's a new party.

1956:

The electoral data for this election is unavailable.

1958:

According to Nohlen (2005: 388), "the official sources do not indicate the parties' names, so the results are listed under their list numbers." From these, we could only determine that:

[12] Geddes, Barbara. 2003. *Paradigms and Sand Castles: Theory Building and Research Design in Comparative Politics*. Michigan: University of Michigan Press.

- Lista 1 is the Partido Conservador Ecuatoriano (PCE)[13]
- Lista 2: is the PLRE (has had this number since its creation)
- Lista 3: Partido Socialista Ecuatoriano (PSE) (has had this number since its creation and until 1979)
- Lista 2+3: We assume this was a coalition of PLRE and PSE in some districts. We give these votes to PLRE, the largest in 1954 (as the 1956 data is unavailable).

For the rest, we cannot determine which list corresponded to which party, so we group them under "Others".

Also, ENP is calculated apart.

1960:
The electoral data for this election is unavailable.

1962:
Frente Democrático Nacional (FDN) had run in 1956 (Nohlen 2005), so we treat it as established.
Acción Cívico Cristiana, (ACC), Federación Velasquista de Pichincha (FVP), Fuerzas del Liberalismo Radical (FLR), and Unión Cívica de Pichincha (UCP) ran for the first time in these elections. They are new parties.

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Note: Between 1979 and 2002, there were two types of votes for the legislature: provincial and national votes. Provincial legislators were elected every two years, while national legislators were elected every four, so in 1979, 1984, 1996, and 1998 we calculate a combined weighted volatility score. After a constitutional amendment passed in 1998, beginning with the 2002 elections only provincial legislators are elected. This provision changes again for the 2009 elections, when elections become mixed again.

To calculate the combined weighted volatility score we calculated a volatility score for the Provincial (P) and National (N) votes, then multiplied the P score to the percentage of seats that is allocated using this system and the N score to the percentage of seats that is allocated using this system, in both cases in the second election. We then added the two weighted scores to calculate the combined weighted volatility for that year.
Following Rule 28, we also used a weighted score to calculate the percentage of new parties.

1979:
In 1979 the total number of seats was 69, therefore (P): 57 seats/69 total seats = .826, and (N): 12 seats/69 total seats = .174.

PSC ran in coalition with PCE. Since data for the vote share of each party is available they are treated separately.

[13] As seen in a representative's CV, here: http://www.rijia.org/assets/galo-pico-mantilla.pdf.

FADI was created in 1978 and originally registered as Unión Demócrata Popular (UDP) in the ballots. FADI ran a coalition with MPD. Since the vote share of each party is available they are treated separately.

1984:
In 1984 the total number of seats was 71, therefore (P): 59 seats/71 total seats = .831, and (N): 12 seats/71 total seats = .169.

APRE is treated as an established party because it ran in the Provincial lists in 1979.
Frente Radical Alfarista (FRA) was founded in 1978 and ran in the July 1978 presidential elections. Because these elections took place prior to the April 1979 legislative elections, we treat FRA as established.
The Partido Socialista Ecuatoriano (PSE) was founded in 1926 and ran many times before 1984 (although it did not run in 1979). We treat it as established.
Partido Demócrata (PD), Democracia Popular (DP), Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano (PRE), Pueblo, Cambio y Democracia (PCD), and Coalición Nacional Republicana (CNR) ran for the first time in 1984. We treat them as new parties.

Party exits:
- Coalición Institucionalista Demócrata (CID) and PSAPR: to the best of our knowledge, they ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 1979.

1986:
Only provincial representatives were elected. We compare the results for this election to the provincial results for the 1984 election.

There were no new parties.
Party exits:
- Federacion Nacional Velasquista (FNV) disappeared after the 1984 elections.

1988:
Because in 1986 only provincial representatives were elected, we compare the results of this election to the provincial results for the 1986 election.

Partido del Pueblo (PDP) and Partido Republicano (PR) ran for the first time in 1988. We treat them as new parties.

Party exits:
- Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PNR) and Coalición Nacional Republicana (CNR) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 1986.

1990:
Because only provincial representatives were elected, we compare the results for this election to the provincial results for the 1988 election.

Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN) was a splinter from FADI created in 1987 (Quintero 2007: 68). To the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1990, so we treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Demócrata (PD) and Partido Republicano (PR) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 1988.

1992:
Because in 1990 only provincial representatives were elected, we compare the results of this election to the provincial results for the 1990 election.

Partido Unidad Republicana (PUR), a splinter from PSC, was founded in 1991 by Sixto Durán Ballén. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Assad Bucaram (PAB), a splinter from CFP, was founded in 1988. To the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time 1992.

Party exits:
- Partido del Pueblo (PDP) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 1990.

1994:
Because only provincial representatives were elected, we compare the results for this election to the provincial results for the 1992 election.

PUR: Although some sources (eg., Nohlen 2005) refer to a party called "UR", this is the Partido Unidad Republicana, Durán Ballén's party (See: Mejía Acosta 2009: 22).
Unión Popular Latinoamericana (UPL) was created in 1994. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits: There were none.

1996:
Because in 1994 only provincial representatives were elected, we compare the results of this election to the provincial results for the 1994 election.
In 1996 the total number of seats was 82, therefore (P): 70 seats/82 total seats = .85, and (N): 12 seats/82 total seats = .15.

PS-FA: In 1995 the Partido Socialista Ecuatoriano (PSE) and the Frente Amplio de Izquierda (FADI) merged and created PS-FA. Because the PSE obtained the largest vote share in 1994, we treat PS-FA as a continuation of PSE, and FADI as disappearing in 1996.
Alianza ID/PS-FA an alliance between factions of these two parties or a coalition between the two parties. We give the coalition vote share (0.10%) to ID, the largest party in the previous elections. This coalition stayed in place in some departments in 1998, but ID continues to be the largest.

PLRE and FRA ran in coalition at the national level and in some provinces. We give the PLRE-FRA votes to FRA, the largest party in 1994. This coalition dissolved in 1998, but as PLRE did not run on that occasion, we do not need to apply rule 11.

At some point before the 1996 elections, the Partido Conservador changed its name to Partido Conservador-Unión Nacional (PC-UN). We treat it as the same party.

Movimiento Unidad Plurinacional Pachakutik-NP (MUPP-NP) was created in 1995. We treat it as a new party.

Alfarismo Nacional (AN) ran for the first time in 1996. We treat it as a new party.

Insurgencia Transformadora Independiente (ITI): to the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1996. We treat it as a new party.

Unión Cívica Independiente (UCI): To the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1996. We treat it as a new party.

Liberación Provincial (Lista 22): To the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1996. We treat it as a new party.

Others: Here we include the vote share gained by 12 minor provincial parties (Lista 21 and Listas 23 to 32. Some sources (Nohlen 2005: 393) group together the votes for the "Listas 21 a 34", maybe because they gained very few votes. But the Lista 22 (Liberación Provincial) gained 4%, so we separate this party from the rest of the Listas, which we group in the "Others" category. (See: http://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/handle/2152/17554 (page 180).

Party exits:

- Frente Amplio de Izquierda (FADI) merged with PSE, so we code it as exiting in 1996.
- Pueblo, Cambio y Democracia (PCD), Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN), and Partido Assad Bucaram (PAB) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 1994.

1998:

In 1998 the total number of seats was 121, therefore (P): 101 seats/121 total seats = .835, and (N): 20 seats/121 total seats = .165.

NATIONAL deputies:

MUPP-NP ran in coalition with PS-FA calling itself Mov. Ciudadados Nuevo País. We allocated the coalition's votes to MUPP-NP as it received 7.3% in the previous elections (1996) compared to PSFA's 1.32%. This coalition dissolved in the next elections, but MUPP-NP was again the largest in 2002.

PROVINCIAL deputies:

"For the election of provincial deputies in 1998, voters had as many votes as seats to be filled in one of the MMCs" (Nohlen 2005). The data was taken from the Mustillo dataset, which provides detail on the different coalitions, in the various districts. Many parties ran in coalition and/or on their own at this level, so in these cases we apply Rule 22 as follows:

Coalitions (*)	Coalition %	Party % (by Rule 22)
PS-FA/MUPP-NP/MICNP	4.09%	
PS-FA		0.25%

MUPP-NP		0.49%
MICNP		3.35%
PCE-UN/UA-FRA	0.53%	
PCE-UN		0.20%
UA-FRA		0.33%
ID/MUPP-NP/PS-FA/	0.51%	
ID		0.48%
MUPP-NP		0.02%
PS-FA		0.01%
DP-UDC/UA-FRA	0.31%	
DP-UDC		0.29%
UA-FRA		0.02%
MICNP/PS-FA	0.31%	
MICNP		0.29%
PS-FA		0.02%
PS-FA/MUPP-NP	0.17%	
PS-FA		0.05%
MUPP-NP		0.12%
PRE/PCE-UN	0.13%	
PRE		0.12%
PCE-UN		0.01%
PRE/APRE	0.12%	
PRE		0.115%
APRE		0.005%
DP-UDC/ID/PSC	0.09%	
DP-UDC		0.039%
ID		0.019%
PSC		0.032%

Notes:
(*) We only include coalitions that won at least 0.05% of the vote share. The rest are grouped in the "others" category.

UA-FRA and MIS ran in coalition, gaining 0.06%. Because UA-FRA was the only of the two that existed in previous election, we give the coalition votes to UA-FRA. Although this coalition dissolves in 2002, none of the parties run again, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

CFP and MIRO ran in coalition, gaining 0.14%. Because MIRO did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to CFP, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2002, CFP is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

ID and MSI ran in coalition, gaining 0.11%. Because MSI did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to ID, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2002, ID is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

DP-UDC and MIJD ran in coalition, gaining 0.10%. Because MIJD did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to DP-UDC, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2002, DP-UDC is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

MICNP, Movimiento Independiente Gente Nueva (MIGN), Movimiento Indepedendiente Libre (MIL), MIUP, MIUN, and Movimiento Independiente Vanguardia del Pueblo (MIVP): To the best of our knowledge, they ran for the first time in 1998. We treat them as new.

Party exits:
- Insurgencia Transformadora Independiente (ITI), Unión Cívica Independiente (UCI), and Liberación Provincial (Lista 22) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 1996.

2002:
Reforms abolished the provision for provincial and national deputies in 1998, but it only took effect from this election onwards. We compare the 2002 results to the 1998 provincial legislators. In 2002 the following voting method was adopted: "Para diputados, consejeros y concejales, votos personalizados por los candidatos de la preferencia del elector, de una sola lista o escogidos de varias listas" (Tribunal Supremo Electoral de Ecuador 2003: 66). Due to this personalized voting system, the total number of votes was 32,794,410.

The data was taken from the Mustillo dataset, which provides detail on the different coalitions, in the various districts. Many parties ran in coalition and/or on their own at this level, so in these cases we apply Rule 22 as follows:

Coalitions (*)	Coalition %	Party % (by Rule 22)
PSP/MUPP-NP	6.75%	
PSP		2.23%
MUPP-NP		4.52%
PLRE/META	1.47%	
PLRE		1.34%
META		0.13%
MPD /PS-FA	0.36%	
MPD		0.23%
PS-FA		0.13%
PSC/AN	0.28%	
PSC		0.27%
AN		0.01%
PSP/MUPP-NP /AN	0.23%	
PSP		0.03%
MUPP-NP		0.07%
AN		0.13%
PSP/MPD	0.22%	
PSP		0.02%
MPD		0.20%
PSP/MUPP-NP /MPP	0.17%	

PSP		0.06%
MUPP-NP		0.11%
MPP		0.00%
PRE /MIAJ	0.06%	
PRE		0.058%
MIAJ		0.002%
CFP/PS-FA	0.05%	
CFP		0.02%
PS-FA		0.03%
PS-FA /MUPP-NP	0.05%	
PS-FA		0.04%
MUPP-NP		0.01%

(*) We only include coalitions that won at least 0.05% of the vote share. The rest are grouped in the "others" category.

ID ran in coalition with MIRE in some departments, gaining 0.18%. Because MIRE did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to ID, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2006, ID is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

MCNP ran in coalition with MFIC in some departments, gaining 0.12%. Because MFIC did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to MFIC, the only existing party in the previous election (under "others" in that election, as it gained very few votes). This coalition dissolves in 2006, and because MCNP is the only one of the two running, we need to apply Rule 15: we give the 2002(1) votes to MFIC, and the 2002(2) votes to MCNP, the largest in 2006.

UN-UNO ran in coalition with MCI in some departments, gaining 0.09%. Because MCI did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to UN-UNO, the only existing party in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2006, UN-UNO is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

Partido Sociedad Patriótica 21 de Enero (PSP) was founded in 2002, so we treat it as a new party. It ran on its own and in coalition (see table above).

Alianza Política Independiente Ecuatoriana (APIE) was founded in 2001, and ran for the first time in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Conservador de Ecuador (PCE) changed its name to UN-UNO (or PUN-1, Partido Unión Nacional Uno) (Quintero 2007: 120). We treat it as its continuation.

Movimiento Patria Solidaria (MPS) was created in 2002, a splinter from DP-UDC. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Renovador Institucional Acción Nacional (PRIAN) was created in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Independiente Amauta Jatari (MIAJ) had run in the 1998 elections (in the "others" category). We treat it as established.

Unidad Patriótica del Pueblo (UPP) had run in the 1996 provincial elections. Because these took place prior to the 1998 legislative elections, we treat UPP as established.

Partido Libertad, Movimiento Trabajo y Democracia (TD), MNH, Mov. Independiente Tierra Nuestra (MITN), Movimiento Artesanal Político Ecuatoriano (MAPE), Movimiento Ciudadanos Nuevo País (MCNP), and Movimiento Esperanza Transformación y Acción (META) ran for the first time in 2002. We treat them as new parties.

Party exits:
- Acción Popular Revolucionaria Ecuatoriana (APRE), Frente Radical Alfarista (FRA), Unión Popular Latinoamericana (UPL), MICNP, Movimiento Independiente Gente Nueva (MIGN), Movimiento Indepedendiente Libre (MIL), MIUN, Movimiento Independiente Vanguardia del Pueblo (MIVP), and MJDIE ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 2002.

2006:
After a constitutional amendment, beginning in 2006 only provincial representatives are elected, so we compare the results of this election to the provincial results for the 2002 election.

The data was taken from the Mustillo dataset, which provides detail on the different coalitions, in the various districts. Many parties ran in coalition and/or on their own at this level, so in these cases we apply Rule 22 as follows:

Coalitions (*)	Coalition %	Party % (by Rule 22)
ID/RED	8.31%	
ID		2.58%
RED		5.73%
PSC/UDC	0.52%	
PSC		0.45%
UDC		0.07%
PS-FA/MUPP-NP	0.45%	
PS-FA		0.17%
MUPP-NP		0.28%
PRE/PS-FA	0.18%	
PRE		0.14%
PS-FA		0.04%
PRIAN/PS-FA/MOA	0.15%	
PRIAN		0.14%
PS-FA		0.01%
MOA		0.00%
MPD/MRD	0.13%	
MPD		0.10%
MRD		0.03%
PS-FA/INA	0.12%	
PS-FA		0.10%
INA		0.02%
UDC/MUPP-NP/MIA	0.12%	
UDC		0.05%

MUPP-NP		0.07%
MIA		0.00%
UDC/RED	0.10%	
UDC		0.05%
RED		0.05%
MUPP-NP/PS-FA	0.10%	
MUPP-NP		0.06%
PS-FA		0.04%
RED/UDC	0.08%	
RED		0.04%
UDC		0.04%
PS-FA/MCNP	0.08%	
PS-FA		0.06%
MCNP		0.02%
PRE/PSC/AA	0.08%	
PRE		0.03%
PSC		0.05%
AA		0.00%

(*) We only include coalitions that won at least 0.07% of the vote share. The rest are grouped in the "others" category.

PSP ran in coalition with MIRC in some departments, gaining 0.64%. Because MIRC did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to PSP, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2009, PSP is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

PS-FA ran in coalition with MPAIS in some departments, gaining 0.19%. Because MPAIS did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to PS-FA, the only existing one in the previous election. This coalition dissolves in 2009, and because MPAIS is the largest in that election, we need to apply Rule 15: we give the 2006(1) votes to PS-FA, and the 2006(2) votes to MPAIS, the largest in 2009.

UDC ran in coalition with MSC in some departments, gaining 0.15%. Because MSC did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to UDC, the only existing one in the previous election. This coalition dissolves in 2009, and because MSC is the only one running at the provincial level in that election, we need to apply Rule 15: we give the 2006(1) votes to UDC, and the 2006(2) votes to MSC, the largest in 2009.

PRE ran in coalition with AA in some departments, gaining 0.11%. Because AA did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to PRE, the only existing one in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2009, PRE is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

MPD ran in coalition with MUSHUK INTI in some departments, gaining 0.07%. Because MUSHUK INTI did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to MPD, the only existing one in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2009, MPD is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

Movimiento Alianza PAIS (MPAIS) was founded in 2006 by R. Correa, so it's a new party.
RED was founded in 2005, and ran for the first time in 2006. We treat it as a new party.
Democracia Popular (DP) changed its name to Unión Demócrata Cristiana (UDC). We treat UDC as a continuation of DP.
Alfarismo Nacional (AN, List 14) changed its name to "Integración Nacional Alfarista" (INA). We treat INA as a continuation of AN.
Movimiento de la Reivindicación Democrática (MRD), Movimiento Compromiso Cívico Cristiano con la Comunidad (C4); Movimiento Independiente Causa Justa (MICJ); Acción Regional Por La Equidad (ARE); Movimiento Independiente Amauta Yuyai (MIAY); Movimiento Alianza Tercera Republica Alba (ATR); Movimiento Revolucionario de Participación Popular (MRPP); Movimiento Social Conservador del Carchi (MSC) and Movimiento Independiente Fuerza Amazónica (MIFA) were all new parties.

Party exits:
- Partido Liberal Radical Ecuatoriano (PLRE), Partido Libertad, Movimiento Patria Solidaria (MPS), Movimiento Independiente Amauta Jatari (MIAJ), MNH, Mov. Independiente Tierra Nuestra (MITN), Movimiento Artesanal Político Ecuatoriano (MAPE), Unidad Patriótica del Pueblo (UPP), Movimiento Transformacion Social Independiente (TSI), and Movimiento Esperanza Transformación y Acción (META) disappeared after the 2002 elections.

2009:
After the constitutional amendment passed in 2008, Ecuador again has a mixed system whereby citizens choose asambleístas nacionales and asambleístas provinciales. The National Assembly consists of 15 members elected from national party lists, 103 members elected from provincial party lists, and 6 members elected by voters living outside Ecuador.
We group together the votes obtained for provincial lists and for voters living abroad, following the official sources.
Because in 2006 only provincial deputies were elected, we compare only the provincial results of this election to the results for the 2006 election.
By Rule 28, we calculate a weighted vote share for new parties: the total number of seats was 124, therefore (P): 109 seats/124 total seats = .879, and (N): 15 seats/124 total seats = .121 (Note: the P seats include the 6 seats that went to voters living abroad).

PROVINCIAL
Many parties ran in coalition and/or on their own at this level, so in these cases we apply Rule 22 as follows:

Coalitions (*)	Coalition %	Party % (by Rule 22)
MPAIS/ID/PS-FA	0.59%	
MPAIS		0.568%
ID		0.021%
PS-FA		0.001%

PS-FA/MPC	0.37%	
PS-FA		0.07%
MPC		0.30%
PS-FA/ID	0.27%	
PS-FA		0.01%
ID		0.26%
MI/PS-FA/ID/MOPA	0.23%	
MI		0.00%
PS-FA		0.01%
ID		0.22%
MOPA		0.00%
ID/PS-FA	0.13%	
ID		0.12%
PS-FA		0.01%
MPD/MUC/MNCS	0.10%	
MPD		0.09%
MUC		0.00%
MNCS		0.01%
RED/MIPD/MBERP/MUPP-NP	0.09%	
RED		0.00%
MIPD		0.00%
MBERP		0.0004%
MUPP-NP		0.0896%

(*) We only include coalitions that won at least 0.1% of the vote share. The rest are grouped in the "others" category.

MMIN ran in coalition with MV in some departments, gaining 1.72%. Because MV did not run on its own and these were both new parties, we apply Rule 22a and give the coalition vote share to MMIN.

MP ran in coalition with MMIN in some departments, gaining 0.75%. Because MP did not run on its own and these were both new parties, we apply Rule 22a and give the coalition vote share to MMIN.

MBERP ran in coalition with MASA in some departments, gaining 0.18%. Because MASA did not run on its own and these were both new parties, we apply Rule 22a and give the coalition vote share to MBERP.

PSC ran in coalition with MCMG in some departments, gaining 16.20%. Because MCMG did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to PSC, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2013, PSC is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

MPAIS ran in coalition with MED in some departments, gaining 1.49%. Because MED did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to MPAIS, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2013, MPAIS is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

UDC ran in coalition with PSC in some departments, gaining 0.90%. Because UDC did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to PSC, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2013, MPAIS is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

RED ran in coalition with MUPP-NP and MIPD in some departments, gaining 0.11%. Because neither RED nor MIPD ran on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to RED, the largest in the previous election. This coalition dissolves in 2013 so, by Rule 15 we enter the data for 2009 twice: we give the 2009(1) votes to RED, and the 2009(2) votes to MUPP, the largest in 2013.

RED ran in coalition with MIPD, gaining 1.09%. We give the coalition votes to RED, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2013, RED is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

ARE ran in coalition with APLA, gaining 0.16%. We give the coalition votes to ARE, the largest in the previous election. Although this coalition dissolves in 2013, ARE is also the largest in this election, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

NATIONAL

Red Ética y Democrática (RED) and Movimiento Independiente Polo Democrático (MIPD) ran together in the Alianza Izquierda Unida coalition. We give the vote share to RED, the only existing party in 2006.This coalition dissolved in the following election, but RED continued to be the largest (MIPD disappeared).

New parties

Movimiento de la Revolución Ciudadana (MRC) had run in 2006, gaining very few votes. We treat it as an established party.

Movimiento de Acuerdo Nacional (MANA), Movimiento Municipalista para la Integridad Nacional (MMIN), Movimiento Tierra Fértil (MTF), Movimiento Independiente Justo y Solidario (MIJS), Movimiento Coalición Nacional Democrático (MCND), Movimiento Nacional por la Concertación Social (MNCS), Movimiento de Integración y Transformación Social (MITS), Movimiento Triunfo Mil (MTM), Movimiento Autónomo Regional (MAR), Conciencia Ciudadana (CC), Movimiento Independiente Obras son Amores (MIOSA), Movimiento Agropecuario Nacional (MAN), Alternativa Popular (AP), Movimiento Voz Ciudadana (VOZ), Movimiento Poder Ciudadano (MPC), Movimiento Vive (MV), Manabí Primero (MP), Movimiento Blanco Ecuatoriano por la Reivindicacion de los Pobres (MBERP) and Movimiento Agrupaciones Sociales Autóctonas (MASA) were all new parties.

<u>Party exits:</u>

- Concentración de Fuerzas Populares (CFP), Integración Nacional Alfarista (INA), Alianza Politica Independiente Ecuatoriana (APIE), Movimiento Ciudadanos Nuevo País (MCNP), Movimiento de la Reinvindicacion Democrática (MRD), Movimiento Compromiso Cívico Cristiano con la Comunidad (C4), Movimiento Independiente Causa Justa (MICJ), Movimiento Alianza Tercera República Alba (ATR), Movimiento Revolucionario de Participación Popular (MRPP) ran for the last time in 2006.

<u>2013</u>:

In 2013 the total number of seats was 137, therefore (P): 122 seats/137 total seats = .891, and (N): 15 seats/137 total seats = .109.
(Note: the P seats include the 6 seats that went to voters living abroad).

PROVINCIAL

Many parties ran in coalition and/or on their own at this level, so in these cases we apply Rule 22 as follows:

Coalitions (*)	Coalition %	Party % (by Rule 22)
MPAIS/MUPP	4.75%	
MPAIS		4.67%
MUPP		0.08%
MPD/MUPP	3.77%	
MPD		1.92%
MUPP		1.85%
MPAIS/PS-FA	1.19%	
MPAIS		1.15%
PS-FA		0.04%
MPAIS/MUPP	0.95%	
MPAIS		0.93%
MUPP		0.02%
PSC/CREO	0.66%	
PSC		0.15%
CREO		0.51%
CREO/MTC/PSC	0.61%	
CREO		0.47%
MTC		0.00%
PSC		0.14%
PDR/MUPP/MPD	0.36%	
PDR		0.00%
MUPP		0.18%
MPD		0.18%

(*) We only include coalitions that won at least 0.1% of the vote share. The rest are grouped in the "others" category.

CREO ran in coalition with MACHETE in some departments, gaining 1.05%. Because MACHETE did not run on its own and these were both new parties, we apply Rule 22a and give the coalition vote share to CREO.

PSC ran in coalition with MDG in some departments, gaining 6.3%. Because MDG did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to PSC, the largest in the previous election. This coalition remains stable in 2017, so we continue to give the votes to PSC.

MPAIS ran in coalition with MAR in some departments, gaining 2.69%. Because MAR did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to

MPAIS, the largest in the previous election. This coalition remains stable in 2017, so we continue to give the votes to MPAIS.

ID ran in coalition with PS-FA in some departments, gaining 0.21%. Because ID did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to ID, the largest in the previous election. This coalition dissolves in 2017 but ID continues to be larger, so we don't need to apply Rule 15.

NATIONAL

MPD ran in coalition with MUPP. We give the vote share to MPD, the largest in 2009. This coalition dissolves in 2017 and because MPD does not run on that election, we apply Rule 15: we give the 2013(1) votes to MPD and the 2013(2) votes to MUPP.

New parties

Creando Oportunidades (CREO) was founded in 2012.

Movimiento Sociedad Más Acción (SUMA) was a political movement formed in 2012.

Ruptura 25 was created in 2004 and ran in coalition with Alianza PAIS in 2006. We treat it as an established party.

Avanza was a social democratic party formed in 2012.

Movimiento Igualdad (MI) had run in coalition in 2009. We treat it as an established party.

Movimiento Independiente Amauta Yuyai (MIAY) changed its name to Movimiento Amauta Yuyai (MAY). It is the same party.

Movimiento Peninsular Creyendo en Nuestra Gente (MPCG), Movimiento Convocatoria por la Unidad Provincial (CUP), Movimiento Integración Democrática del Carchi (IDC), Movimiento Cívico por Ambato y Tungurahua (MCAT), Movimiento Alianza Tsachila (A-TSA), were all new parties.

Party exits:

- Partido Unión Nacional (UN-UNO), Unión Demócrata Cristiana (UDC), Movimiento Independiente Unidos por Pastaza (MIUP), Movimiento Trabajo y Democracia (TD), Red Ética y Democracia (RED), Movimiento Independiente Fuerza Amazonica (MIFA), Movimiento de Acuerdo Nacional (MANA), Movimiento Municipalista para la Integridad Nacional (MMIN), Movimiento Tierra Fértil (MTF), Movimiento Independiente Justo y Solidario (MIJS), Movimiento Coalición Nacional Democrático (MCND), Movimiento Nacional por la Concertación Social (MNCS), Movimiento de Integración y Transformación Social (MITS), Movimiento Triunfo Mil (MTM), Conciencia Ciudadana (CC), Movimiento de la Revolución Ciudadana (MRC), Movimiento Independiente Obras son Amores (MIOSA), Movimiento Agropecuario Nacional (MAN), Alternativa Popular (AP), Movimiento Voz Ciudadana (VOZ), Movimiento Poder Ciudadano (MPC), and MBERP disappeared after the 2009 elections.

- Movimiento Autónomo Regional (MAR) ran in coalition with MPAIS.

2017:

In 2017 the total number of seats was 137, therefore (P): 122 seats/137 total seats = .891, and (N): 15 seats/137 total seats = .109.

(Note: the P seats include the 6 seats that went to voters living abroad).

Fuerza Ecuador (FE) is the new party created by Abdalá Bucaram in 2015 to replace the defunct Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano (PRE). We treat the FE as a continuation of the PRE, as there is an obvious continuation between them (in fact, even the same number was used for this party).

Partido ¡Adelante Ecuador, adelante! is a party created by Álvaro Noboa to replace the PRIAN; dissolved by the CNE in 2014. We treat AEA as the continuation of PRIAN, due to its obvious continuity and same leadership.

PROVINCIAL

Many parties ran in coalition and/or on their own at this level, so in these cases we apply Rule 22 as follows:

Coalitions (*)	Coalition %	Party % (by Rule 22)
CREO/SUMA	15.31%	
CREO		8.57%
SUMA		6.74%
MPAIS/PSE	3.48%	
PSE		0.17%
MPAIS		3.31%
ID/UP/CDN/MV	1.66%	
ID		0.98%
UP		0.68%
CDN		0.00%
MV		0.00%
CREO/SUMA/ MPDR	1.39%	
CREO		0.78%
SUMA		0.61%
MPDR		0.00%
CDN/ID	1.01%	
CD		0.33%
ID		0.68%
CREO/SUMA/MPAT	0.64%	
CREO		0.36%
SUMA		0.28%
MPAT		0.00%
UP/ID	0.53%	
UP		0.22%
ID		0.31%
CDN/UP	0.41%	
CD		0.17%
UP		0.24%
PSC/MACHETE	0.35%	
PSC		0.345%
MACHETE		0.005%

ID/MUPP/MCUP/UP	0.33%	
ID		0.12%
MUPP		0.12%
MCUP		0.00%
UP		0.09%
ID/MUPP	0.30%	
ID		0.17%
MUPP		0.17%
ID/UP	0.29%	
ID		0.17%
UP		0.12%
UP/MUPP/MCAT	0.22%	
UP		0.09%
MUPP		0.13%
MCAT		0.00%
MUPP/CDN	0.11%	
MUPP		0.07%
CD		0.04%

(*) We only include coalitions that won at least 0.1% of the vote share. The rest are grouped in the "others" category.

MPAIS ran in coalition with MPUP in some departments, gaining 5.12%. Because MPUP did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to MPAIS, the largest in the previous election.

MPAIS ran in coalition with ARE in some departments, gaining 0.83%. Because ARE did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to MPAIS, the largest in the previous election.

MPAIS ran in coalition with MPFDLC in some departments, gaining 0.57%. Because MPFDLC did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to MPAIS, the largest in the previous election.

MPAIS ran in coalition with MDP in some departments, gaining 0.11%. Because MDP did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to MPAIS, the largest in the previous election.

PSC ran in coalition with MTC in some departments, gaining 0.68%. Because MTC did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to PSC, the largest in the previous election.

CREO ran in coalition with MAY in some departments, gaining 0.59%. Because MAY did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to CREO, the largest in the previous election.

UP ran in coalition with MI in some departments, gaining 0.54%. Because MI did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to MI, the largest in the previous election.

SUMA ran in coalition with MPPC in some departments, gaining 0.33%. Because MPPC did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to SUMA, the largest in the previous election.

CREO ran in coalition with SI ARI in some departments, gaining 0.15%. Because SI ARI did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to CREO, the largest in the previous election.
ID ran in coalition with IDC in some departments, gaining 0.15%. Because IDC did not run on its own, we do not apply Rule 22 in this case. We give the coalition votes to IDC, the largest in the previous election.
MPAIS ran in coalition with MAR in some departments, gaining 1.86%. This is a stable coalition, so we continue to give the votes to MPAIS.
PSC ran in coalition with MDG in some departments, gaining 8.60%. This is a stable coalition, so we continue to give the votes to PSC.

NATIONAL
Creando Oportunidades (CREO) and Movimiento Sociedad Unida Más Acción (SUMA) ran in coalition. We give the CREO+SUMA votes to CREO, the largest in 2013.

Concertación, previously known as Concertación Nacional Democrática, was dissolved in 2007 but re-registered in 2014. It's the same party.
Movimiento de Acción Cívica de Hombres y Mujeres por el Trabajo y la Equidad (MACHETE) had run in coalition in 2013. It's an established party.
Centro Democrático Nacional was founded in 2012 and ran for the first time in national elections in 2017. It's a new party.
Movimiento Unidad Popular (UP) was founded in 2014 and ran for the first time in national elections in 2017. It's a new party.
Movimiento Fuerza Compromiso Social was founded in 2016 and ran for the first time in national elections in 2017. It's a new party.
Movimiento Unión Ecuatoriana was founded in 2014 and ran for the first time in national elections in 2017. It's a new party.
Movimiento Acción Social y Solidaria (MASS) was created in 2015. It's a new party.

Mov. Conciencia Ciudadana Democrática, Movimiento Sur Unido Regional (SUR), Movimiento político Organización Progresista Ciudadana – OPCION, Mov. Político Renovación (MPR), Movimiento Salud y Trabajo (MST), and Movimiento Lidera-Carchi (MLC) ran for the first time in 2017. They are new parties.

Party exits:
- Movimiento Popular Democrático (MPD) and Ruptura 25 did not run in 2017.

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El Salvador

Democracy was inaugurated in 1982 according to Polity scores, but the 1982 election was for a constitutional assembly. The first democratic legislative election took place in 1985.

1985: *There were no coalitions.*

1988:
Partido Liberación participated for the first time in 1988. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Popular Salvadoreño (PPS) and MERECEN never ran again in lower chamber elections after the 1985 election.

1991

Convergencia Democrática (CD) was a coalition of Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (MNR), Movimiento Popular Social Cristiano (MPSC) and Partido Social Demócrata (PSD).

Because one of its members had run in 1970 (MNR), we treat CD as established. Rule 25.
Movimiento Auténtico Cristiano (MAC) was created in 1989 and ran for the first time in that year's presidential elections. Thus, we treat it as new.
Unión Democrática Nacionalista (UDN) had participated in the UNO coalition in 1977 (Nohlen 2005: 280). We treat it as established.

Party exits:
- Partido Auténtico Institucional Salvadoreño (PAISA), Partido Acción Renovadora (PAR), and Partido de Orientación Popular (POP) never ran again in lower chamber elections after the 1988 election.

1994
Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) was founded ("como partido político, de manera pública y legal"), in 1992, so we treat it as a new party.
Movimiento de Unidad (MU) ran for the first time in 1994. We treat it as a new party.
Movimiento de Solidaridad Nacional (MSN) ran for the first time in 1994. We treat it as a new party.
Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (MNR) was founded in 1968 and participated in the 1968-74, and 1977, so we treat it as established. Rule 25.

Party exits:
-Partido Acción Democrática (AD) and Unión Democrática Nacionalista (UDN) never ran again in lower chamber elections after the 1991 election.

1997
Partido Renovación Social Cristiana (PRSC) was founded in 1997. We treat it as a new party. (See: http://archivo.elsalvador.com/noticias/2003/2/12/nacional/nacio7.html)
Partido Liberal Democrático (PLD) was founded in 1994. We treat it as a new party. (http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Parties/ElSalvador/Mar02.html).
Partido Demócrata (PD) was founded in 1995. We treat it as a new party. (http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Parties/ElSalvador/Mar02.html).
Movimiento Auténtico Salvadoreño (MAS) ran for the first time in 1997. We treat it as a new party.
Party exits:
- Movimiento Auténtico Cristiano (MAC) and Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (MNR) never ran again in lower chamber elections after the 1994 election.

2000
Convergencia Democrática: Before the 2000 elections, CD became a party.

Centro Democrático Unido (CDU) was coalition of CD and PSD. We treat it as the continuation of CD, the party with the higher vote share in the previous election. The coalition ran together again in 2003.

Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) had run in 1956 and 1961 so we treat it as established. Rule 25.
Unión Social Cristiana (USC) was founded in 1997 and ran in the 1999 presidential elections. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Popular Laborista (PPL) was founded in 1997 and ran in the 1999 presidential elections. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Liberación (PL), Movimiento de Unidad (MU), Movimiento de Solidaridad Nacional (MSN), Partido Renovación Social Cristiana (PRSC), Partido Demócrata (PD), and Movimiento Auténtico Salvadoreño (MAS) never ran again in lower chamber elections after the 1997 election.

2003
CD and PSD ran again in the CDU. We continue to treat it as the continuation of CD, the party with the higher vote share in the 1997 election. The coalition turned into a party (*Cambio Democrático*) before the 2006 elections.

Movimiento Renovador (PMR), initially a faction within the FMLN, was created as a political party and ran for the first time in 2003. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Popular Republicano (PPR), a splinter from ARENA, ran for the first time in 2003. We treat it as a new party.
Acción Popular (AP) ran for the first time in 2003. We treat it as a new party.
Fuerza Cristiana (FC) ran for the first time in 2003. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Liberal Democrático (PLD), Unión Social Cristiana (USC) and Partido Popular Laborista (PPL) never ran again in lower chamber elections after the 2000 election.

2006:
Centro Democrático Unido (CDU) ran as Cambio Democrático (CD). We treat CD as the continuation of CDU, because it had the same organization and leaders (Rubén Zamora, a former FMLN member, had founded the coalition in 1987, and in 2005 turned CD into a political party).

Partido Nacional Liberal (PNL) was created in 2003, and ran in the 2006 legislative elections for the first time (See: http://www.laprensagrafica.com/el-salvador/politica/262810-tse-inicia-proceso-de-cancelacion-de-pp-y-pnl.html; and http://www.tse.gob.sv/documentos/Jurisprudencia%20Constitucional%20Electoral/Amparos/Amparo%20533-2006.pdf).

Party exits:

- Partido Acción Nacional (PAN), Movimiento Renovador (PMR), Partido Popular Republicano (PPR), Acción Popular (AP) and Fuerza Cristiana (Fuerza) never ran again in lower chamber elections after the 2003 election.

2009:
The Frente Democrático Revolucionario (FDR) ran for the first time in the 2009 legislative elections. It was formed by dissidents of the FMLN and is counted as a new party.

Party exits: There were none.

2012:
Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN) changed its name to Partido de Concertación Nacional (PCN) in 2011. We treat the vote share as a continuation because it was only a name change.
PCN and PES ran independently and in coalition in some departments, winning 1.37%. By Rule 22, we give the PCN 0.99% of the vote share, and 0.38% to PES.
Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC) ran as Partido de la Esperanza (PES) in 2012. The vote share is counted as a continuation.

Partido Popular (PP) was formed in 2010 and ran for the first time in 2012. (See: See: http://www.laprensagrafica.com/el-salvador/politica/262810-tse-inicia-proceso-de-cancelacion-de-pp-y-pnl.html).
Gran Alianza por la Unidad Nacional (GANA), led by ex-president Elias Antonio Saca, was formed in 2010 and ran for the first time in legislative elections in 2012.

Party exits:
- Frente Democrático Revolucionario never ran again in lower chamber elections after the 2009 election.

2015
PCN and DS ran on their own and in coalition in some districts. The PCN/DS coalition won 0.16% of the vote share. By Rule 22, we allocate 0.14% to PCN and 0.02% to DS.
ARENA and PCN ran on their own and in coalition in some districts. The ARENA/PCN coalition won 1.66% of the vote share. By Rule 22, we allocate 1.41% to ARENA and 0.25% to PCN.
PCN and PDC ran on their own and in coalition in some districts. The PCN/PDC coalition won 0.28% of the vote share. By Rule 22, we allocate 0.20% to PCN and 0.08% to PDC.

Partido Democracia Salvadoreña (DS) was founded in 2013. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Social Demócrata (PDS) was founded in 2013. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Nacional Liberal (PNL) and Partido Popular (PP) never ran again in lower chamber elections after the 2012 election.

2018

ARENA and PCN ran in coalition in Morazán and San Vicente, winning 3.52%. We allocate 2.78% of the coalition votes to ARENA and 0.74% to PCN (Rule 22).

FMLN-CD ran in coalition, winning 3.06%. We allocate 2.94% of the coalition votes to FMLN and 0.12% to CD (Rule 22).

FMLN-PSD-CD ran in coalition, winning 1.60%. We allocate 1.49% of the coalition votes to FMLN, 0.05% to PSD and 0.06% to CD (Rule 22).

FMLN-PSD ran in coalition, winning 1.54%. We allocate 1.49% of the coalition votes to FMLN and 0.05% to PSD (Rule 22).

PDC-PCN ran in coalition, winning 1.47%. We allocate 0.31% of the coalition votes to PDC and 1.16% to PCN (Rule 22).

Fraternidad Patriota Salvadoreña was founded in 2011 and ran for the first time at the national level in the 2014 presidential elections. By Rule 25b, we treat it as an established party.

Party exits:

- Partido Democracia Salvadoreña (DS) did not run in the 2018 elections.

Sources:

J. Mark Payne et al., *Democracies in Development: Politics and Reform in Latin America*. Wash DC: Inter-American Development Bank, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, and the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, Harvard University, 2007 [elections: 1985-2000]

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Guatemala

1944: *No electoral data.*

1950:

Although there is no electoral data, we base the volatility calculation on seat distribution. See the explanation under "Electoral volatility".
The "Others" category includes those listed as independents.

Frente Popular Libertador (FPL) had taken part in the FUP coalition in 1944, so it's an established party.
Partido Acción Revolucionaria (PAR) had taken part in the 1944 elections, so it's an established party.
Partido de Renovación Nacional (PRN): it was formed in 1944, so it's a new party.
Partido Socialista (PS): according to the sources, it was founded in September 1951, but there's no explanation about why it held 7 seats in the 1951-53 period. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Guatemalteco del Trabajo (PGT): it was formed in 1949, so it's a new party.
Partido de Integridad Nacional (PIN): it was formed in 1949, so it's a new party.
Unión Nacional Electoral (UNE): it was formed in 1948, so it's a new party.

1953:

Although there is no electoral data, we base the volatility calculation on seat distribution. See the explanation under "Electoral volatility".

Partido de la Revolución Guatemalteca (PRG) was formed in June 1952, so it's a new party.

Party exits:
- Frente Popular Libertador (FPL), Partido Socialista (PS) and Partido de Integridad Nacional (PIN) did not run in 1953 or ever again.

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In Guatemala, parties can form electoral coalitions at the national or departmental level. For instance, a party can create an electoral coalition at the departmental level but run independently at the national level, or create a national electoral coalition but run independently in some (or all) departments. Our preferred general practice is to distribute coalition votes to individual parties where there is a reasonable (nonarbitrary) way of doing so. However, in Guatemala, parties that form coalitions at the national level usually form coalitions in most departments as well, and parties that do not form a coalition at the national level usually do not form coalitions at the departmental level. For example, in 2003, there was one coalition at the national level (PP-MR-PSN), and these three parties formed a coalition in 16 of 23 departments (counting the Distrito Central as a department). Coalitions involving two of these three parties ran together in the other seven departments. Excluding the three parties in the PP-MR-PSN coalition, there were only two other coalitions at the departmental level, and they both formed in only one department. As a result of these empirical realities, we need additional rules.

Hence, the coding procedure is the following: First we use our main rules to code election results at the national level; then, we use sub-rules i, ii and iii to code election results at the department level:

i. When party A and party B run in coalition (AB) at the national level but run separate candidates in some departments, we include the latter votes in coalition AB's total departmental vote share (or in the departmental vote share of the largest party in the previous election, if at the national level we gave the votes to the party, rather than the coalition).
   The reason is that 1) coalition AB's vote total dwarfs the votes for A and B separately (and combined) and 2) because A and B typically run separately in very few departments, it is very doubtful that their totals in those departments are typical enough of national tendencies to be able to assume that we should allocate votes to those two parties in the same proportion that they won where they ran alone. Accordingly, there is no reasonably good way of ascertaining what percentage of AB's votes should be allocated to the two parties.
ii. Following the same logic, when party A, party B, and party C run in coalition as ABC at the national level and in the majority of departments, but run in some departments as coalitions AB, AC, or BC, we give these votes to the coalition's (ABC) total departmental vote share (or to the departmental vote share of the largest party in the previous election, if at the national level we gave the votes to the party, rather than the coalition).
iii. Lastly, when party A and party B run independently, or in some other coalition, at the national level, but run in coalition in some departments we allocate votes for AB to party A and party B in the same proportion as the two parties won at the national level.

Because citizens cast two votes, for National and Departmental representatives, we calculate a combined weighted volatility score, using the National (N) and Departmental (D) results. To calculate this score we calculated a volatility score for the N and D votes, then multiplied the N score to the percentage of seats that was allocated using these votes *in the second election* and the D score to the percentage of seats that was allocated using these votes in the second election. We then add the two weighted scores to calculate the combined weighted volatility for that year. Following Rule 28 of the codebook, we also used a weighted score to calculate the percentage of new parties.

1985:
There were 25 National seats and 75 Departmental ones for a total of 100. To calculate the combined volatility score, we multiplied the N votes by .25 (25/100) and the D votes by .75 (75/100).

Partido Democrático de Cooperación Nacional (PDCN) and Partido Revolucionario (PR) ran in coalition. By rule 5 we give the vote share to PR, the only party running before these elections (in 1970). This coalition dissolves after these elections, but PR is also the largest in 1990.

Partido de Unificación Anticomunista (PUA), Movimiento Emergente de Concordia (MEC) and Frente de Unidad Nacional (FUN) ran in coalition. Because this coalition dissolves after

1985, by Rule 11 we give the coalition votes to FUN, the largest in 1990 (running in coalition with FRG and PID at the departmental level).

MLN and PID ran in coalition. By rule 5 we give the vote share to PID the largest both in 1966 (rule 5) and in 1990 (rule 11).

1990:

There were 29 National seats and 87 Departmental ones for a total of 116. To calculate the combined volatility score, we multiplied the N votes by .25 (29/116) and the D votes by .75 (87/116).

MLN and FAN ran in coalition at the national level. Because this was a new coalition and MLN had run in the 1985 election, we give the MLN-FAN votes at the National level to MLN, the larger of these two parties in 1985. This coalition dissolves in 1994, but MLN again obtains a larger vote share (FAN disappears).

At the Departmental level they ran together in some departments and independently in others. Following rule i) above, we give all MLN, FAN and MLN-FAN votes at the Departmental level to MLN. We treat MLN as an established party because it ran in 1985.

PSD-AP5 ran in coalition at the National level. Because this was a new coalition and only PSD had run in the previous elections, we give the PSD-AP5 votes at the National level to PSD, the larger of these two parties in 1985. This coalition dissolves in 1994, but PSD again obtains a larger vote share.

Departmental level: Following rule i), we gave PSD/AP5, and PSD and AP5 individual votes at the Departmental level to PSD.

FUR ran alone at the national level, and alone and in coalition (FUR-PID-FRG) at the Departmental level. Following rule iii), we should allocate votes for FUR-PID-FRG to FUR, PID, and FRG in the same proportion as the three parties won at the national level. Because only FUR ran at the national level, all the coalition's votes go to this party. We treat it as a new party.

FRG-PID-FUN ran in coalition at the Departmental level only but it then dissolves before the 1994 elections. By Rule 15 we enter the data for 1990 twice: in the first column (1990(1)) we give the coalition votes to PID (the largest in 1985, Rule 6) and in the second column (1990(2)) we give the coalition votes to FRG, the party with the largest vote share in 1994 (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 1994-90 volatility with the 1990(2) column, and 1990-85 volatility with the 1990(1) column.

PID-FUN ran in coalition at the Departmental level only. We give the vote share to PID, the largest in 1985. This coalition dissolves in 1994, but PID again obtains a larger vote share.

MEC and PNR ran separate candidates at the National level, and in coalition at the Departmental level. Following Rule iii), MEC gets 60.5% and PNR 39.5% of the total MEC-PNR votes. We treat MEC and PNR as established parties because they had run in coalition with other partners in 1985. The coalition dissolves after these elections, but both parties disappear.

FRG: We treat it as a new party because it ran for the first time in this election.

MAS: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

PR (Partido Revolucionario): Had run in coalition with PDCN in 1985, so we treat it as an established party.

PDCN: had run in coalition with PR in the 1985 presidential elections. We treat it as an established party.
PLP: was created in 1990 and ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party. (Azpuru 2007: 415)
PAN: We treat it as an established party, because it had run in the 1982 local elections, which took place prior to the 1985 elections (Ajenjo and García 2001: 351).
UNO: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Demócrata (PD): had run in the 1944 elections, so we code it as an established party

Party exits:
- Frente Cívico Democrático (FCD) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 1985.

1994:
There were 16 National seats and 64 Departmental ones for a total of 80. To calculate the combined volatility score, we multiplied the N votes by .2 (16/80) and the D votes by .8 (64/80).

UD: it was created in 1993, it ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party
PREG: it was created in 1991 (Azpuru et al 2007), and ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.
PP: ran for first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.
AP5: ran in this election in some districts. We treat it as an established party, because it had run in 1990 in coalition with PSD.
FDP: it was created in 1991 (Azpuru et al 2007), but ran for the first time in this election so we treat it as a new party.
PSC: it was created in 1991 (Azpuru et al 2007), but ran for the first time in this election so we treat it as a new party.
Movimiento de los Descamisados (MD): it was created in 1991 (Azpuru et al 2007: 415), but ran for the first time in this election so we treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Nacional Renovador (PNR), Partido Democrático de Cooperación Nacional (PDCN), Movimiento Emergente de Concordia (MEC), Frente Unido de la Revolución (FUR), Partido Demócrata (PD), and Unidad Nacionalista Organizada (UNO) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 1990.

1995:
There were 16 National seats and 64 Departmental seats for a total of 80. To calculate the combined volatility score, we multiplied the N votes by .2 (16/80) and the D votes by .8 (64/80).

DCG-UCN-PSD ran together in a national coalition. We give the votes for this coalition to DCG, the party with the highest vote share in the previous election (1994). Following the rules, we give the departmental votes received by PSD, UCN and DCG (individually and/or in smaller coalitions) to DCG at the departmental level. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but DCG was again the largest.
MPL-PCN ran together in a national coalition, and in some departments. Because they were both new parties, we treat the coalition as a new party. Following the rules, we give the

departmental votes received by MPL and PCN individually to the coalition as a new party. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, and both parties disappeared.

Frente de Unidad Nacional (FUN): in 1995 it ran together with PID. We give the votes for FUN-PID to FUN, the largest in the 1994 elections. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but none of the parties took part in the 1999 election.

UD and PSD ran together only at the departmental level. We give the UD-PSD votes to UD, the largest party at the departmental level in the previous elections. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but UD is also the largest in 1999.

Frente Democrático Nueva Guatemala (FDNG) was originally named Partido Revolucionario (PR). In 1995 it changed its name, but because FDNG is an obvious continuity of PR, we do not consider it a new party.

PLG was created in 1992 but it ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

DIA: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party. It was founded as Desarrollo Integral Auténtico, then changed its label to "Partido DIA" in 1998 (ASIES 2004: 188).

CAMHINA: was founded in 1994 (Azpuru et al 2007: 414), and ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

PDP: created in 1991, it ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

PDG: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

URS: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party. (In 1999 it changes its name to La Organización Verde, LOV.)

Party exits:

- Partido Socialista Democrático (PSD) ran in coalition with UD and DCG-UCN.

Partido Institucional Democrático (PID) ran in coalition with FUN, so we don't code it as exiting.

1999:

There were 22 National seats and 91 Departmental seats for a total of 113. To calculate the combined volatility score, we multiplied the N votes by .195 (22/113) and the D votes by .805 (91/113).

DIA ran together with Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG), under the Alianza Nueva Nación (ANN) ticket. We treat the votes for DIA-URNG as votes for DIA because it had the higher vote share in the 1995 election. We add DIA's individual and DIA-URNG votes at the Departmental level.

This coalition dissolved in the following elections, so, by Rule 15 we enter the data for 1999 twice: in the first column (1999(1)) we gave the coalition votes to DIA (the largest in 1995, Rule 4) and in the second column (1999(2)) we gave the coalition votes to URNG, the party with the largest vote share in 2003 (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 2003-99 volatility with the 1999(2) column, and 1999-95 volatility with the 1999(1) column.

Unión Democrática (UD) ran in coalition with La Organización Verde (LOV) for the first time. We treat the votes for this coalition as votes for UD, as it had the higher vote share in 1995. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but in 2003 UD again is larger.

UCN and DCG ran independently at the national level but in coalition in some (not all) departments. According to the rules, DCG gets 67% and UCN 33% of the total DCG-UCN votes (0.36%), in proportion to the share won by each at the national level (Rule iii above).

DCG and FDNG ran independently at the national level, but in coalition in some (not all) departments. According to the rules, DCG gets 58.8% and FDNG 41.2% of the total DCG- FDNG votes (0.27%), in proportion to the share won by each at the national level (Rule iii above).

DCG and MLN ran independently at the national level, but in coalition in some (not all) departments. According to the rules, DCG gets 79% and MLN 21% of the total DCG-MLN votes (0.09%), in proportion to the share won by each at the national level (Rule iii above).

URNG was a new party in 1999.

Acción Reconciliadora Democrática (ARDE) was originally named Movimiento de Acción Solidaria (MAS). In 1996 it changed its name, but as ARDE is an obvious continuity of MAS we do not consider it a new party.

Unión Reformista Social (URS) was created in 1991, and changed its name to Los Verdes (LV) in 1999. We treat it as the same party.

Acción Democrática (AD) ran for the first time in 1999, so we code it as a new party.

ARENA: was created in 1994, but ran for the first time in this election (ASIES 2004: 188). We treat it as a new party.

Unión Nacional (UN): the party was created in 1990 as Partido Frente de Avance Nacional (FAN), and ran in the 1990 elections in coalition with MLN. Later, it changed its name to Partido de Unidad Nacionalista (UN), and in 2001 it adopted the name Unión Nacional (ASIES 2004: 49-50). We treat it as an established party.

Party exits:

- Partido Socialista Democrático (PSD) ran for the last time in 1995, in coalition with UD and DCG-UCN. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition, we calculate its 1995 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1994 in relation with the votes won by both coalitions in 1995 (registered under UD and DCG. Because PSD took part in two different coalitions, we add both proportions).
- Partido Institucional Democrático (PID) ran for the last time in 1995, in coalition with FUN. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition, we calculate its 1995 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1994 in relation with the votes won by the coalition in 1995 (registered under FUN).
- Central Auténtica Nacionalista (CAN), Frente de Unidad Nacional (FUN), Movimiento de Descamisados (MD), Partido Reformador Guatemalteco (PREG), Partido Progresista (PP), Cambio Histórico Nacional (CAMINHA), Partido del Pueblo (PDP), Partido Demócrata Guatemalteco (PDG), Alianza Popular 5 (AP5), Fuerza Democrática Popular (FDP), and Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN) + Movimiento Patriótico Libertad (MPL) (coalition) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 1995.

***2003*:**

There were 31 National seats and 127 Departmental ones for a total of 158. To calculate the combined volatility score, we multiplied the N votes by .196 (31/158) and the D votes by .804 (127/158).

Partido Movimiento Reformador (PMR) ran in coalition with the Partido Patriota (PP) and the Partido Solidaridad Nacional (PSN), both new parties. The name of the coalition was GANA, Gran Alianza Nacional. We treat the votes for GANA as votes for PMR because PMR had the highest percentage in the 1999 election. Following the rules, we give the departmental votes received by PSN individually and in coalition with PLP to PMR. This coalition dissolved for the following elections, so, by Rule 15 we enter the data for 2003 twice: in the first column (2003(1)) we gave the coalition votes to PMR (the largest in 1999, Rule 4) and in the second column (2003(2)) we gave the coalition votes to PSN (then called "GANA"), the party with the largest vote share in 2007 (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 2007-03 volatility with the 2003 (2) column, and 2003-99 volatility with the 2003 (1) column.

DIA and Partido Liberador Progresista (PLP) ran alone and in coalition at the departmental level. We give the votes received by the coalition at the departmental level to DIA, because it had the higher vote share in the previous election. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but DIA was again the largest party.

Partido Unionista: founded in 2002, it ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party (Marti and Figueroa 2006:158).

Alianza Nueva Nación (ANN): although it bears the same name as the 1999 coalition between DIA and URNG, this was a party created by dissident members of URG, PSD and Unidad de Izquierda Democrática (UNID) (ASIES 2004: 12, 91, 153). It ran for the first time in this election.

URNG: created in 1998, it had run in 1999 with the Alianza Nueva Nación coalition (ASIES 2004: 89-90). We treat it as an established party.

DSP, Transparencia, MSPCN, and UNE ran for the first time in this election. We treat them as new parties.

Party exits:

- Alianza Reconciliadora Nacional (ARENA), Unión del Centro Nacional (UCN), Frente Democrático Nueva Guatemala (FDNG), Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN), Acción Reconciliadora Democrática (ARDE), and Alianza Democrática (AD) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 2000.

2007:

In 2007 there were no coalitions (see: https://journals.iai.spk-berlin.de/index.php/iberoamericana/article/viewFile/1053/733, p. 141).

There were 31 National seats and 127 Departmental ones for a total of 158. To calculate the combined volatility score, we multiplied the N votes by .196 (31/158) and the D votes by .804 (127/158).

GANA: We treat it as a continuation of the Partido Solidaridad Nacional. GANA (Gran Alianza Nacional) was the name of a coalition of PSN, PMR and PP, which dissolved after the 2003 elections. PSN then adopted GANA as its new name, so in 2007 it is not a coalition.

UCN: Unión del Cambio Nacionalista was created in 2006. It ran for first time in this election.
PP: It was created in 2002, and ran in the GANA coalition in 2003. We treat it as an established party.
EG: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.
CASA: was created in 2003, but ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.
Frente por la Democracia (El Frente): Until 2006 it was called Partido Transparencia. We treat it as a continuation of PT (ASIES 2008: 183).
BIEN: it was created in 2003, but ran for the first time in this election.
URNG adopted the name "URNG-MAIZ". It is the same party.

Party exits:
- Partido Libertador Progresista (PLP), Unión Nacional (UN), Democracia Social Participativa (DSP), and Movimiento Social y Político Cambio Nacional (MSPCN) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 2003.

2011:
There were 31 National seats and 127 Departmental ones for a total of 158. To calculate the combined volatility score, we multiplied the N votes by .196 (31/158) and the D votes by .804 (127/158).

Frente Amplio was a coalition of WINAQ, URNG-MAIZ and ANN:
National level: we give the vote share to URNG, the largest party in 2007. ANN left the coalition in 2015 at the national level, but URNG continued to be the largest.
At the departmental level these four parties ran together in some departments (5), and in others individually (URNG and WINAQ) or in smaller coalitions. Following rule ii above, we give the WINAQ/URNG-MAIZ/ANN, WINAQ/ANN, URNG/ANN and WINAQ vote share at the departmental level to URNG.
UNE-GANA: At the national level they ran in coalition for the first time: accordingly, we give the UNE-GANA votes to UNE, the largest party in 2007. The coalition dissolved in 2015 at the national level, but UNE continued to be larger than GANA.
At the departmental level these parties ran together in most departments and in others individually. Following rule i) above, we give the UNE and GANA vote share at the departmental level to UNE.
VIVA-EG: At the national level they ran in coalition for the first time: accordingly, we give the VIVA-EG votes to EG, the largest party in 2007. The coalition dissolved in 2015 at the national level, but EG continued to be larger than VIVA.
At the departmental level these parties run together in most departments and in others VIVA runs individually. Following rule i above, we give the VIVA and EG vote share at the departmental level to EG.

CREO: it was founded in 2010 and ran for the first time in this election.
LIDER: it was founded in 2010 and ran for the first time in this election.

Victoria: it was founded in 2010. We treat it as a new party because it ran for the first time in this election.
ADN: it ran for the first time in this election, as it was founded in 2010.
FCN: it was founded in 2008 and ran for the first time in this election.
PAIS: Movimiento Integral de Oportunidades was founded in 2008 but ran for the first time in this election.
Alternativa Nueva Nación (ANN) was the new name of Alianza Nueva Nación. It is the same party.

Party exits:
- Gran Alianza Nacional (GANA) ran in coalition with UNE, so we don't code it as exiting in 2011.
- Democracia Cristiana Guatemalteca (DCG), Unión Democrática (UD), Desarrollo Integral Auténtico (DIA), Frente por la Democracia (El Frente), and Partido Bienestar Nacional (BIEN) ran for the last time in lower chamber elections in 2007.

2015

There were 31 National seats and 127 Departmental ones for a total of 158. To calculate the combined volatility score, we multiplied the N votes by .196 (31/158) and the D votes by .804 (127/158).

CREO and Partido Unionista ran in coalition at both levels, and CREO also ran on its own at the district level. At the national level we give the coalition votes to CREO, the largest in 2011. At the district level, following rule i above, we give the CREO/PU vote share and the CREO individual share at the departmental level to CREO, the largest in 2011.
WINAQ and URNG-MAIZ ran in coalition at both levels. At the national level we continue to give the coalition votes to URNG, as we did in 2011. At the district level, following rule i above, we give the WINAQ/URNG-MAIZ vote share and the WINAQ individual share at the departmental level to URNG.

Alternativa Nueva Nación (ANN) changed its name to CONVERGENCIA-CPO-CRD. We treat the latter as the continuation of the ANN.
Los Verdes was renamed TODOS in 2012. We treat TODOS as a continuation of Los Verdes.
Frente Republicano Guatemalteco (FRG) was renamed Partido Republicano Institucional (PRI) in 2013. We treat PRI as a continuation of FRG.
Movimiento Nueva República (MNR) was legally registered in 2012. We treat it as a new party.
Corazón Nueva Nación (CNN) was legally registered in 2012. We treat it as a new party.
FUERZA was created in 2011 and was a new party in 2015.
Partido Político Visión con Valores (VIVA) had run in the previous elections in coalition with EG. We treat it as an established party.

Party exits:
- Gran Alianza Nacional (GANA) ran for the last time in 2011. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition, we calculate its 2011 vote share as a

proportion of the votes it won in 2007 in relation with the votes won by the coalition in 2011 (registered under UNE).
- Partido Unionista (PU) ran in coalition with CREO.
- Centro de Acción Social (CASA), Victoria and Acción de Desarrollo Nacional (ADN) ran for the last time in 2011.

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Honduras

1981: There were no coalitions.

1985: There were no coalitions, and all parties were established.
Party exits:
- Three independent candidates who had run in 1981 never ran again.

1981: There were no coalitions, and all parties were established.
Party exits: There were none.

1993: There were no coalitions, and all parties were established.
Party exits: There were none.

1997:
Partido de Unificación Democrática (UD): it was founded in 1992 and legally recognized in 1993, but the first time contesting elections was 1997. We treat it as a new party.
Party exits: There were none.

2001: There were no coalitions, and all parties were established.
Party exits: There were none.

2005: There were no coalitions, and all parties were established.
Party exits: There were none.

2009: There were no coalitions, and all parties were established.
Party exits: There were none.

2013:
LIBRE, PAC, Partido Alianza Patriótica, and FAPER were new parties, created after the 2009 crisis.
Party exits: There were none.

2017: There were no coalitions, and all parties were established.
Party exits:
- FAPER did not run in the 2017 elections.

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Mexico

[1] In 1977 an electoral reform introduced a mixed electoral system for the Lower Chamber (300 seats are distributed in single-member constituencies by plurality (SM) and 200 by PR). Accordingly, as from the 1979 elections we calculate a combined weighted volatility score. To calculate the combined weighted volatility score we calculated a volatility score for the SM and PR votes, then multiplied the SM score to the percentage of seats that is allocated using this system (SM: 300/500 = .6) and the PR score to the percentage of seats that is allocated using this system (PR: 200/500 = .4). We then added the two weighted scores to calculate the combined weighted volatility for that year.
Following Rule 28, we also used a weighted score to calculate the percentage of new parties.

1988
Note: According to Nohlen, the number of votes was reduced to one, so we only have PR votes.

Partido del Frente Cardenista de Reconstrucción Nacional (PFCRN) was founded in 1987. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Mexicano Socialista (PMS) was the result of a merger of PSUM and PMT. We treat PMS as the continuation of PSUM, the largest in 1985, and we code PMT as disappearing in 1988.

1991

Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD) was founded in 1989 and ran for the first time in 1991. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Ecologista de México (PEM) was founded in 1991 ran for the first time that same year. We treat it as a new party.

Partido del Trabajo (PT) was founded in 1990 ran for the first time in 1991. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:

- Partido Mexicano Socialista (PMS) was dissolved after the 1989 elections.

1994:

PDM votes include those received by Unión Nacional Opositora (UNO), which was not legally registered.

Partido Ecologista de México (PEM) changed its name to Partido Verde Ecologista de Mexico (PVEM). It is the same party.

Party exits:

- Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT) was dissolved after the 1991 elections.

1997

Partido del Frente Cardenista de Reconstrucción Nacional (PFCRN) changed its name to Partido Cardenista (PC). It is the same party.

Party exits: There were none.

2000:

Alianza por Cambio (AC) was a coalition of PAN and PVEM. The votes for AC are treated as PAN votes since PAN had a higher percentage of votes in the 1997 election. This coalition dissolved in the following election, but was again PAN was larger than PVEM (*Note*: in 2003, PVEM ran on its own and in coalition with PRI, obtaining 4.1% and 14.1%, respectively. This 18.2% vote share was lower than PAN's share in 2003. For this disaggregation of the individual and coalition votes, see the official source: http://www.ife.org.mx/documentos/RESELEC/SICEEF/principal.html)

Alianza por Mexico (AM) was a coalition of PRD, PT, CD, PAS, and PSN. The vote share is assigned to PRD as the party with the biggest vote share in the previous election. This coalition dissolved in the following election, but was again PRD was the largest.

Democracia Social (DS) was created in 1999. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Centro Democrático (PCD) was created in 1999. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:

- Partido del Frente Cardenista de Reconstrucción Nacional (PFCRN), Partido Demócrata Mexicano (PDM), and Partido Popular Socialista (PPS) disappeared after the 1997 elections.

2003:

PRI and PVEM ran their own list, plus one together ("Alianza para Todos") at both levels, gaining 14.13% (SM) and 14.09% (PR). Because these two parties also ran independently, we apply Rule 22.

Convergencia por la Democracia (CD) was created in 1997, and ran for the first time in 2000, under the Alianza por Mexico coalition. We treat it as an established party.

México Posible was founded in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Alianza Social (PAS) was created in 1999, and ran for the first time in 2000, under the Alianza por Mexico coalition. We treat it as an established party.

Fuerza Ciudadana was founded in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Liberal Mexicano (PLM) was founded in 2002. We treat it as a new party.

Partido de la Sociedad Nacionalista (PSN) was created in 1999, and ran for the first time in 2000, under the Alianza por Mexico coalition. We treat it as an established party.

Party exits:

-Partido Auténtico de la Revolución (PARM), Democracia Social (DS), and Partido de Centro Democrático (PCD) disappeared after the 2000 elections.

2006:

Por el Bien de Todos was a coalition of PRD, Convergencia (C), and Partido del Trabajo (PT). The vote total is treated as votes for PRD since it had the highest vote share in 2003. This coalition dissolved in the following election.

Alianza por México was a coalition of PRI and Partido Verde Ecologista de México (PVEM). The votes are treated as votes for PRI, the party with the larger vote share in the previous election. This coalition runs again in the following election, under the Primero México ticket.

Partido Alternativa Socialdemócrata y Campesina (Alternativa): was created in early 2005. We treat it as a new party (See: http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/notas/424768.html).

Nueva Alianza was created in 2005. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:

- México Posible, Partido Alianza Social (PAS), Fuerza Ciudadana, Partido Liberal Mexicano (PLM), and Partido de la Sociedad Nacionalista (PSN) disappeared after the 2003 elections.

***2009*:**

Partido Alternativa Socialdemócrata y Campesina: In 2008 it changed its name to Partido Socialdemócrata (PSD); we treat it as its continuation (See: http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/notas/494072.html).

Primero México was a coalition of the PRI and P. Verde Ecologista de México (PVEM) that ran together in some districts at the SM level, gaining 0.388%. Because these two parties also ran independently, we apply Rule 22.

Salvemos a México was a coalition of Convergencia, Partido del Trabajo, Partido Popular Socialista, Movimiento Cívico, and Unión Popular Revolucionaria Emiliano Zapata. This coalition dissolved in the following election, so we apply Rule 11, as the only two parties running in 2006 were part of the Por el Bien de Todos coalition. We give the vote share of Salvemos a México to Partido del Trabajo, the largest in 2012 (See: http://www2.ine.mx/docs/IFE-v2/DEPPP/DEPPP-PlataformasElectorales/2009/PTconverCOA2.pdf.)

Party exits: There were none.

***2012*:**

Although there were two coalitions ("Compromiso por México", of PRI-PVEM, and "Movimiento Progresista", of PRD-PT-MC), the INE tabulates separate vote shares for the individual parties.

Convergencia changed its name to Movimiento Ciudadano in 2011. Thus, Movimiento Ciudadano's vote share is considered a continuation of Convergencia.

Party exits:

Partido Socialdemócrata (PSD) disappeared after the 2009 elections.

2015:

For the SM seats, PRD and PT ran in coalition. We give the PRD/PT vote share to PRD, the largest in 2012. This coalition dissolves in 2018, and because in that election PT is larger than PRD, we apply Rule 15: we give the 2015(SM)(1) votes to PRD and the 2015(SM)(2) votes to PT.

For the SM seats, PRI and PVEM ran in coalition. We give the PRI/PVEM vote share to PRI, the largest in 2012. This coalition dissolves in 2018, and because in that election PVEM is larger than PRI, we apply Rule 15: we give the 2015(SM)(1) votes to PRI and the 2015(SM)(2) votes to PVEM.

Movimiento Regeneración Nacional (MORENA), Partido Humanista and Encuentro Social were all new parties, established in 2014.

Party exits: There were none.

2018:

For the SM seats, PAN, PRD and Movimiento Ciudadano ran independently and in coalition. We allocate the coalition vote share (26.78%) by Rule 22: 24.64% for PAN, 0.80% for PRD, and 1.61% for Movimiento Ciudadano.

For the SM seats, PRI, PVEM, and Partido Nueva Alianza ran independently and in coalition. We allocate the coalition vote share (12.78%) by Rule 22: 3.20% for PRI, 6.39% for PVEM, and 3.20% for Partido Nueva Alianza.
For the SM seats, MORENA, PT, and PES ran independently and in coalition. We allocate the coalition vote share (43.78%) by Rule 22: 37.21% for MORENA, 3.50% for PT, and 3.06% for PES.

There were no new parties.

Party exits:
- Partido Humanista did not run in 2018.

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Nicaragua

1984:

The election was for an assembly with both constitutional and legislative powers.

1990:

Unión Nacionalista Opositora (UNO) is a coalition of PLI (Partido Liberal Independiente) and another 13 parties: Alianza Popular Conservadora (APC), Movimiento Democrático Nicaragüense (MDN), Partido Liberal (PL), Partido de Acción Nacional (PAN), Partido de Acción Nacional Conservadora (PANC), Partido Democrático de Confianza Nacional (PDCN), Partido Liberal Constitucionalista (PLC), Partido Nacional Conservador (PNC), Partido Social Demócrata (PSD), Partido Socialista Nicaraguense (PSN), Partido Integracionalista Centroamericano (PICA), Partido Popular Social Cristiano (PPSC) and Partido Comunista de Nicaragua (PCdeN). We treat the votes for UNO as votes for PLI because they had the highest percentage in the last election (9.6% in the 1984 election).

Partido Social Conservatismo (PSOC) ran for the first time in 1990. We treat it as a new party.
Movimiento de Unidad Revolucionaria (MUR) ran for the first time in this election.
Partido Unionista Centroamericano (PUCA) ran for the first time in this election.
Partido Liberal Independiente por la Unidad Nacional (PLIUN), founded in 1984, obtained its legal status in 1989 and ran for the first time in 1990.
Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT) ran for the first time in this election.

Party exits: There were none.

1996:

After 1996, citizens cast two votes, one for a National list (N) and another for a Departmental list (D). We calculated a combined weighted volatility score. To calculate the combined weighted volatility score, we calculated a volatility score for the N and D votes, then multiplied the N score to the percentage of seats that is allocated using this system (N: 20/90 = .22) and the D score to the percentage of seats that is allocated using this system (D: 70/90 = .78). We then added the two weighted scores to calculate the combined weighted volatility for that year. For the first election with this new system, we compare only the National results for the 1996 election to the National results for the 1990 election. Following Rule 28, we also used a weighted score to calculate the percentage of new parties.

Alianza Liberal was a coalition of Partido Liberal de Unidad Nacional (PLIUN), Partido Liberal Constitucionalista (PLC), Partido Liberal Nacionalista (PLN), and Partido Liberal (PL). We treat AL as the continuation of PLI/UNO (see the 1990 notes), and we apply Rule 8, because: 1) PLI left the coalition in 1996 and ran on its own; 2) in the 1996 coalition (Alianza Liberal), there were two former members of the UNO (PL and PLC); and 3) Alianza Liberal in 1996 wins over 45% of the vote share, versus .78% (weighted)

gained by PLI. This coalition dissolves for the following elections, so, by Rule 15 we enter the data for 1996 twice: in the first column (1996(1)) we gave the coalition votes to PLI/UNO (Rule 8, see above) and in the second column (1996(2)) we give the coalition votes to PLC, the party with the largest vote share in 2001 (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 2001-1996 volatility with the 1996(2) column, and 1996-90 volatility with the 1996(1) column.

Partido Social Cristiano (PSC) runs as Alianza Unidad (AU), together with Partido Social Demócrata (PSD) and Movimiento de Unidad Revolucionaria (MUR). By Rule 7 (exception), we treat the votes for Alianza Unidad as votes for PSC: although PSD had run in UNO in 1990, because AU gets a lower vote share than AL, we treat the latter as the continuation of the 1990 UNO. This coalition dissolved for the following elections, but none of the parties ran in 2001.

Unión Nacional Opositora (UNO 96) was a coalition of the Partido Nacional Democrático (PND), Movimiento Democrático Nicaraguense (MDN) and Movimiento de Acción Conservadora (MAC). We give the vote share to MDN, the only party that had previously run in legislative elections (in the UNO coalition). We treat MDN as established. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but none of the parties ran in 2001.

Partido de Acción Nacional (PAN), Acción Nacional Conservadora (ANC), Alianza Popular Conservadora (APC), Partido Comunista de Nicaragua (PCdeN), Partido Socialista Nicaragüense (PSN), and Partido Integracionista Centroamericano (PICA) had run in UNO in 1990. We treat them as established.

Movimiento Acción Renovadora (EL MAR), Partido Democrático Nicaragüense (PADENIC), Movimiento de Renovación Nacional (MORENA), Partido Acción Democrática (PAD), Partido de Unidad Nicaragüense de Obreros (PUNOCP), Partido de Unidad Liberal (PUL), and Partido Justicia Nacional (PJN) ran for the first time in this election.

Party exits:

- Partido Conservador Demócrata de Nicaragua (PCD), Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT), Partido Social Conservatismo (PSOC), and Partido Unionista Centroamericano (PUCA) disappeared after the1990 election.- Partido Liberal de Unidad Nacional (PLIUN) ran in the *Alianza Liberal* coalition.
- Movimiento de Unidad Revolucionaria (MUR) ran in the *Alianza Unidad* (AU) coalition.

2001:

Partido Liberal Constitucionalista (PLC) was founded in 1968, and ran several times on its own and in coalition before the 2001 elections. We treat it as an established party.

Party exits:

- Partido Liberal de Unidad Nacional (PLIUN) ran for the last time in 1996, in the Alianza Liberal coalition. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition, we calculate its 1996 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1990 in relation with the votes won by the coalition in 1996 (registered under Alianza Liberal).
- Movimiento de Unidad Revolucionaria (MUR) ran for the last time in 1996, in the Alianza Unidad (AU) coalition. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run

in coalition, we calculate its 1996 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1990 in relation with the votes won by the coalition in 1996 (registered under Alianza Unidad).
- Partido Camino Cristiano Nicaraguense (PCCN), Partido de Resistencia Nicaraguense (PRN) and Movimiento Democrático Nicaragüense (MDN) run again in 2006, in the ALN coalition.
- Partido Social Cristiano (PSC), Partido Socialista Nicaragüense (PSN) run again in 2006, in the Herty 2006 Alliance.
- To the best of our knowledge, Movimiento de Acción Popular - Marxista Leninista (MAP-ML), Partido Comunista de Nicaragua (PCdeN), Proyecto Nacional (Pronal), Acción Nacional Conservadora (ANC), Partido de Acción Nacional (PAN), Partido Integracionista Centroamericano (PICA), Partido Justicia Nacional (PJN), Partido de Unidad Liberal (PUL), Alianza Popular Conservadora (APC), P. Unidad Nicaraguense Obreros, Campesinos y Prof. (PUNOCP), Partido Acción Democrática (PAD), Movimiento de Renovación Nacional (MORENA), Movimiento Acción Renovadora (MAR), and Alianza Democrática Nicaragüense (PADENIC) disappeared after the1996 election.

2006:

Alianza Liberal Nicaragüense (ALN) ran in coalition with Partido Conservador de Nicaragua (PCN), Partido Liberal Independiente (PLI), Alianza por la Republica (APRE), Partido de Resistencia Nicaraguense (PRN), Partido Camino Cristiano Nicaraguense (PCCN), Movimiento Democrático Nicaragüense (MDN), Partido Social Conservador (PSC). We treat the votes for the coalition as votes for PCN because they had the highest percentage in the last election. This coalition dissolves in the following elections: in 2011 PCN takes part in Alianza PLC, while PRN and PCCN take part in the FSLN coalition. By Rule 13, we treat the PCN coalition in 2006 as ending, and in 2011 we apply Rule 4 (see notes in 2011).

Alianza del Movimiento de Renovación Sandinista (MRS), also known as the Herty 2006 Alliance (in allusion to Herty Lewites, the presidential candidate), was a coalition of MRS, Partido Social Cristiano (PSC), Partido Socialista Nicaraguense (PSN), Partido Verde Nicaraguense, Partido para la Acción Ciudadana (PAC), the Movement for the Rescue of the Sandinismo and the Change-Reflection-Ethic-Action Movement (CREA). None of the parties had run in the 2001 elections. By Rule 5, we give the Alianza MRS votes to MRS, the largest in 1996. This coalition dissolves in the following elections, so, by Rule 15 we enter the data for 2006 twice: in the first column (2006(1)) we gave the coalition votes to MRS (Rule 4) and in the second column (2006(2)) we give the coalition votes to the UNE coalition (to PLI, see the 2011 notes), where MRS and PAC took part in 2011 (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 2011-2006 volatility with the 2006(2) column, and 2006-01 volatility with the 2006(1) column.

Alternativa por el Cambio (AC) ran for the first time in this election.

Party exits:
- Partido Camino Cristiano Nicaraguense (PCCN), Partido de Resistencia Nicaraguense (PRN) and Movimiento Democrático Nicaragüense (MDN) run in the ALN coalition
- Partido Social Cristiano (PSC) and Partido Socialista Nicaragüense (PSN) run in the Herty 2006 Alliance.

2011:

Unida Nicaragua Triunfa was a coalition of FSLN, Partido de la Resistencia (PRN), Partido Liberal Nacionalista (PLN), Movimiento de Unidad Cristiana (MUC), Partido Camino Cristiano Nicaragüense (PCCN), Partido Democracia Cristiana, Partido Unión Demócrata Cristiana, Partido Alternativa por el Cambio, YATAMA, PIM and other minor parties. We give the vote share to FSLN, the largest in 2006. This coalition dissolved in 2016 but because FSLN is also the largest, we don't need to apply Rule 15.

Unidad Nicaragüense por la Esperanza (UNE) was a coalition of PLI, Movimiento Vamos con Eduardo, Movimiento Renovador Sandinista (MRS), Partido de Acción Ciudadana (PAC), and Partido de la Unidad Costeña. We give the vote share to PLI, the largest in 2006 (running in the PCN coalition). This coalition dissolved in 2016 but because PLI is also the largest, we don't need to apply Rule 15.

Alianza PLC was a coalition of PLC, Partido Conservador (PCN) and Partido Indigenista Multiétnico de la Costa Atlántica. We give the vote share to PLC, the largest in 2006. This coalition dissolved in 2016 but because PLC is also the largest, we don't need to apply Rule 15.

Alianza por la República (APRE) ran for the first time in a presidential election in this year.

Alianza Liberal Nicaraguense (ALN) was founded in 2006 and ran in coalition with PCN, so we treat it as established.

Party exits:

- Partido Camino Cristiano Nicaragüense (PCCN), PSC, Partido Alternativa por el Cambio and Partido de Resistencia Nicaraguense (PRN) run in the Unida Nicaragua Triunfa coalition.
- Movimiento Democrático Nicaragüense runs for the last time in 2006, in the ALN coalition. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition, we calculate its 2006 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1996 (the last time it ran independently) in relation with the votes won by the coalition in 2006.
- Partido Socialista Nicaragüense (PSN) runs for the last time in 2006, in the Herty 2006 Alliance. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition, we calculate its 2006 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1996 (the last time it ran independently) in relation with the votes won by the coalition in 2006.

2016:

Partido Social Cristiano (PSC) supported/ran in coalition with FSLN (it's unclear).

YATAMA had run in coalition in 2011 and in many municipal elections since 1990. It's an established party.

Party exits:

- Partido Camino Cristiano Nicaraguense (PCCN) ran for the last time in 2011 in the Unida Nicaragua Triunfa coalition. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in coalition, we calculate its 2011 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1996 (the last time it ran independently) in relation with the votes won by the coalition in 2011.
- Partido de Resistencia Nicaraguense (PRN) ran for the last time in 2011 in the Unida Nicaragua Triunfa coalition. Following our rules, because in the previous election this party had run in

coalition, we calculate its 2011 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1996 (the last time it ran independently) in relation with the votes won by the coalition in 2011.
- Partido Social Cristiano (PSC) supported /ran in coalition with FSLN (it's unclear).

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Panama

1956:

Although there is no electoral data, we base the volatility calculation on seat distribution. See the explanation under "Electoral volatility".

1960:

Although there is electoral data, we base the volatility calculation on seat distribution, in order to make the results comparable the previous and the next election. See the explanation under "Electoral volatility".

Partido Republicano (PR) was founded in 1960, so it was a new party.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN), Tercer Partido Nacionalista (TPN), Partido Resistencia Civil Liberal (PRCL), Partido Dipa (PD), and Partido Progresista Nacional (PPN) ran for the first time in this election, so they were all new parties.

Partido Renovador (PREN) had run in 1948 and 1952 (Nohlen 2005: 522), so we treat it as established.

1964:

Although there is no electoral data, we base the volatility calculation on seat distribution. See the explanation under "Electoral volatility".

Partido Panameñista (PP), founded in 1939, had run in several presidential and parliamentary elections before. We treat it as established.
Partido Socialista (PS), founded in 1933, had run in several presidential and parliamentary elections before. We treat it as established.
Partido Acción Democrático (PAD), Partido Acción Radical (PAR), Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC), Partido Laborista Agrario (PALA), and Partido Reformista Nacional (PRN) ran for the first time in this election, so they were all new parties.

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***1994*:**

Partido Arnulfista (PA) was created in the 1930s as Partido Panameñista. It participated in the 1989 legislative elections in the ADOC coalition, so we treat it as established.
Movimiento Papa Egoró (MPE) ran for the first time in this election. (See: http://biblio.juridicas.unam.mx/libros/4/1990/14.pdf)
Partido Solidaridad (PS) ran for the first time in this election. (See: http://biblio.juridicas.unam.mx/libros/4/1990/14.pdf)
Partido Renovacion Civilista (PRD) ran for the first time in this election. (See: http://biblio.juridicas.unam.mx/libros/4/1990/14.pdf)
Partido Panameñista Doctrinario (PPD), Partido Misión de Unidad Nacional (MISION), Partido Liberal Nacional (PLN), Partido Liberal Republicano (LIBRE), and Unión Democrática Independiente (UDI) ran for the first time in this election.

1999:

There were several coalitions but, because the vote share is recorded under each individual party, we don't need to apply the rules for coalitions.

Cambio Democrático (CD) was created in 1998 and ran for the first time in this election. (See: http://www.tribunal-electoral.gob.pa/html/index.php?id=84)
Partido Nacionalista Popular (PNP) ran for the first time in this election.

Party exits:

- Partido Laborista Agrario (PALA), Partido Liberal Auténtico (PLA), Partido Liberal Republicano (LIBRE), Unión Democrática Independiente (UDI), Partido Misión de Unidad Nacional (MISION) and Partido Panameñista Doctrinario (PPD) disappeared after the 1994 election.

2004:

Partido Popular (POPULAR) was originally named Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC). In 2001 it changed its name. We treat POPULAR as a continuation of PDC.

Party exits:

- Partido Renovacion Civilista (PRD), Movimiento Papa Egoro (MPE), MORENA and Partido Nacionalista Popular (PNP) disappeared after the 1999 election.

***2009*:**
There were several coalitions but, because the vote share is recorded under each individual party, we don't need to apply the rules for coalitions.

Partido Solidaridad (PS) merged with Partido Liberal Nacional in 2006 and became Partido Union Patriótica. Since PS's vote share was bigger than PLN's in 2004, PS's votes in 2009 are counted as the continuation of PS's.
Partido Panameñista was originally named Partido Arnulfista (PA). In 2005 it changes its name. We treat PP as the continuation of PA.

Vanguardia Moral de la Patria (VMP) was a splinter from PP, created in 2007. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Liberal Nacional (PLN) merged with PS, so we code it as exiting in 2004.

2014
Frente Amplio por la Democracia (FAD) was founded in 2013. (See: http://www.tribunal-electoral.gob.pa/html/fileadmin/user_upload/Partidos_politicos/FAD/FAD.pdf)

Party exits:
- Partido Liberal (PL), Unión Patriótica, and Vanguardia Moral de la Patria (VMP) did not run in 2014.

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Paraguay

***1993*:**

Partido Encuentro Nacional (PEN) was founded in 1991 as Movimiento Encuentro Nacional. It ran for the first time in coalition with Partido Revolucionario Febrerista (PRF), Unidad Social Cristiana, Asunción para Todos (APT) and a dissident faction from Asociación Nacional Republicana. As the PRF had obtained a higher vote share in 1989, the vote share for the coalition is coded under PRF. This coalition dissolves in the following election: in 1998 PEN participates in the Alianza Democrática coalition, while PRF runs on its own. By Rule 13, we treat the PRF coalition in 1993 as ending because PLRA in 1993 won a higher vote share than PRF.

Party exits:
- Partido Liberal Radical (PLR) and Partido Liberal Radical Unificado (PLRU) disappeared after the 1993 elections.

1998:

Partido Radical Liberal Auténtico (PLRA) and Partido Encuentro Nacional (PEN) formed a coalition called Alianza Democrática. As PLRA gained a higher vote share in the previous elections in 1993, the vote share for the coalition is coded under PLRA. This coalition dissolves in the following election, but PLRA again is the largest.

MORENA: it is not clear when it was founded. However, we treat it as new because it ran for the first time in this election (Nohlen 2005: 428).

Partido Blanco (also called Unión Nacional Cristiana): it was founded in 1987, but we are not aware that it ran in any other election prior to 1998. Hence, we treat it as a new party.

Party exits: None.

2003:

PUNACE (Unión Nacional de Ciudadanos Éticos): it was founded in 2002 as a breakaway from the ANR. We treat it as a new party. Although UNACE was originally a faction within the Colorado party, the fact that it split from the ANR-PC should surely mean that it counts as a new party. As per rule 1 of the coding rules, ANR-PC keeps its name and UNACE is treated as a separate electoral entity. Also, see: http://tsje.gov.py/partidos/ver/36-partido-union-nacional-de-ciudadanos-e--ticos.html

PPQ (Partido Patria Querida): it was founded in 2000 as Movimiento Patria Querida, and ran for first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.
Partido País Solidario (PPS) was a splinter from PEN founded in 2002. We treat it as a new party.
PPL (Partido Patria Libre) was founded as Corriente Patria Libre in 1991. It ran for the first time in local elections in 1992, but this was its first national election. However, we treat it as an established party due to its participation in local elections prior to the penultimate congressional elections (rule 25.b). (See http://tsje.gov.py/partidos/ver/28-partido-patria-libre.html.)
Movimiento Fuerza Ciudadana (MFC): it only ran in 2003. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Humanista Paraguayo (PHP): it was founded in 1985 and ran for first time in the 1989 presidential elections. Prior to the 2003 elections, it ran in coalition and on its own in municipal elections. We treat it as an established party.
Movimiento Fuerza Democrática Independiente (MFDI): was created for the 2003 elections. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Frente Amplio (PFA): It was created in 2002, so we treat it as a new party.
Partido Independiente en Acción (PIA): As a movement, it was created in 1996, but it turned into a party in 2002 and in 2003 it ran for the first time. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Movimiento de Renovación Nacional (MORENA) disappeared after the 1998 elections.

2008:
There are four *Listas* (Listas 3, 4, 12 and 66) that are coalitions of parties and sub-coalitions. According to our rules, we should give the votes for each *lista* to the party that obtained the highest vote share the previous election. But the four of them include parties and departmental alliances/coalitions, and the same party can take part in more than one sub-coalition. We were unable to find much information as to the composition of the sub-coalitions that run in the L3, L4, L12 and L66 coalitions. Hence, the following:
Lista 3 was a coalition of Alianza Patriótica Norteña, Alianza Democrática Tricolor, and Partido Revolucionario Febrerista. We give the votes to Partido Revolucionario Febrerista, because we were unable to find out how the sub-coalitions were composed.
Lista 4 was a coalition between Partido País Solidario and Concertación Departamental para el Cambio. We give the votes to Partido País Solidario, because we were unable to find out the composition of the Concertación.
Lista 12 was a coalition of the Partido Frente Amplio, Alianza Cordillerana and Bloque Social y Popular (BSP). We give the votes to Partido Frente Amplio because we were unable to find out the composition of the Alianza, and because the PFA was also a member of the Bloque (and the one obtaining one of the two largest vote shares).
Lista 66 was a coalition at the department level, between the Alianza Guaireña para el Cambio and the Alianza Patriótica Caazapeña. The Alianza Guaireña was a coalition of PPS, PEN, PRF and PDC (http://alianzaguai.blogspot.com.ar/2008/03/villarrica-se-llen-de-pasacalles-de-la.html), but we were unable to find the composition of the Alianza Caazapeña. Hence, we give the vote share to PPS, the largest in 2003 (the votes are added to the votes PPS obtained by running in the Lista 4 ticket).

Alianza Patriótica para el Cambio (APC) was a coalition of the PLRA and many other important parties. The APC ran for the lower chamber in one department (Pte. Hayes), but we have not been able to ascertain which parties ran with PLRA at the legislative level, so we give the vote share to PLRA the largest in 2003 (as PLRA ran also on its own, we add the percentages).

Partido del Movimiento al Socialismo (P-MAS): was founded in 2006 and ran for the first time in 2006 in municipal elections. We treat it as a new party. The municipal elections took place after (rather than prior to) the penultimate congressional elections.

Movimiento Esperanza de Renovación Social (ERES): was created in 2007 and ran for the first time in this election (although in the presidential election it ran in the Alianza Patriótica para el Cambio coalition, in the lower chamber elections it ran on its own). We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Popular Tekojoja (PPT): was created in 2007 (http://tsje.gov.py/noticias/leer/325-partidos-y-movimientos-politicos-en-carrera.html), so we treat it as a new party.

Partido Democrático Progresista (PDP): it was formed in 2007 from a schism of Partido País Solidario. We treat it as new party.

Partido de los Trabajadores (PT): it was founded in 1989, and has run in national elections since 1993 (in 1993 its vote share is under "others"). We treat it as an established party.

Partido de la Unidad Popular (PUP): it was founded in 2004 and ran for first time in this election. We treat it as new party.

Movimiento Alianza Revolucionaria Nacional (ARENA): to the best of our knowledge, it was founded around 2007 by a dissident faction of the Colorado Party. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Resistencia Ciudadana Nacional (MCRN): created in 2007, it ran for the first time in this election (http://tsje.gov.py/noticias/leer/321-fueron-reconocidos-mas-sectores-politicos.html). We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Teta Pyahu (MTP): created in 2007, it ran for the first time in this election (http://tsje.gov.py/noticias/leer/321-fueron-reconocidos-mas-sectores-politicos.html). We treat it as a new party.

Alianza Departamental Boquerón (ADB): though a coalition we were unable to determine how it was composed. Hence, we treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Político Oñondivepa (MPO), Mov. Nacional Vida Útil de Pensionados y Jubilados del IPS (MONAPEJUAM), Movimiento Fuerza Republicana (MFR): to the best of our knowledge, this was the first time they ran. We treat them as new parties.

Party exits:

- Movimiento Fuerza Ciudadana (MFC), Movimiento Fuerza Democrática Independiente (MFDI) and Partido Independiente en Acción (PIA) had run for the last time in 2003.

2013:

Avanza País was created for the 2013 general elections as a breakaway from the Guasú Front, and consisted of the Revolutionary Febrerista Party (PRF), the Movement for Socialism (P-MAS), the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the Tekopyahú Paraguay Party, the 20 April Movement and Democratic Unity for Victory (MUDV). It was a new coalition, so we give the votes to Movimiento al Socialismo, the largest party in the previous elections. Because the constituent parties of the AP all existed in the previous election, it counts as a coalition rather than a splinter group. This coalition dissolves in 2018 and because in

that election PDC was the largest, we apply Rule 15: we give 2013(1) votes to P-MAS and the 2013(2) votes to PDC.The Concertación Nacional Frente Guasú was a coalition of Partido País Solidario (PPS), Partido Frente Amplio, Partido de Participación Ciudadana, Partido Popular Tekojoja, (PPT), Partido Comunista Paraguayo, Partido Convergencia Popular Socialista, Partido del Movimiento Patriótico, and Partido de la Unidad Popular. We give the votes to PPT, which obtained the highest share in 2008. The coalition remains somewhat stable (the main members remain) and runs again in the 2018 elections, in coalition with PLRA.

Pasión Chaqueña was a coalition of PLRA, Patria Querida, Partido Democrático Progresista and Partido Encuentro Nacional that ran in some departments. Because these parties also ran on their own, we apply Rule 22. We allocate the 0.7% gained by the coalition as follows: 0.53% to PLRA, 0.05% to Patria Querida, 0.03% to Partido Democrático Progresista, and 0.09% to Partido Encuentro Nacional

Alianza Alto Paraguay Alegre was a coalition of PLRA, PEN, and PDP that ran in some departments. Because these parties also ran on their own, we apply Rule 22. We allocate the 0.07% gained by the coalition as follows: 0.057% to PLRA, 0.01% to PEN and 0.003% to PDP.

Movimiento Popular Tekojoja was renamed Partido Popular Tekojoja (PPT). It's the same party. Partido de la Juventud (PJ): it was founded in 2012, and ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Social Demócrata (PSD): it was founded in 2007, but, to our knowledge, these are the first elections for which it ran. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Verde Paraguay (PVP). Was created in 2005, but, to our knowledge, these are the first elections for which it ran. We treat it as a new party.

Mov. Pueblo en Acción (PEA): it ran for first time in this election. We treat as a new party.

Movimiento Nacional Pluralista Participativo 30 de Agosto (MPP30A): it is not clear when was founded or its origin, so to the best of our knowledge these are the first elections for which it ran. We treat as a new party.

Movimiento Despertar Ciudadano: to the best of our knowledge these are the first elections for which it ran. We treat as a new party.

Mov. Independiente Constitucionalista en Alianza (MICA): to the best of our knowledge these are the first elections for which it ran. We treat as a new party.

Movimiento Kuña Pyrenda (MKP): to the best of our knowledge these are the first elections for which it ran. We treat as a new party.

<u>Party exits:</u>

- Partido País Solidario (PPS) ran in the Concertación Nacional Frente Guasú.
- Movimiento Esperanza de Renovación Social (ERES), Movimiento Alianza Revolucionaria Nacional (ARENA), Movimiento Resistencia Ciudadana Nacional (MRCN), Movimiento Teta Pyahu (MTP), Alianza Departamental Boquerón (ADB), Movimiento Político Oñondivepa (MPO), Mov.Nacional Vida Útil de Pensionados y Jubilados del IPS (MONAPEJUAM) and Movimiento Fuerza Republicana (MFR) ran for the last time in 2008.

2018:

Frente Guasú was a coalition of Partido Popular Tekojoja (PPT), Partido de la Participación Ciudadana (PPC), Partido Convergencia Popular Socialista (PCPS), Partido Frente Patriótico Teete, Partido de la Unidad Popular (PUP), Partido País Solidario and Movimiento la Patria Primero. Because many of these parties also ran on their own, we apply Rule 22. We allocate the 1.81% gained by the coalition as follows: 0.14% to PPT, 1.38% to PPC, 0.09% to Partido Frente Patriótico Teete, and 0.20 % to PUP.

Gran Alianza Nacional Renovada (Ganar) was a coalition of PLRA and Frente Guasú, in itself a coalition. As PLRA ran both on its own and in coalition with Frente Guasú (and some FG parties also ran on their own), we apply Rule 22. Because FG is also a coalition, we first apply Rule 22 to this coalition (see above), and we then apply Rule 22 to the PLRA and the individual parties that received vote shares by having run with Frente Guasú. We allocate the 12.31% gained by the coalition as follows: 11.95 % to PLRA, 0.02% to PPT, 0.27% to PPC, 0.01% to Partido Frente Patriótico Teete, and 0.04 % to PUP.

Note: The official data gives two different results under the name "Alianza Ganar" (12.08% and 0.23%). The smallest probably corresponds to a departmental coalition of the larger one, but because we have no way of knowing which one this was, we treat both vote shares as being gained by the Ganar coalition.

Alianza Itapúa Para Todos was a coalition of Partido Revolucionario Febrerista (PRF), Partido de la Participación Ciudadana (PPC), Partido Convergencia Popular Socialista (PCPS), and Partido de la Unidad Popular (PUP). Because most of these parties also ran on their own, we apply Rule 22. We allocate the 0.37% gained by the coalition as follows: 0.22% to PRF, 0.14% to PPC, and 0.02 % to PUP.

Alianza Sigamos Construyendo was a coalition of Partido Patria Querida (PPQ), Partido País Solidario and Partido de la A. Because most of these parties also ran on their own, we apply Rule 22. We allocate the 0.18% gained by the coalition as follows: 0.17% to PPQ and 0.01% to Partido de la A.

Alianza Frente Itapuense was a coalition of Partido Popular Tekojoja (PPT) y Partido del Movimiento al Socialismo. Because these parties also ran on their own, we apply Rule 22. We allocate the 0.13% gained by the coalition as follows: 0.02% to PPT and 0.11% to MAS.

Concertación por Vos was a coalition of Partido de la Participación Ciudadana, Partido Popular Tekojoja, Partido de la Unidad Popular y Partido Convergencia Popular Socialista. Because most of these parties also ran on their own, we apply Rule 22. We allocate the 0.10% gained by the coalition as follows: 0.08% to PPC, 0.009% to PPT and 0.011% to PUP.

Concertación Avancemos País was a coalition of Partido Paraguay Tekopyahu, Movimiento Avancemos and Movimiento Podemos País. By Rule 4 we allocate the Concertación Avancemos País votes to Partido Paraguay Tekopyahu, the only existing one in the previous election (running in the Avanza País coalition).

Partido de la Participación Ciudadana (PPC) had taken part in the Frente Guasú in the previous election. It's an established party.

Partido Social Democrático Herederos was founded in 2012 and took part in the 2013 elections at the municipal level. By rule 25, it's a new party.

Partido del Movimiento Patriótico Popular (PMPP) had taken part in the Frente Guasú in the previous election. It's an established party.

Partido HAGAMOS!, Mov. Cruzada Nacional, Mov. Compromiso Ciudadano, Movimiento Político Somos Paraguay, Mov. Artistas del Paraguay, Mov. Nosotros, Mov. Paraguay Seguro, Mov. Reserva Patriótica, Partido de la A (PA), Mov. Indígena Plurinacional, Mov. Cívico Nacional Unámonos, Mov. Unidos Todos por Paraguay, Mov. Soberanía Nacional, Partido Frente Patriótico Teete, and Mov. Unión e Igualdad were created in 2016/17. They are all new parties.

Party exits:

- Partido Liberal (PL), Partido Humanista Paraguayo (PHP), Unión Nacional Cristiana, Partido Patria Libre (PPL), Partido de los Trabajadores (PT), Movimiento Despertar Ciudadano, Partido Social Demócrata (PSD), Movimiento Pueblo en Acción (PEA), Mov.Pol.Nacional Pluralista y Participativo 30 de Agosto (MNPP30A), Movimiento Kuña Pyrenda (MKP), Mov. Independiente Constitucionalista en Alianza (MICA), Mov. Democrático Independiente Participativo, Mov. Unidad Democrática para la Victoria, Movimiento Propuesta por la Soberanía Nacional, Movimiento Poder Ciudadano en Acción, Movimiento Independiente Institucional, Movimiento Regional de los Trabajadores, Concertacion Todos por Concepción, Movimiento para el Pueblo Encarnación and Movimiento Mas Paraguay did not run in 2018.

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Peru

According to Nohlen (1993: 520), “Lamentablemente, antes de las elecciones de 1963 la información es incompleta, debido a que el gobierno militar que tomó el poder el año anterior extrajo toda la información electoral del JNE [Jurado Nacional de Elecciones] sin devolverla.”

1939:
No data available.

1945:
No data available.

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1956:
No data available.

1962:
No data available.

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***1980*:**
Unidad de Izquierda was a coalition of Partido Comunista (PCP) and Partido Socialista Revolucionario (PSR). We treat it as a new entity in 1980. This coalition goes on to participate in the Izquierda Unida coalition in 1985.

***1985*:**
Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) allied with Movimiento de Bases Hayistas (MBH) to form Convergencia Democrática (CODE). The vote share shows up under the PPC, as MBH did not exist in the previous 1980 elections. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but PPC is again the largest (running under the FREDEMO ticket).
Izquierda Unida was a coalition made up of seven parties: Unidad Democrática Popular (UDP), Unión de Izquierda Revolucionaria (UNIR), Partido Comunista Peruano (PCP), Partido Socialista Revolucionario (PSR), Partido Comunista Revolucionario (PCR), Frente Obrero Campesino Estudiantil y Popular (FOCEP), and Partido Comunista del Peru-Patria Roja (PC del PR), and Mov. Regionalista Loreto (MRL). Having garnered the largest vote share in 1980, UNIR receives the IU vote share in 1985. This coalition ran again in the following elections, with a slightly different composition. Because UNIR continued in the coalition, we treat it as the same.

Izquierda Nacionalista (IN): this is the first time it runs. We treat it as a new party. (http://www.infogob.com.pe/Partido/ficha.aspx?IdOrgPol=104447&IdTab=1)
Frente Democrático de Unidad Nacional (FDUN): this is the first time it runs. We treat it as a new party. (http://www.infogob.com.pe/Partido/ficha.aspx?IdOrgPol=104445&IdTab=1)

Party exits:

- Unidad Democrática Popular (UDP) and Frente Obrero Campesino Estudiantil y Popular (FOCEP), took part in the Izquierda Unida coalition.
- Acción Política Socialista (APS) runs again in the 1990 elections, under the Izquierda Unida coalition.
- Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT) merged with other leftist parties to form the Partido Unificado Mariateguista, so we code it as exiting in 1985.
- Unidad de Izquierda (UI) was a coalition of PCP and PSR that, after participating in the 1980 election, went on to take part in the Izquierda Unida coalition in 1985. Because both parties took part in the 1985 elections, we treat the UI coalition as not disappearing in 1985.
- Unidad Nacional (UN), Organización Política de la Revolución Peruana (OPRP), Partido de Avanzada e Integración Social (PAIS) and Movimiento Democrático Pradista (MDP) disappeared after the 1980 elections.

***1990*:**

Izquierda Unida was a coalition of Partido Comunista Peruano (PCP), Partido Unificado Mariateguista (PUM), Unión de Izquierda Revolucionaria (UNIR), Movimiento de Avanzada Socialista (MAS), Acción Política Socialista (APS) y Frente Obrero Campesino Estudiantil y Popular (FOCEP). We continue to give UNIR the IU vote share (Rule 6). This coalition ran again in the following elections, although UNIR and other parties left it.

Frente Democrático (FREDEMO) was a coalition formed by Movimiento Libertad, Acción Popular (AP), and Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC). The vote share is coded under PPC, the largest party in 1985 (running in the CODE ticket). This coalition dissolved in the following elections, so, by Rule 15 we enter the data for 1990 twice: in the first column (1990(1)) we gave the coalition votes to PPC (Rule 4) and in the second column (1990(2)) we give the coalition votes to AP (by Rule 11). This way, we calculated 1995-90 volatility with the 1990(2) column, and 1990-85 volatility with the 1990(1) column.

Izquierda Socialista (IS): was a coalition of Partido Socialista Revolucionario (PSR), Partido Comunista Revolucionario (PCR) and some former Velasquistas. Both PSR and PCR had run in the Izquierda Unida coalition in 1985: since IS gained a lower vote share than IU (5.3% and 10%, respectively), by the exception to Rule 7, we give IS its own row in 1990, and we treat it as an established party.

Cambio 90: it was founded in 1990. We treat it as a new party.

FREPAP: it was formed in 1989 but ran for first time in this election. We treat it as a new party

Unión Cívica Independiente (UCI): ran for the first time in municipal elections in 1989. We treat it as a new party for the 1990 congressional elections. The 1989 municipal election took place after (not prior to) the penultimate congressional election, meaning that the UCI counts as a new party. (See: http://www.infogob.com.pe/Partido/ficha.aspx?IdOrgPol=104448&IdTab=1).

Movimiento Regionalista Loreto (MRL): ran for the first time in 1985, in coalition with Izquierda Unida. We treat it as an established party. (see: http://www.propuestaciudadana.org.pe/sites/default/files/publicaciones/archivos/loreto.pdf).

Party exits:

- Unidad Democrática Popular (UDP), Frente Obrero Campesino Estudiantil y Popular (FOCEP), and Acción Política Socialista (APS) took part in the Izquierda Unida coalition.
- To the best of our knowledge, Izquierda Nacionalista (IN) and Frente Democrático de Unidad Nacional (FDUN) ran for the last time in 1985.

***1995*:**

Izquierda Unida ran for the last time and then dissolved. Because we could not determine the composition of the coalition in 1995, and because UNIR disappeared before 1995, we give the IU vote share to UNIR/IU and code it as disappearing after 1995.

Unión por el Perú (UPP): ran for first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Frente Independiente Moralizador (FIM): ran for the first time in the 1992 elections for a constitutional assembly. We treat it as a new party (Rule 25.b).

Coordinadora Democrática (CODE)-País Posible: ran for the first time at the national level, but had run in the 1993 municipal elections. We treat it as a new party because the 1993 municipal elections were after (not prior to) the penultimate congressional elections in 1990. Seehttp://www.infogob.com.pe/Partido/ficha.aspx?IdOrgPol=103688&IdTab=1

RENOVACION: ran for the first time in the 1992 elections for a constitutional assembly. We treat it as a new party.

Mov. Cívico Nacional-OBRAS: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

PERU2000-FRENATRACA: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Mov. Independiente Agrario: ran for the first time in the 1992 elections for a constitutional assembly and in municipal elections in 1993. We treat it as a new party because it had not run in any election prior to the 1990 congressional election. (http://www.infogob.com.pe/Partido/ficha.aspx?IdOrgPol=103693&IdTab=1)

Mov. Independiente Nuevo Perú: ran for the first time in constituent election in the 1992 elections for a constitutional assembly and in municipal elections l in 1993. We treat it as a new party (See: http://www.infogob.com.pe/Partido/ficha.aspx?IdOrgPol=103695&IdTab=1)

Partido Reformista del Perú: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Alternativa Perú Puma: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Apertura para el Desarrollo Nacional_PS: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Frente Independiente Reconciliación Nacional: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Mov. Independiente Inca: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Mov. Social Independiente RECAMBIO: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Unidad Democrática Popular (UDP), Frente Obrero Campesino Estudiantil y Popular (FOCEP), and Acción Política Socialista (APS) had run in the Izquierda Unida coalition until the 1990 elections. We could not determine the composition of the coalition in 1995, but we assume they also took part in this election because they were founding members of the IU coalition.

- Izquierda Socialista (IS), a coalition of PSR and PCR, never ran again, so we code it as exiting in 1995.
- Unión Cívica Independiente (UCI), Frente Nacional de Trabajadores y Campesinos (FNTC) and Movimiento Regionalista Loreto (MRL) ran for the last time in 1990.

***2000*:**

Perú 2000 was a coalition of Fujimoristas that included Cambio 90, Nueva Mayoría, and Vamos Vecino. The vote share goes to Cambio 90, the largest party in the 1995 elections. This coalition runs again in the following elections.

País Posible changed its name to Perú Posible. We treat as an established party.
Renovación ran as Agrupación Independiente Avancemos (Avancemos). It is the same party.
Solidaridad Nacional: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Somos Perú: ran for the first time in 1998 and 1999 in municipal elections under the name Movimiento Independiente Somos Perú. According to Rule 25.b, we treat it as a new party, as the municipal election did not take place prior to the penultimate lower chamber election (1995). See: http://www.infogob.com.pe/Partido/ficha.aspx?IdOrgPol=14&IdTab=1

Party exits:
- Unidad Democrática Popular (UDP), Frente Obrero Campesino Estudiantil y Popular (FOCEP), and Acción Política Socialista (APS) ran in the Izquierda Unida coalition in 1995, but we don't see them running ever again, so we code them as exiting in 2000. Following our rules, because in the previous elections these parties had run in coalition, we calculate their 1995 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 1980 (the last time they ran independently) in relation with the votes won by the IU coalition in 1995.
- Izquierda Unida, Movimiento Cívico Nacional OBRAS, Perú al 2000- FRENATRACA, Movimiento Independiente Agrario, Movimiento Independiente Nuevo Perú, Partido Reformista del Perú, Alternativa Perú Puma, Frente Independiente Reconciliación Nacional, Apertura para el Desarrollo Nacional-PS, Movimiento Independiente Inca, and Movimiento Social Independiente Recambio disappeared after the 1995 elections.

***2001*:**

Unidad Nacional was a coalition of Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC), Partido Solidaridad Nacional (PSN), Renovación Nacional and Avancemos. The vote share is recorded under Solidaridad Nacional, the one with the largest vote share in 2000. This coalition runs again in the following elections.

Although Fujimori had been exiled, Nueva Mayoría and Cambio 90 kept their alliance for the 2001 parliamentary elections. By Rule 6 the vote share continues to go to C90, the largest in 1995. This coalition runs again in the following elections.

Somos Perú ran in coalition with Causa Común. The vote share goes to Somos Perú, the largest. This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but Somos Perú was again the largest.

Solución Popular was an electoral alliance between Movimiento Vamos Vecino and Con Fuerza Perú. The former had been running since 1998, on its own at the municipal level and in coalition at the national level. And the latter was a new party, created for these elections.

We give the vote share to Vamos Vecino, because it took part in a coalition that ran in previous elections, and we treat it as established. This coalition dissolves in the following elections, and we apply Rule 13: Vamos Vecino (now called "Sí Cumple") goes on to take part in the Alianza por el Futuro, and Con Fuerza Perú runs on its own. Alianza para el Futuro in 2006 is treated as the continuation of the 2001 C90 coalition, because Con Fuerza Perú gains a smaller vote share, so we code Solución Popular as ending in 2001.

Renacimiento Andino: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.
Todos por la Victoria: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.
Partido Proyecto País: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits: None.

***2006*:**

Unidad Nacional, a coalition formed by Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC), Renovación Nacional (RN) and Solidaridad Nacional (SN), ran together again. We continue to give the vote share to Solidaridad Nacional (Rule 6), the largest party in the previous elections. (15.3%, row 37). This coalition dissolves in the following elections, so, by Rule 15 we enter the data for 2006 twice: in the first column (2006 (1)) we gave the coalition votes to PSN (Rule 6) and in the second column (2006 (2)) we give the coalition votes to PPC (by Rule 11, row #4). This way, we calculated 2011-06 volatility with the 2006 (2) column, and 2006-01 volatility with the 2006 (1) column.

Unión por el Perú (UPP) ran in coalition with the Partido Nacionalista Peruano (PNP). We give the vote share to UPP, the largest (and only existing one) in the 2001 elections. (21.1%, row 23). This coalition dissolves in the following elections, so, by Rule 15 we enter the data for 2006 twice: in the first column (2006 (1)) we gave the coalition votes to UPP (Rule 4) and in the second column (2006 (2)) we give the coalition votes to PNP, the party that wins a largest vote share in 2011 (by Rule 11, row #56). This way, we calculated 2011-06 volatility with the 2006 (2) column, and 2006-01 volatility with the 2006 (1) column.

Alianza por el Futuro was an alliance formed by Cambio 90, Nueva Mayoría, and Sí Cumple (fomerly known as Vamos Vecino). The vote share goes to C90, the largest party in 2001 (Rule 6, 13.1%, row #19). This coalition dissolves in the following elections, and we apply Rule 13: in 2011 Cambio 90 takes part in the Alianza Solidaridad Nacional, gaining 10.2% of the vote share, while Nueva Mayoría and Sí Cumple ran in coalition with Fuerza 2011, gaining 22.9% of the vote share. Given that the latter won a larger vote share, we treat the Fuerza 2011-NM-Sí Cumple coalition in 2011 as the successor of the Alianza por el Futuro.

Frente de Centro was a coalition formed by Acción Popular, Somos Perú, and Coordinadora Nacional de Independientes (CNI). The vote share is coded under Somos Perú, the largest party in the 2001 elections (7.1%, row 38). This coalition runs again in the following elections, with almost the same members. In 2011 CNI goes to the Alianza Solidaridad Nacional, but Perú Posible (the coalition of Somos Perú, Acción Popular and Perú Posible) gains a larger vote share, so we treat this latter coalition as the successor to Frente del Centro.

Concertación Descentralista: it was a alliance between Partido Movimiento Humanista Peruano and Partido por la Democracia Social-Compromiso Perú (.85%, row #50). Both parties had run for the first time in municipal elections in 2006. We treat the coalition as a new party. Both parties disappeared before the next elections.

Fuerza Democrática: was a coalition formed by Fuerza Democrática and Fuerza Loretana, both new parties (Fuerza Democrática ran for the first time in municipal elections in 2002, after the penultimate legislative elections; Fuerza Loretana was created in 2005). Hence, we treat the coalition as a new party (1.43%, row #45). This coalition dissolved in the following elections, but Fuerza Democrática disappeared and Fuerza Loretana, a regional movement, did not participate in the 2011 national elections.

Restauración Nacional: was founded in 2005, and ran for the first time in this election, so we treat it as a new party.

Alianza para el Progreso: ran for the first time in 2002, in municipal and regional elections. We treat it as a new party, because these elections took place after the penultimate legislative elections, in 2001.

Partido Justicia Nacional (PJN): ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Nueva Izquierda (MNI): although it ran in municipal elections in 2002-2005, these took place after the penultimate legislative elections (2001). Hence, we treat it as a new party.

Avanza País-Partido de Integración Social: ran for the first time in local elections in 2004 and 2005. We treat it as a new party due to the timing of the local elections (Rule 25.b).

Con Fuerza Perú: ran for the first time in 2001 in the Solución Popular coalition, and in regional elections in 2002. We treat it as an established party.

Partido Reconstrucción Democrática: it was formerly known as Todos por la Victoria. We treat it as a continuation of TPV.

Partido Socialista (PS); Perú Ahora, Resurgimiento Peruano (RP), Y se llama Perú; Progresemos Perú, and Proyecto País: ran for the first time in this election. We treat them as new parties.

Party exits: None.

- Sí Cumple ran in the Alianza por el Futuro coalition.

***2011*:**

Gana Perú was a coalition of the Partido Nacionalista Peruano (PNP), Partido Socialista, Partido Comunista Peruano, Partido Socialista Revolucionario and Movimiento Político Voz Socialista (25.3%, Row #56). We give the vote share to PNP, the largest in 2006 (running in the UPP ticket). This coalition dissolved before the 2016 election. By Rule 15 we enter the data for 2011 twice: in the first column (2011(1)) we gave the coalition votes to PNP (running in the UPP ticket, by Rule 6) and in the second column (2011(2)) we gave the coalition votes to Partido Socialista, the party with the larger vote share in 2016 (Row #47; in the Frente Amplio, Rule 12). We calculated 2011-2016 volatility with the 2011(2) column, and 2006-2011 volatility with the 2011(1) column.

Alianza Solidaridad Nacional was a coalition of Unión por el Perú (UPP), Solidaridad Nacional (PSN), Siempre Unidos, Cambio 90, and Todos por el Perú (formerly known as Coordinadora Nacional de Independientes). We give the vote share to UPP, the largest of

these parties in 2006 (10.2%, Row 23). This coalition dissolved afterwards, and none of the parties ran the 2016 election.

Fuerza 2011, a party created in 2010, ran in coalition with Nueva Mayoría and Sí Cumple. By Rule 7, we treat this coalition (called also "Fuerza 2011") as the successor to the 2006 Alianza por el Futuro (22.9%, row #19). Nueva Mayoría and Sí Cumple were dissolved afterwards.

Alianza Perú Posible was a coalition of Somos Perú, Perú Posible, and Acción Popular (AP). It won 14.8% in 2011. Row 38 in the Excel file. We treat it as the continuity of the 2006 Peru Posible coalition because Somos Peru, which was part of the Peru Posible coalition in 2006, was the largest of these three parties in 2006. This coalition dissolved before the 2016 election: by Rule 15, in 2011(1), we give the Alianza Perú Posible votes (14.83%, row #38) to Somos Perú, the largest in 2006, and in 2011(2) we also give the votes to Somos Perú, the largest in 2016 (also row #38). In 2016, we treat Alianza para el Progreso del Peru as the successor coalition.

Alianza por el Gran Cambio: was a coalition of Alianza para el Progreso (APP), Partido Humanista, Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC) and Restauración Nacional (RN). It won 14.4%. Row #4 in the Excel file. This coalition dissolved before the 2016 election. By Rule 15 we enter the data for 2011 twice: in the first column (2011(1)) we gave the coalition votes to PPC (by Rule 6) (Row #4) because in 2006 it was the largest of the four parties that formed Alianza por el Gran Cambio in 2011. In the second column (2011(2)) we gave the coalition votes to the Alianza Popular coalition (Row #4 again), which we treat as the 2016 successor to Alianza por el Gran Cambio. We calculated 2011-2016 volatility with the 2011(2) column, and 2006-2011 volatility with the 2011(1) column.

Fonavistas del Perú: ran for the first time in legislative elections. It had run in the 2009 municipal and regional elections, but because these took place after the penultimate lower chamber elections, we treat it as a new party.

Partido Descentralista Fuerza Social (FS): ran for the first time in municipal elections in 2010. As these took place after the penultimate congressional elections, we treat it as a new party.

Partido Político Adelante (PA): ran for the first time in municipal elections in 2006: because these took place six months after the 2006 congressional elections, we treat it as a new party.

Fuerza Nacional (FN): ran for the first time in municipal elections in 2006: because these took place six months after the 2006 congressional elections, we treat it as a new party.

Despertar Nacional: ran for the first time in municipal elections in 2009. Because these took place after the penultimate congressional elections (2006), we treat it as a new party.

JUSTE: ran for the first time in this election. We treat it as a new party.

Cambio Radical (L) was formerly known as "Avancemos". We treat it as the same party.

Cambio90 changed its name to "Perú Patria Segura" in 2013. It is the same party (See: http://peru21.pe/politica/renzo-reggiardo-cambia-nombre-cambio-90-y-lanza-nuevo-partido-2163254). Row 19.

Party exits:

- Sí Cumple ran in the Fuerza 2011 coalition.

- Restauración Nacional (RN) and Alianza para el Progreso (APP) run again in 2016, in the Alianza para el Progreso del Perú coalition.
- Concertación Descentralista was a coalition between Partido Movimiento Humanista Peruano and Partido por la Democracia Social-Compromiso Perú. Both parties disappeared before the 2011 elections, so we code it as exiting.
- Frente Agrícola Peruano (FREPAP), Frente Independiente Moralizador (FIM), Renacimiento Andino, Partido Reconstrucción Democrática, Proyecto País, Fuerza Democrática, Partido Justicia Nacional (PJN), Movimiento Nueva Izquierda (MNI), Avanza País- Partido de Integración Social, Con Fuerza Perú, Perú Ahora, Resurgimiento Peruano (RP), Y Se Llama Perú, and Progresemos Perú did not take part in lower chamber elections after 2006.

2016

Fuerza 2011 changed its name to Fuerza Popular. It's the same party (Row 19). It won 36.3% in 2016.

Peruanos Por el Kambio (PPK) was a new party, registered in 2014. Although it was created by Kuczinski, who had put together the Alianza por el Gran Cambio coalition in 2011, this is a new party, because all the parties taking part in the AGC coalition in 2011 left and formed their own coalitions in 2016. We think there is no reasonable way to treat the PPK as the successor to Alianza por el Gran Cambio because the former was a new party.

Frente Amplio was a coalition of leftist parties formed in 2013, which includes Ciudadanos por el Cambio, Movimiento de Afirmación Social (MAS), Tierra y Libertad, Fuerza Social, Patria Roja, and Partido Socialista (13.9% in 2016, Row #47). We treat FA as the continuation of Partido Socialista, the largest in 2011 (in the Gana Perú coalition).

Alianza para el Progreso del Perú was a coalition of Alianza para el Progreso (APP), Restauración Nacional (RN) and Somos Perú. It won 9.2% in 2016. See Row 38 in the Excel file. We treat it as the successor coalition to the Alianza Perú Posible (2011) because of the parties that formed the Alianza Peru Posible in 2011, the party with the largest vote share in 2011 was Somos Peru, which in 2016 switched to the Alianza Perú Posible (Rule 12). The Alianza Perú Posible coalition in 2011 won 14.8% in 2011.

Alianza Popular (8.3%) was a coalition of Partido Aprista Peruano and Partido Popular Cristiano. We treat Alianza Popular (2016) as the successor to Alianza por el Gran Cambio (2011) (Row 4) because the PPC switched from Alianza por el Gran Cambio (2011) to Alianza Popular (2016). Alianza por el Gran Cambio (which included the PPC) had more votes in 2011 than APRA, so the most conservative (lowest) estimate of volatility comes from treating Alianza Popular (2016) as the successor to the Alianza por el Gran Cambio.

Partido Democracia Directa was created in 2013. It's a new party.
Frente Esperanza was created in 2015. It's a new party.
Partido Político Orden was created in 2012. It's a new party.
Progresando Perú was created in 2011. It's a new party.

Party exits:
- Sí Cumple was dissolved after running in 2011, in the *Fuerza 2011* coalition. Following our rules, because in the previous elections this party had run in coalition, we calculate its 2011 vote share as a proportion of the votes it won in 2001 (the last time it ran independently) in relation with the votes won by the coalition in 2011.

- Partido Aprista Peruano (APRA) ran in the Alianza Popular coalition.
- Alianza Solidaridad Nacional was a 2011 coalition that dissolved after that election, and none of the parties ran the 2016 election.
- Cambio Radical, Fonavistas del Peru, Partido Descentralista Fuerza Social (FS), Adelante (PA), Fuerza Nacional (FN), Despertar Nacional, and Justicia, Tecnologia, Ecologia (JUSTE) did not run in 2016.

Sources:

Base de Datos Políticos de las Américas. (2001) Perú: Congressional Electoral Results 1995/Resultados Electorales para el Congreso 1995. [Internet] Georgetown University y Organización de Estados Americanos. Available at: http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Peru/legparty95.html. Accessed on October 12, 2013. [Election 1995].

Base de Datos Políticos de las Américas. (2000) Peru: 2000 Legislative Elections. [Internet]. Georgetown University y Organización de Estados Americanos. Available at: http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Peru/2000Cong.html. Accessed on October 20, 2013. [Election 2000].

Base de Datos Políticos de las Américas. (2001) Peru: 2001 Legislative Elections. [Internet]. Georgetown University y Organización de Estados Americanos. Available at: http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Peru/leg2001.html. Accessed on October 20, 2013. [Election 2001].

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Base de Datos Políticos de las Américas. (2011) Peru: 2011 Legislative Elections. [Internet]. Georgetown University y Organización de Estados Americanos. Available at: http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Peru/leg2011.html. [Election 2011].

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Nohlen, Dieter (2005). *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Volume II. Oxford University Press. [elections: 1980-1990].

Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales (ONPE). "Elecciones generales 2016: congresales". Available at: https://www.web.onpe.gob.pe/modElecciones/elecciones/elecciones2016/PRPCP2016/Resultados-Grafico-Congreso.html#posicion [Election 2016].

Uruguay

1942: *There were no coalitions.*

1946

Partido Demócrata Social (PDS): ran for the first time, so it's a new party.

Party exits: There were none.

1950 *There were no coalitions or new parties.*
Party exits: There were none.

1954: *There were no coalitions or new parties.*
Party exits:
- Partido Demócrata Social (PDS) ran for the last time in 1950.

1958
Unión Democrática Reformista (UDR) and Partido Movimiento Renovador (PMR) were both new parties.
Party exits:
- Partido Nacional Independiente (PNI) ran for the last time in 1954.

1962
Frente Izquierda de Liberación (FIdeL) was formed by Partido Comunista del Uruguay (PCU), other independents of the left, and factions that had split from Partido Colorado and Partido Nacional. The vote share from the previous elections continues under PCU.
Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC) sprang from the Unión Cívica, so we treat it as the UC's continuation. Row #5.

Unión Popular (UP) ran for the first time, so it's a new party.

Party exits:
- Unión Democrática Reformista (UDR) and Partido Movimiento Renovador (PMR) ran for the last time in 1958.

1966
A dissident faction of the PDC formed Movimiento Cívico Cristiano (MCC). It is counted as a new party in the 1966 election. Row #12.
Party exits: There were none.

1971
Frente Amplio formed in 1971 as a coalition of the Partido Comunista del Uruguay (PCU), Unión Popular (UP), Partido Socialista del Uruguay (PSU), Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC), and dissidents of PN and PC. We give the Frente Amplio vote share to PCU, the largest in 1966 (Row #7). (In the official sources the vote share appears under PDC.) The Frente Amplio continues to run in the following elections. By 1989 it can already be considered a party, and no longer a coalition.[14]

Unión Radical Cristiana (URC) was a splinter of PDC created in 1971. It's a new party. (It later became Unión Cívica and ran in 1984).

Party exits:

[14] For example, Stephen Gregory (2009: 111) states that "between 1971 and 2004 the Frente Amplio evolved from a 'coalition of parties' to a 'unified party of coalition'."

- Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC), Partido Socialista (PS) and Unión Popular (UP) ran in the Frente Amplio coalition, so they did not exit.

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1989

Nuevo Espacio was formed in 1989 by moderate left parties that withdrew from the Frente Amplio. It is made up of the Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC), Unión Cívica (UC), and Partido por el Gobierno del Pueblo (PGP). We treat Nuevo Espacio as the continuation of UC, the largest party in the previous elections (Row #13). This coalition dissolved in the following elections: PDC returns to Frente Amplio, UC runs alone and only gains 0.1% and PGP merges with PC. By Rule 13, we treat the Nuevo Espacio coalition in 1989 as ending because Frente Amplio won a higher vote share.

Partido Verde Eto-Ecologista (PVEE): It ran for the first time in these elections (Nohlen 2005: 498). We treat it as a new party.

Partido Movimiento Justiciero (PMJ): To the best of our knowledge, it ran for the first time in 1989. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:

- Partido Unión Patriótica (PUP) ran for the last time in 1984.

1994

Encuentro Progresista was a coalition launched prior to the 1994 election. It included the Frente Amplio), the Movimiento Revolucionario Oriental (MRO), and the Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC). We count the Encuentro Progresista as the continuation of the Frente Amplio, the largest in 1989. This coalition ran again in 1999.

Nuevo Espacio in 1994 was a political party, formed by dissident members of PGP and different from the 1989 NE. We treat it as a new party. (Row #19).

Partido del Sol (PS): Was a splinter from the PV and ran for the first time in 1994. We treat it as a new party.

Partido Seguridad Social (PSS), Partido Alianza Oriental (PAO),Partido Demócrata Laboral (PDL), and Partido Republicano: to the best of our knowledge, they ran for the first time in 1989. We treat them as new parties.

Party exits:

- Partido Convergencia (PCONV) ran for the last time in 1989.

1999

Encuentro Progresista-Frente Amplio ran again. We continue to give the votes to FA (Rule 6). This coalition ran again in 2004, but including Nueva Mayoría.

Party exits:

- Partido Verde (PV), Partido Movimiento Justiciero (PMJ), Partido del Sol (PS), Partido Azul

Partido Seguridad Social (PSS), Partido Alianza Oriental (PAO), Partido Demócrata Laboral (PDL), and Partido Republicano ran for the last time in 1994.

2004

Encuentro Progresista-Frente Amplio-Nueva Mayoría: We treat it as the continuation of FA. This coalition ran again in 2009, now as a political party.

Party exits:
- Nuevo Espacio ran in the Frente Amplio coalition, so it does not disappear.

2009

Asamblea Popular was created in 2006 and ran for the first time in 2009. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Nuevo Espacio ran in the Frente Amplio coalition, so it does not disappear.
- Partido Intransigente ran for the last time in 2004.

2014

The Partido Ecologista Radical Intransigente (PERI) was created in 2013, with former FA members and independents. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits: There were none.

Sources:

Corte Electoral, República Oriental del Uruguay. "Estadísticas." Available at: http://www.corteelectoral.gub.uy/gxpsites/page.aspx?3,26,294,O,S,0, (accessed May 12, 2015) [Elections: 1984-2004].

Corte Electoral, República Oriental del Uruguay. "Elecciones nacionales de 2009." Available at: http://www.corteelectoral.gub.uy/gxportal/gxpfiles/elecciones/Elecciones_Nacionales_2009.pdf (accessed May 12, 2015) [Election: 2009].

Corte Electoral, República Oriental del Uruguay. "Acta de escrutinio complementario diputados." Available at: http://www.corteelectoral.gub.uy/nacionales2014/proclamacion/ACTA_N_9416_DIPUTADOS_2015_2020.pdf (accessed May 12, 2015) [Election: 2014].

Gregory, Stephen. 2009. *Intellectuals and Left Politics in Uruguay, 1958-2006: Frustrated Dialogue*. Brighton: Sussex Academic Press.

Nohlen, Dieter, ed. (2005) *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook Vol. II, South America* Oxford: Oxford University Press [1942, 1946, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1966, 1971 elections].

Payne, Mark Jet al., *Democracies in Development: Politics and Reform in Latin America*. Wash DC: Inter-American Development Bank, International Institute for Democracy and

Electoral Assistance, and the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies, Harvard University, 2007 [elections: 1984-2004]

Note: Data includes 1984 election even though Year Democracy was Inaugurated was determined to be 1985. (polity 4 score is -7 in 1984 and +9 in 1985)

Venezuela

1958: There were no coalitions.

1963:
Independientes Pro Frente Nacional (IPFN): it was a new party.
Fuerza Democrático Popular (FDP) was founded in 1962, so it was a new party.
Acción Democrática Oposición (AD-OP) ran for the first time in this election.
Movimiento de Acción Nacional (MAN) was founded in 1960, so it was a new party.
Partido Auténtico Nacional (PAN) and Cruzada Electoral Popular Agrupación S. (CEPAS) were new parties.

Party exits:
- Partido Socialista de Trabajadores (PST) and Integración Republicana (IR) ran for the last time in 1958.

1968:
Frente Nacional Democrático (FND) was the new name adopted by IPFN. It's the same party
Partido Revolucionario Integración nacionalista (PRIN) was the new name adopted by AD-OP in 1965. It's the same party.
Unión para Avanzar (UPA) was the name used by the Communist party for these elections, as it was banned from running under the PCV label. It's the same party.

Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo (MEP) was founded in 1967, so it was a new party.
Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista (CCN) was founded in 1963, so it was a new party.
Movimiento Democrático Independiente (MDI), a splinter from URD, was founded in 1966, so it was a new party
Alianza Popular Independiente (API) was founded in 1966, so it was a new party (see: http://lbarragan.blogspot.com/2013/05/).
Acción Independiente Revolucionaria (AIR) was a new party.
Opina Nacional (OPINA) had taken part in the presidential election in 1963, but this was the first parliamentary one. It's a new party.

Party exits:
- Partido Auténtico Nacional (PAN) and Cruzada Elecotral Popular Agrupación S. (CEPAS) ran for the last time in 1963.

1973:

Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS), Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR), and Partido Nacionalista Integracionista (PIN) ran for the first time in 1973. New parties.

Independientes Progresistas (IP), Frente Unidad Nacionalista (FUN), Partido Socialista Demócratico (PSD) and Movimiento Popular (MPI): to the best of our knowledge, these were new parties.

Party exits:

- Partido Socialista de Venezuela (PSV) disappeared after 1968. One source mentions that it changed its name to Partido Socialista Demócratico (PSD), but because we were unable to corroborate this information, we code the PSV as disappearing in 1968 and PSD as a new party in 1973.
- Movimiento Electoral Nacional Independiente (MENI), Partido Revolucionario Integración Nacionalista (PRIN), Alianza Popular Independiente (API), and Acción Independiente Revolucionaria (AIR) ran for the last time in 1968.

1978:

Movimiento del Trabajo (MDT), Movimiento Renovación Nacional (MORENA), Grupo de Acción Revolucionario (GAR), Causa Común (CC), Movimiento Integración Nacional (MIN) - MIN-UNIDAD, Vanguardia Unitaria Comunista (VUC), Liga Socialista (LS), and Causa Radical (LCR) ran for the first time in this election.

Party exits:

- Movimiento Democrático Independiente (MDI) ran for the last time in 1973.
- Movimiento de Acción Nacional (MAN), Partido Socialista Demócratico (PSD), Partido Nacionalista Integracionista (PNI), Independientes Progresistas (IP), and Movimiento Popular (MPI) disappeared after the 1973 elections.

1983:

MAS ran in coalition with MIR, but the sources note the individual vote share each won.

Nueva Alternativa (NA), Independientes con Caldera (ICC), Integración Renovadora Electoral (IRE), Comité Independiente Mayoritario (CIMA), Rescate Nacional (RN), MIO, and Confianza Nacional (CONFE) ran for the first time in this election.

Nueva Generación Democrática (NGD) was founded in 1979. It was a new party.

Party exits:

- Movimiento del Trabajo (MDT), Causa Común (CC), and Vanguardia Unitaria Comunista (VUC) disappeared after the 1978 elections.

1988:

Under the “Others” category we include new parties that gained less than 0.05% of the vote.

MAS ran in coalition with MIR. We give the coalition votes to MAS, the larger party in the 1983 elections. After these elections, MIR merged into MAS, so we code MIR as disappearing in 1993.

Organización Renovadora Auténtica (ORA): was created in 1987 and ran for the first time in these elections. We treat it as a new party.
Movimiento Pro Defensa de Ideas (MPDIN): had participated in the 1983 elections, obtaining very few votes. We treat it as established.
Fórmula 1 (F1), Partido Nacional (PN), Renovación, La Nueva República (LNR), GP, Línea Democrática Republicana (LIDER), Movimiento Nacionalista Venezolano (MNV), Nosotros el PSN, MIPO, MIAP, and MOREPO 34: I found no evidence they ran before these elections. We treat them as new.

Party exits:
- Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR) ran in coalition with MAS.
- Grupo de Acción Revolucionario (GAR), Comité Independiente Mayoritario (CIMA), Rescate Nacional (RN), and Confianza Nacional (CONFE) disappeared after the 1983 elections.

1993:
In 1993 and 1998, a mixed system was used to elect the legislature. We used the votes for the party list to calculate volatility for these years because we were only able to locate these results for the 1993 election. Under the "Others" category we include new parties that gained less than 0.07% of the vote share.

FPI had participated in subnational elections in 1992 for the first time. We treat it as a new party.
Convergencia Nacional (CN) was created in 1993. We treat it as a new party.
Gente Emergente (GE): it was created in 1991, and ran for the first time in the 1993 elections. We treat it as a new party.
Movimiento Democrático Popular, MDP (also running in different moments as Partido Bandera Roja (BR), participated in the 1993 elections for the first time. Thus, we treat it as new.
MRN had participated in subnational elections in 1992 for the first time. We treat it as a new party.
Organización Nacional Democrática Activa (ONDA): ran for the first time in 1993. We treat it as a new party.
Unión Patriótica (UP): had participated in the 1983 and 1988 elections (although gaining very few votes). We treat it as established.
Decisión Ciudadana (DC), Partido Cristiano Independiente (PCI), Avanzada Progresista (AP), Girasol, OCIM, PEV, and UVI: we found no evidence that it ran before these elections. New parties.

Party exits:
- Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR) merged into MAS after the 1988 elections, so we code MIR as disappearing in 1993. Following our rules, we calculate its 1988 vote share as a proportion of the votes MIR and MAS had won in 1983 and in relation with the vote share won by the coalition in 1988.

- Movimiento Renovación Nacional (MORENA), Nueva Alternativa (NA), Independientes con Caldera (ICC), La Nueva República (LNR), Movimiento Nacionalista Venezolano (MNV), and Nosotros el PSN, disappeared after the 1988 elections.

1998:

Under the "Others" category we include new parties that gained less than 0.07% of the vote share.

Movimiento Quinta República (MVR): it was created by H. Chávez in 1997 and ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Proyecto Venezuela (PRVZL): it was created in 1998 and ran for the first time that year. We treat it as a new party.

Patria Para Todos (PPT): it was created in 1997 and ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Apertura y Participación Nacional (APERTURA): it was created in 1997 and ran for the first time in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Integración, Renovación y Nueva Esperanza (IRENE): it was created in 1998 and ran for the first time that year. We treat it as a new party.

Unidos por los Derechos Humanos (UDH): it was created in 1998 and ran for the first time that year. We treat it as a new party.

Organización Fuerza en Movimiento (OFM) ran for the first time in the 1998 legislative elections. We treat it as new.

LPJ: A regional party, I found no evidence that it ran before these elections. We treat it as a new party.

Solidaridad Independiente (SI): it was created in 1996. We treat it as a new party.

PQAC: it ran for the first time in these elections, so we treat it as new.

Independientes por la Comunidad Nacional (IPCN): was created in 1995 and ran in coalition with MVR and on its own at the regional level in 1998. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Republicano (MR): was created in 1997, and only participated in the 1998 elections, so we treat it as new.

Acción Agropecuaria (AA): it ran for the first time in these elections, so we treat it as new.

Renovación Organizada de Grupo Emergente (ROGE): it was created in 1991, but ran for the first time in the 1998 regional elections. We treat it as a new party. (See: http://asmenlinea.blogspot.com.ar/2013/01/partido-roge-recoge-firmas-para-su.html)

Movimiento Independiente Ganamos Todos (MIGATO): was created in 1997. We treat it as a new party.

MERI, Fuerza Popular (FP), SOLUCION, TM, and ICC participated in these elections for the first time, so we treat them as new.

Frente Independiente Organizado por Portuguesa (FIOPP): a regional party, it participated in these elections for the first time, so we treat it as new.

Factor Democrático (FD): it ran in 1993, gaining very few votes. We treat it as established.

CON, Venezuela Unida (VU), RENACE, Proyecto Carabobo (PROCA), IPV, OFI, Democracia Renovadora (DR), Frente Soberano (FS), LR, MOS, FRENTE, FTA, and MANA: we found no evidence they ran before these elections. We treat them as new parties.

Party exits:

- MIPO, MIAP, MOREPO 34, Frente Unidad Nacionalista (FUN), Integración Renovadora Electoral (IRE), FPI, Decisión Ciudadana (DC), and Partido Cristiano Independiente (PCI) disappeared after the 1993 elections.

2000:

MVR ran with Conive. We treat the votes as the continuation of MVR, the largest in 1998. This coalition runs again in the following elections up to the present, but MVR is always the largest.

Frente Constituyente de Trabajadores (FCT): was created in 1999 and ran for the first time in 2000. We treat it as a new party. (See: http://www.broadleft.org/ve.htm)

Nuevo Régimen Democrático (NRD): was created in 1997 and ran for the first time in 2000. We treat it as a new party. (See: http://www.broadleft.org/ve.htm)

Caroní Decide (Cadecide), Movimiento Apureño Revolucionario (MARAPURE), Voluntariado, Acijusta, Cura, Unidos por Var, Iniciativa Propia, Encuentro and Partido Constructores: we found no evidence they ran before these elections. We treat them as new parties.

Movimiento Primero Justicia (PJ/EM) was created in 2000. We treat it as a new party.

Un Nuevo Tiempo (UNT): it was created in 2000. We treat it as a new party.

Alianza Bravo Pueblo (ABP) was created in 2000. We treat it as a new party.

Izquierda Democrática (IzQ): was created in 1999. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento por la Democracia Directa (MDD) was created in 2000. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:

- Frente Nacional Democrático (FND), Nueva Generación Democrática (NGD), GP, Línea Democrática Republicana (LIDER), Movimiento Pro Defensa de Ideas (MPDIN), MRN, Avanzada Progresista (AP), Girasol, OCIM, ICC, Venezuela Unida (VU), Frente Soberano (FS), LR, MOS, FRENTE, FTA, Factor Democrático (FD) disappeared after the 1998 elections.

2005:

Under the "Others" category we include new parties that gained less than 0.08% of the vote share.

Unidad Popular Venezolana (UPV): it was created in 2004. We treat it as a new party.

Por la Democracia Social (Podemos): It was founded in 2003. We treat it as a new party.

MIN: It changed its name to "MIN-UNIDAD"; we treat it as the same party.

Movimiento Unido de Pueblos Indígenas (MUPI) was created in 1997 and participated in state elections in 1998 and 2004. We treat it as established (See: http://www.redalyc.org/pdf/2433/243322672007.pdf).

TUPAMARO: Although it was created in 1992, it only began participating in the political system in 2004. Hence, we treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Bastión Revolucionario 200 4-Fases (MOBARE 200-4F): it was created in 2005, so we treat it as a new party.

Un Solo Pueblo (USP): it was created in 2002 and ran for the first time in 2005. We treat it as a new party.

Movimiento Cívico Militante (MCM): it was created in 2004 and ran for the first time in 2005. We treat it as a new party.
Consenso: It had participated in the 1998 regional elections, so we treat it as established. (See: http://www.cne.gov.ve/web/documentos/estadisticas/e98_05.pdf)
Poder Laboral: it ran for the first time in 2005. We treat it as a new party. (See: http://www.sopitas.com/site/215228-para-entender-las-elecciones-en-venezuela/).
Movimiento LAGO: Had run in the 1998 and 2000 elections, gaining very few votes. We treat it as established.
MIPM: had run in municipal elections in 2004. We treat it as new.
Unidad Patriótica Comunitaria (UPC): had run in municipal elections in 2004. We treat it as new.
DIA: Had run in the 1998 elections, gaining very few votes. We treat it as established.
MIGENTE, Mov. Sentir Nacional (MSN), FRUTOS, Partido Verdad Libre (PVL), MIRAG, MCP, ND, MPP-Pueblo, OIRE, Resistencia, Alianza Social Independiente de Sucre (ASIS), LRP, MIPZ, RZ2021, ABRE BRECHA, Juan Bimba, RC: I found no evidence that it ran before these elections. We treat it as a new party.

Party exits:
- Fórmula 1 (F1), Renovación, UVI, APERTURA, Integración, Renovación y Nueva Esperanza (IRENE), CON, TM, Electores de Miranda (E Miranda), Encuentro, Frente Constituyente de Trabajadores (FCT), NRD, Movimiento Apureño Revolucionario (MARAPURE), ASD, Voluntariado, Acijusta, Cura, Unidos por Vargas, disappeared after the 2000 elections.

2010:
Under the "Others" category we include new parties that gained less than 0.08% of the vote share.
Most sources aggregate the vote share gained by MUD, the main opposition coalition. However, we used the data published by CNE and disaggregated the vote share, following Javier Corrales' expert opinion (email exchange, June 10, 2015). He believes that the vote share should be disaggregated because: "1) While the MUD has solved enormous collective action problems, achieving unity has always been hard. This suggests that centrifugal forces are important. If they weren't each distinctive, we would never be impressed by the fact that they achieve significant unity for every election, but they do. 2) While not [all] parties are equally institutionalized, I understand that the decisions about candidacies are allocated according to parties. 3) While some MUD leaders preferred to remain seen as non-partisan, three of its key leaders are very associated with different parties (Capriles, López, Ledezma). 4) Some of the members are very long-standing parties (AD, Copei, PPT, Causa-R), others are new, and they are each eager to maintain those identities (UNT, PJ, etc.)."
PSUV (Partido Socialista Unido de Venezuela)**:** The Movimiento Quinta República (MVR) became Partido Socialista Unido de Venezuela in 2007. We treat the PSUV (2010) as the continuation of the MVR (2005).

Cuentas Claras (CC): it was created in 2004, but ran for the first time in these elections. We treat it as a new party.

Unidos para Venezuela (UNPARVE): it was created in 2008, and ran for the first time in these elections. We treat it as a new party.
Movimiento Ecológico de Venezuela (MOVEV): it was officially recognized in 2008. We treat it as a new party.
NOE: Had run in the 2005 elections, gaining very few votes. We treat it as established.
Por un mejor vivir (PMV): Created in 2005, it ran for the first time in these elections. We treat it as new.
Unidad Democrática (UDEMO), Vanguardia Popular (VP), DALE, GOYOVA, and UNIDOS: I found no evidence they ran before these elections. We treat them as new parties.

Party exits:
- Cruzada Civica Nacionalista (CCN), MIO, PN, UP, ONDA, RENACE, IPV, OFI, MIGATO, FIOPP, FP, AA, PQAC, SOLUCION, MDD, MUPI, MIGENTE, MSN, MCM, CONSENSO, PVL, MIRAG, MPP-Pueblo, OIRE, Resistencia, LAGO, MIPM, RZ2021, ABRE BRECHA, DIA, RC, disappeared after the 2005 elections.
- Liga Socialista (LS) merged with PSUV in 2007, so we code it as exiting in 2010.

2015
The Mesa de Unidad Democrática (MUD) coalition ran again in this election. Unlike the previous one, it ran on a single "tarjeta", so the official data does not disaggregate the individual votes gained by each coalition member. Hence, we give the MUD votes to Un Nuevo Tiempo (UNT), the largest in 2010.
PSUV also ran in coalition, but the sources do give the individual vote share of the allies.

Nueva Visión para mi País (NUVIPA), Partido Redes Revolucionarias (REDES), and Partido Independiente del Zulia (PIZ) were all new parties.

Party exits:
- COPEI, Acción Democrática (AD), Alianza Bravo Pueblo (ABP), Movimiento Primero Justicia (PJ/EM), PRVZL, La Causa Radical (LCR), Convergencia Nacional (CN), Gente Emergente (GE), Proyecto Carabobo (PROCA), Cuentas Claras (CC), and Unidos para Venezuela (UNPARVE) all ran in the Mesa de Unidad Democrática coalition, so they did not exit.
- Unidos por los Derechos Humanos (UDH), Organización Fuerza en Movimiento (OFM), Renovación Organizada de Grupo Emergente (ROGE), MERI, Movimiento Republicano (MR), Caroní Decide (Cadecide), Movimiento Regional de Avanzada (MRA), MOBARE 200-4F, Un Solo Pueblo (USP), FRUTOS, MCP, ND, MIPZ, Unidad Patriótica Comunitaria (UPC), Alianza Social Independiente de Sucre (ASIS), LRP, Vanguardia Popular (VP), GOYOVA, UNIDOS, NOE, and Por un mejor vivir (PMV) did not run in the 2015 elections.

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United States

- No data available for 1940.
- For years 1942-1946, 1950 and 1970, only 'scattering' data is available.
- For years 1980, 1982 and 2014, only 'write-in' data is available.

Scattering/Write-In: According to Waukesha Now News (http://www.waukeshanow.com/news/wkn_col_nyk_scat_0412art-c54u1ui-146879635.html), "[t]he scattering column is basically a "miscellaneous" category that[ ]contains the total number of all write-in votes cast for a particular election, according to Mike Haas, a staff attorney for the Wisconsin Government[ ]Accountability Board."

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/write%E2%80%93in), a write-in is a "a vote for someone who is not on an election's official list of candidates".

1972:
American Independent splinters after the 1968 election into two parties: American Independent Party and American Party (AP). The faction that left to form AP is treated as a new party.

Sources:
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