Codebook Parliamentary Deployment Vote Database
Version 2

May 2019

The Parliamentary Deployment Vote Database (PDVD) includes data on parliamentary votes on the deployment of armed forces. Version 2 of the dataset (V2, May 2019) contains data on 514 votes in plenaries for the period between August 1990 and December 2017 in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

In papers or publications utilizing this dataset, we ask users to refer to the dataset as the Parliamentary Deployment Vote Database and cite documentation as follows:

Ostermann, Falk, Florian Böller, Flemming J. Christiansen, Fabrizio Coticchia, Daan Fonck, Anna Herranz-Surrallés, Juliet Kaarbo, Krystof Kucmas, Michal Onderco, Rasmus B. Pedersen, Tapio Raunio, Yf Reykers, Michal Smetana, Valerio Vignoli, and Wolfgang Wagner (2020). "Voting on the Use of Armed Force: Challenges of Data Indexing, Classification, and the Value of a Comparative Agenda". In *Methods in defence studies. A pluridisciplinary handbook*. Edited by Delphine Deschaux-Dutard. London and New York: Routledge.

The database comes in three datasets:

1) PDVD-votes provides information on the each of the 514 deployment votes
2) PDVD-party-cabinet provides information on how party families vote on average during a cabinet's term.
3) PDVD-party-vote provides data on how political parties voted in particular deployment votes

PDVD-votes

The PDVD-votes dataset include data on the following variables for each of the 514 deployment votes, except for some votes (mostly 1990s) when individual group/member votes have not been reported; in those cases, we retain the absolute vote count for parliament as a whole.

Country	A two or three-letter country abbreviation: BEL = Belgium CZ = Czech Republic DK = Denmark ESP= Spain FIN = Finland FRN = France GER = Germany ITA = Italy SLK = Slovakia UK = United Kingdom USA = United States of America
Cabinet	Name of the governing cabinet in office (exception USA: presidents), e.g. *Dzurinda I* (Slovakia) source: ParlGov
partiesgov	Abbreviations of parties in government
date	Date of the vote
mission	short hand for the mission on which the vote is held.
chamber	Chamber of parliament in which the vote took place
totalyes	total number of MPs voting in favour of the deployment
totalno	total number of MPs voting against the deployment
totalabst	total number of MPs abstaining in the vote (including technical abstentions in the British House of Commons)
totalcast	sum of yes-votes total, no votes total and abstentions total
totalshareno	no-votes total divided by votes cast total
Totalshareyes	yes-votes total divided by votes cast total
AI	Agreement Index: developed by Simon Hix, Abdul Noury and Gérard Roland („Power to the Parties: Cohesion and Competition in the European Parliament, 1979–2001“, *British Journal of Political Science* 35:2, 209–234) to measure party cohesion in the European Parliament. The precise formula is $AI_i = \frac{\max\{Y_i, N_i, A_i\} - \frac{1}{2}[(Y_i + N_i + A_i) - \max\{Y_i, N_i, A_i\}]}{(Y_i + N_i + A_i)}$ where Y = number of yes votes; N = number of no-votes and A = number of abstentions. The AI equals 1 when all MPs vote together and it equals 0 when they are equally divided between the voting options.
RadLeftno	Number of MPs of the radical left party family that voted against a deployment

RadLeftyes	Number of MPs of the radical left party family that voted for a deployment
RadLeftabst	Number of MPs of the radical left party family that abstained in vote on a deployment
RadLeftcast	Total number of votes cast by MPs of the radical left party family
RadLeftshareno	no-votes Radical Left divided by votes cast Radical Left
RadLeftshareyes	yes-votes Radical Left divided by votes cast Radical Left
Greensno	Number of MPs of the green party family that voted against a deployment
Greensyes	Number of MPs of the green party family that voted for a deployment
Greensabst	Number of MPs of the green party family that abstained in vote on a deployment
Greenscast	Total number of votes cast by MPs of the green party family
Greensshareno	no-votes Greens divided by votes cast Greens
Greensshareyes	yes-votes Greens divided by votes cast Greens
Socno	Number of MPs of the socialist party family that voted against a deployment
Socyes	Number of MPs of the socialist party family that voted for a deployment
Socabst	Number of MPs of the socialist party family that abstained in vote on a deployment
Soccast	Total number of votes cast by MPs of the socialist party family
Socshareno	no-votes Socialists divided by votes cast Socialists
Socshareyes	yes-votes Socialists divided by votes cast Socialists
Libno	Number of MPs of the liberal party family that voted against a deployment
Libyes	Number of MPs of the liberal party family that voted for a deployment
Libabst	Number of MPs of the liberal party family that abstained in vote on a deployment
Libcast	Total number of votes cast by MPs of the liberal party family
Libshareno	no-votes Liberals divided by votes cast Liberals
Libshareyes	yes-votes Liberals divided by votes cast Liberals
Consno	Number of MPs of the Conservative party family that voted against a deployment
Consyes	Number of MPs of the Conservative party family that voted for a deployment
Conabst	Number of MPs of the Conservative party family that abstained in vote on a deployment
Conscast	Number of MPs of the Conservative party family that abstained in vote on a deployment
Consshareno	no-votes Conservatives divided by votes cast conservatives
Consshareyes	yes-votes Conservatives divided by votes cast conservatives
ChristDemno	Number of MPs of the Christian Democrat party family that voted against a deployment
ChristDemyes	Number of MPs of the Christian Democrat party family that

	voted for a deployment
ChristDemabst	Number of MPs of the Christian Democrat party family that abstained in vote on a deployment
ChristDemcast	Total number of votes cast by MPs of the Christian Democrat party family
ChristDemshareno	no-votes Christian Democrats divided by votes cast Christian Democrats
ChristDemshareyes	yes-votes Christian Democrats divided by votes cast Christian Democrats
RadRightno	Number of MPs of the radical right party family that voted against a deployment.
RadRightyes	Number of MPs of the radical right party family that voted for a deployment
RadRightabst	Number of MPs of the radical right party family that abstained in vote on a deployment
RadRightcast	Total number of votes cast by MPs of the radical right party family
RadRightshareno	no-votes Radical Right divided by votes cast Radical Right
RadRightshareyes	yes-votes Radical Right divided by votes cast Radical Right

PDVD-party-family-cabinet

The PDVD-party-family-term dataset provides data on the average voting behaviour of political groups (= parties of the same family).

We distinguish seven party families, following the Chapel Hill Expert Survey. We exclude the Confessional/Protestant party families as well as all parties that are coded as not belonging to any family either by CHES or our country experts.

The dataset includes the following variables:

Party-family-cabinet	Party-family-cabinet is the unit of analysis in this dataset and is composite of the party family and the cabinet.
Country	A two or three-letter country abbreviation BEL = Belgium CZ – Czech Republic DK = Denmark ESP= Spain FIN = Finland FRN = France GER = Germany ITA = Italy SLK = Slovakia UK = United Kingdom USA = United States of America
Family	Party family coding, based on the Chapel Hill Expert Survey, but recoding “agrarian/center” and “regionalist” parties into one of our seven categories: “Radical Left” “Green” “Socialist” “Liberal” “Conservative” “Christian Democratic” “Radical Right”
Family_num	1 = Radical Left 2 = Greens 3 = Socialists 4 = Liberals 5 = Christian Democrats 6 = Conservatives 7 = Radical Right
Cabinet	Shorthand for cabinet in power, following ParlGov
average_share_of_no_votes	Average share of MPs from a party family voting against deployments during a term. (lower chamber only)
average_share_of_yes_votes	Average share of MPs from a party family voting in favour of deployments during a term. (lower chamber only)

Govopp	Gov = party family is in government Opp = party family is in opposition Ind = Indeterminate (lower chamber only)
govoppnum	0 = party family is in opposition 1 = party family is in government -999 = Indeterminate A party family is coded to be **in government** if at least 75% of the seats of the parties in this family belong to parties in the governing coalition; A party family is coded to be **in opposition** if no more than 25% of the seats of the parties in this family belong to parties in the governing coalition. A party family is coded to be **indeterminate** (left blank) if more than 25% but less than 75% of the seats of the parties in this family belong to parties in the governing coalition. We measure seats once at the beginning of a cabinet's term. Party families during caretaker governments supporting the government are coded as *in government*. (Source: ParlGov, with deviations introduced by country experts)

PDVD-party-vote

The PDVD-party-vote datasets provides data on the voting behavior of 138 political parties, comprising 2672 cases of party-votes, i.e. a particular party voting on a particular mission. (NB: Some parties change their name during the period under study. We follow MARPOR in treating them as distinct parties only if there are separate IDs for each of them in the MARPOR dataset.)

For each entry, the following data are provided

Country	A two or three-letter country abbreviation BEL = Belgium CZ = Czech Republic DK = Denmark ESP= Spain FIN = Finland FRN = France GER = Germany ITA = Italy SLK = Slovakia UK = United Kingdom USA = United States of America
Cabinet	Shorthand for cabinet in power, following ParlGov
Governing_parties	Abbreviations of parties in government
Date	Date of the vote
Mission	short hand for the mission on which the vote is held
Party_abbbreviation	Commonly used abbreviation of political party in original language. If the party changed its name in the period covered by the dataset but retains the identity assigned by MARPOR, we provide all abbreviations, separated by a slash.
Party_name_full	Full name of political party at the time of the vote in English, if available taken from MARPOR
CMP_ID	party identifier assigned by MARPOR
Party_family_code_MARPOR	Party family code assigned by MARPOR:
Party_family_MARPOR	Party family assigned by MARPOR
CHES_ID	Identifier used in Chapel Hill Expert Survey
Party_family_CHES	Party family assigned by Chapel Hill Expert Survey
Party_family_PDVD	Party family coding, based on the Chapel Hill Expert Survey, but recoding “agrarian/center” and “regionalist” parties into one of our seven categories: “Radical Left” “Green” “Socialist” “Liberal” “Conservative” “Christian Democratic” “Radical Right”
Yes-votes	Number of MPs from the party who voted “yes”
No-votes	Number of MPs from the party who voted “no”

Abstentions	Number of MPs from the party who abstained
Votes_cast	Total number of MPs who participated in the vote
Share_yes_votes	yes-votes, divided by votes cast
Share_no_votes	no-votes, divided by votes cast
Gov_opp	opp = party is in opposition gov = party is in government
govoppnum	0 = party is in opposition 1 = party is in government

List of parties included in the analyses

Remarks:

- Parties marked with an asterisk* are only represented in the upper chambers of bicameral systems. Therefore, they do not show up in the *party-votes* file and they are not part of any comparative analysis.
- † PCI/PDS/DS is the only party in our dataset that changes the party family. It is coded as radical-left until 1991 and as socialist since 1992.

Party family	**Country**	**party abbreviation**	**Party name EN**	**Party name ORIGINAL**	**CMP_ID**	**CHES_ID**
christdem	BEL	CD&V	Christian Democratic and Flemish	Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams	21521	109
	BEL	cd.h	Christian Social Party	Centre Démocrate Humaniste	21522	108
	CZ	KDU-CSL	Christian and Democratic Union - Czech People's Party	Křesťanská a demokratická unie - Česká strana lidová	82523	2104
	DK	KRF	Christian People's Party	Kristeligt Folkeparti / Kristendemokraterne	13520	210
	FIN	KD	Christian Democrats in Finland	Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit	14520	1409
	GER	CDU/CSU	Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union	Christlich-Demokratische Union/ Christlich-Soziale Union	41521	301
	ITA	CD(Ita)	Democratic Centre	Centro Democratico	32450	843
	ITA	CCD	Christian Democratic Centre	Centro Cristiano Democratico	32521	814
	ITA	DC; *since 1994:* PPI	Christian Democrats/ Italian Popular Party	Democrazia Cristiana/ Partito Populare Italiano	32520	823
	ITA	UDC/SC	Union for Christian and Center Democrats	Unione di Centro	32530	814
	SLK	SDKU	Slovak Democratic and Christian Union	Slovenská demokratická a kresťanská únia	96523	2802
conservative	BEL	N-VA	New Flemish Alliance	Nieuwe Vlaamse Alliantie	21916	110
	BEL	PP(Bel)	People's Party	Parti Populaire	not included	120
	CZ	ODS	Civic Democratic Party	Občanská demokratická strana	82413	2102

Party family	Country	party abbreviation	Party name EN	Party name ORIGINAL	CMP_ ID	CHES_ID
	CZ	STAN*	Mayors and Independents	Starostové a nezávislí	not included	not included
	CZ	TOP09	Tradition, Responsibility, Prosperity 09	Tradice, Odpovědnost, Prosperita 09	82530	2109
	DK	KF	Conservative People's Party	Konservative	13620	203
	ESP	FAC	Forum Asturias	Foro Asturias	33612	not included
	ESP	PP(Esp)	People's Party	Partido Popular	33610	502
	ESP	UPN	Navarrese People's Union	Unión del Pueblo Navarro	33910	not included
	FIN	KOK	National Coalition	Kansallinen Kokoomus	14620	1402
	FRN	RPR	Rally for the Republic	Rassemblement pour la République	31621	609
	FRN	UMP; *since 2017:* LR	Union for the Presidential Majority/ Union for a Popular Movement/ The Republicans	Union pour la majorité présidentielle/ Union pour un mouvement populaire/ Les Républicains	31626	609
	ITA	AP-NCD	Popular Platform/New Centre-Right	Area Popolare/Nuovo Centro Destra	Not included	848
	ITA	FI	Go Italy	Forza Italia	32610	815
	ITA	PdL	People of Freedom	Popolo delle Libertà	32061	815
	SLK	KDH	Christian Democratic Movement	Kresťansko-demokratické hnutie	96521	2805
	SLK	LS-HZDS	Movement for a Democratic Slovakia	(Ľudová strana-) Hnutie za demokratické Slovensko	96711	2801
	SLK	MOST-HID	Bridge	Most-Híd	96955	2813
	SLK	OLANO	Ordinary People and Independent Personalities	Obyčajní ľudia a nezávislé osobnosti	96620	2814
	SLK	SMK	Party of the Hungarian Coalition	Strana maďarskej koalície	96952	2804
	UK	CP	Conservative Party	Conservative Party	51620	1101
	UK	DUP	Democratic Unionist Party	Democratic Unionist Party	51903	1151
	UK	UUP	Ulster Unionist Party	Ulster Unionist Party	51621	not included
	USA	Republicans	Republican Party	Republican Party	61620	not included

Party family	Country	party abbreviation	Party name EN	Party name ORIGINAL	CMP_ ID	CHES_ID
green	BEL	Ecolo	Ecologists	Ecolo	21111	104
	BEL	Groen	Green!	Groen	21112	105
	CZ	SZ	Green Party	Strana zelených	82110	2107
	DK	ALT	Alternative	Alternativet	not included	not included
	ESP	BNG	Galician Nationalist Bloc	Bloque Nacionalista Galego	33908	513
	ESP	Compromís	Commitment Coalition	Coalició Compromís	33098	not included
	ESP	ERC	Catalan Republican Left	Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya	33905	511
	FIN	VIHR	Green Union	Vihreä liitto	14110	1408
	FRN	EELV	Europe Ecology - The Greens	Europe Ecologie - Les Verts	31110	605
	FRN	PE	Ecological Party	Parti écologiste	not included	not included
	GER	Grüne/ B90	Greens/Alliance‘90	Grüne/Bündnis 90	41112	not included
	GER	B90/ Grüne	Alliance‘90/Greens	Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen	41113	304
	ITA	FdV	Green Federation	Federazione dei Verdi	32110	808
	UK	Greens (UK)	Green Party of England and Wales	Green Party of England and Wales	51110	1107
liberal	BEL	FdF	Francophone Democratic Front	Front Démocratique des Francophones	21423	111
	BEL	LDD	List Dedecker	Lijst Dedecker	21430	117
	BEL	MR	Reform Movement	Mouvement Réformateur	21426	106
	BEL	Open VLD	Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats	Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten	21421	107
	CZ	ANO(Cz)	ANO 2011	ANO 2011	82430	2111
	CZ	ODA	Civic Democratic Alliance	Občanská demokratická aliance	82412	not included
	CZ	US	Freedom Union	Unie svobody	82410	2105
	CZ	VV	Public Affairs	Věci veřejné	82952	2110
	DK	CD(Dk)	Centre Democrats	Centrum-Demokraterne	13330	204
	DK	Ny/LA	New Alliance/ Liberal Alliance	Ny/Liberal Alliance	13001	218
	DK	RV	Danish Social-Liberal Party	Radikale Venstre	13410	218

Party family	**Country**	**party abbreviation**	**Party name EN**	**Party name ORIGINAL**	**CMP_ ID**	**CHES_ID**
	DK	V	Liberals	Venstre	13420	211
	ESP	CC	Canarian Coalition	Coalición Canaria	33907	517
	ESP	CiU/CDC/PDeCAT	Convergence and Union/Democratic Convergence of Catalonia/Catalan European Democratic Party	Convergència i Unió/Convergència Democràtica de Catalunya/Partit Demòcrata de Catalunya	33611	505
	ESP	PNV	Basque Nationalist Party	Partido Nacionalista Vasco	33902	506
	ESP	UPyD	Union, Progress and Democracy	Union Progreso y Democracia	33440	523
	FIN	KESK	Centre Party	Suomen Keskusta	14810	1403
	FIN	RKP	Swedish People's Party	Svenska folkpartiet i Finland	14901	1406
	FRN	AC	Centrist Alliance	Alliance centriste	31631	623
	FRN	CDS	Social-Democratic Center	Centre des démocrates sociaux	not included	not included
	FRN	UDF *since 2007:* MoDem	Union for French Democracy/ Democratic Mouvement	Union pour la démocratie française/ Mouvement démocrate	31624	613
	FRN	NC	New Centre	Nouveau centre	31630	621
	GER	FDP	Free Democratic Party	Freie Demokratische Partei: Freie Demokraten	41420	303
	ITA	CI	Citizen and Innovators	Civici et Innovatori	not included	Not included
	ITA	D-DF	Daisy - Democracy is Freedom	Democrazia è Libertà-La Margherita	32421	819
	ITA	IdV	List Di Pietro - Italy of Values	Italia dei Valori	32902	828
	ITA	PLI	Italian Liberal Party	Partito Liberale Italiano	32420	not included
	ITA	PRI	Italian Republican Party	Partito Repubblicano Italiano	32410	806
	ITA	Ril	Italian Renewal	Rinnovamento Italiano	32321	825
	SLK	ANO(Slk)	Alliance of the New Citizen	Aliancia nového občana	96424	2806
	SLK	SAS	Freedom and Solidarity	Sloboda a Solidarita	96440	2812

Party family	Country	party abbreviation	Party name EN	Party name ORIGINAL	CMP_ ID	CHES_ID
	SLK	SOP	Party of Civic Understanding	Strana občianskeho porozumenia	96422	not included
	UK	LibDems	Liberal Democrats	Liberal Democrats	51421	1104
	ITA	SC	Civic Choice	Scelta Civica	32460	846
no family assigned	CZ	KOD*	Open Democracy Club	Klub otevřené demokracie	not included	not included
	ESP	GB	Geroa Bai	Geroa Bai	not included	not included
	ITA	M5S	Five Star Movement	Movimento 5 Stelle	32956	845
radical left	BEL	PVDA-PTB	Workers Party of Belgium	Partij van de Arbeid - Parti du Travail de Belgique	not included	119
	CZ	KSCM	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia	Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy	82220	2103
	DK	EL	Red-Green Unity List	Enhedslisten - De Rød Grønne	13229	213
	DK	IA	not included	Inuit Ataqatigiit	not included	not included
	DK	REP	not included	Republikanerne	not included	not included
	DK	SF	Socialist People's Party	Socialistisk Folkepart	13230	206
	ESP	IU	United Left	Izquierda Unida	33220	504
	FIN	VAS	Left Wing Alliance	Vasemmistoliitto	14223	1404
	FRN	PCF	French Communist Party	Parti communiste français	31220	621
	FRN	PRG	Left Radical Party	Parti radical de gauche	31230	603
	GER	Die Linke	The Left	Die Linke	41223	306
	GER	L-PDS	The Left. Party of Democratic Socialism	Die Linke. Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus	41222	306
	GER	PDS(Ger)	Party of Democratic Socialism	Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus	41221	306
	ITA	PCI†; *since 1990:* PDS(Ita);	Italian Communist Party/ Democratic Party of the Left/ Democrats of the Left	Partito Comunista Italiano/ Partito Democratico deka Sinistra/ Democratici di Sinistra	32220	836

Party family	Country	party abbreviation	Party name EN	Party name ORIGINAL	CMP_ ID	CHES_ID
		since 1998: DS				
	ITA	PdCI	Party of Italian Communists	Partito dei Comunisti Italiani	32213	836
	ITA	PRC	Communist Refoundation Party	Partito della Rifondazione Comunista	32212	803
	ITA	SEL	Left Ecology Freedom	Sinistra Ecologia e Libertà	32230	838
	SLK	KSS	Communist Party of Slovakia	Komunistická strana Slovenska	96222	2807
	UK	Respect	Respect	Respect	not included	not included
radical right	BEL	VB	Flemish Interest	Vlaams Belang	21917	112
	CZ	SPR-RSC	Association for the Republic – Republican Party of Czechoslovakia	Sdružení pro republiku – Republikánská strana Československa	82710	not included
	CZ	USVIT	Tomio Okamura's Dawn of Direct Democracy	Úsvit přímé demokracie Tomia Okamury	82720	2112
	DK	DF	Danish People's Party	Dansk Folkeparti	13720	215
	DK	FP	Progress Party	Fremskridtspartiet	13951	212
	FIN	PS(Fin)	True Finns	Perussuomalaiset	14820	1405
	FRN	FN	National Front	Front national	31720	610
	GER	AfD	Alternative for Germany	Alternative für Deutschland	41953	310
	ITA	FdI	Brothers of Italy - National Centre-right	Fratelli d'Italia	32630	844
	ITA	LN	Northern League	Lega Nord	32720	811
	ITA	MSI; *since 1994:* AN	Italian Social Movement/ National Alliance	Movimiento socialista italiano/ Alleanza Nazionale	32710	805
	SLK	LS-NS	People's Party - Our Slovakia	Ľudová Strana - Naše Slovensko	not included	not included
	SLK	SME RODINA	We are family	Sme Rodina	not included	2818
	SLK	SNS	Slovak National Party	Slovenská národná strana	96710	2809
	UK	UKIP	United Kingdom Independence Party	United Kingdom Independence Party	51951	1108

Party family	Country	party abbreviation	Party name EN	Party name ORIGINAL	CMP_ ID	CHES_ID
socialist	BEL	PS(Bel)	Francophone Socialist Party	Parti Socialist	21322	102
	BEL	sp.a	Socialist Party Different	Socialistische Partij Anders	21321	103
	CZ	CSSD	Czech Social Democratic Party	Česká strana sociálně demokratická	82320	2101
	DK	SIU	Siumut	Siumut	not included	not included
	DK	SD	Social Democratic Party	Socialdemokratiet	13320	201
	ESP	PSOE	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party	Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol	33320	501
	FIN	SDP	Finnish Social Democrats	Suomen sosialidemokraattinen puolue	14320	1401
	FRN	PS(Frn)	Socialist Party	Parti socialiste	31320	602
	GER	SPD(Ger)	Social Democratic Party of Germany	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands	41320	302
	ITA	Art.1	Article 1 – Progressive Democratic Movement	Articolo 1 - Movimento Democratico e Progressista	not included	Not included
	ITA	PCI†; *since 1990:* PDS(Ita); *since 1998:* DS	Italian Communist Party/ Democratic Party of the Left/ Democrats of the Left	Partito Comunista Italiano/ Partito Democratico deka Sinistra/ Democratici di Sinistra	32220	802
	ITA	PD	Democratic Party	Partito Democratico	32440	837
	ITA	PSDI	Italian Democratic Socialist Party	Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano	32330	807
	ITA	PSI	Italian Socialist Party	Partito Socialista Italiano	32320	807
	SLK	SDL	Party of the Democratic Left	Strana demokratickej ľavice	96220	not included
	SLK	SMER	Direction-Social Democracy	Smer – sociálna demokracia	96423	2803
	UK	Labour	Labour Party	Labour Party	51320	1102
	UK	PC	Party for Wales (Plaid Cymru)	Party for Wales (Plaid Cymru)	51901	1106
	UK	SDLP	Social Democratic and Labour Party	Social Democratic and Labour Party	51340	not included

Party family	Country	party abbreviation	Party name EN	Party name ORIGINAL	CMP_ ID	CHES_ID
	UK	SNP	Scottish National Party	Scottish National Party	51902	1105
	USA	Democrats	Democratic Party	Democratic Party	61320	not included

Additional notes

Abstentions

In the **British House of Commons, MPs cannot vote "abstain"**. However, they can cast a vote in favor *and* a vote against, which is a functional equivalent of an abstention, and we record it as such.

Country-specific information

Belgium
There is a considerable difference between government and legislative terms due to the sometimes extremely long government formation periods in Belgium. Leterme III is actually the continuation of the Leterme II cabinet in the long caretaker period since Leterme's resignation (26/04/2010), new elections (13/06/2010) and the formation of Di Rupo I (06/12/2011). Formally, there were no two Di Rupo governments, but the Di Rupo government was still in charge as caretaker government at the time of the Iraq/IS vote, labeled here as Di Rupo II in accordance with ParlGov rules. To be precise, elections took place on 25/05/2014, giving rise to a new parliamentary term from 19/06/2014 onwards (i.e the current one). Only on 11/10/2014 the current Michel-government swore office.
For the Leterme III caretaker government, in deviation from ParlGov, we include Open Vld as government party, as their ministers remained part of the government despite their party retiring from Leterme II, then causing the anticipated elections in June 2010.
While the party LD/LDD does not feature in CHES, based on de ParlGov database, we have labelled it as liberal.
Both the Leterme II government and the Di Rupo II government were in a caretaker status at the time of voting for the Libyan and IS intervention, requiring prior approval by parliament. At the time of the vote for the Mali intervention, the Di Rupo I government was in full powers. Importantly, the parliamentary vote for the Mali intervention took place after the actual decision by the government's Inner Cabinet.
Czech Republic
The difference in the amount of Senate votes coded and the House of Deputies votes coded is due to two main factors. The legislative system of the Czech Republic allows the Senate to combine multiple votes in one, effectively reducing the number of votes taken by the Senate. Second, the archive system used for the Senate voting history is making the coherent coding of its votes almost impossible. Therefore, for the moment, we only include those Senate votes that could be counted clearly and which correspond to missions voted in the House of Deputies.
There are no data concerning voting by individual parties available for the period between 1993 and 1995. However, we included the parliamentary totals for these votes (n=5) in the House of Deputies into the dataset.

It is misleading that MARPOR codes KDU-CSL-US-DEU as single party. KDU-CSL-US-DEU was an ad hoc coalition for one election only. US(-DEU) and KDU-CSL were stand-alone parties for all other purposes and we retain them as such.
ODA is not included in CHES. We coded the party as “liberal”.
SPR-RSC is not included in CHES. We coded the party as “rad right”.
US is not included in CHES. We coded the party as “liberal”. We also code DEU (*Demokraticka unie*/ Democration Union) lawmakers as US, because the two parties soon merged.
There were no mission votes between the 1996 SFOR Bosnia vote and the 1999 Eagle Eye (Kosovo).
Denmark
One chamber system: Folketinget
There's no party or group-specific voting data from 1989/90 to 1996/97. Therefore, only total votes have been coded until 1998.
Be aware that Danish parties 'clear' each other so that not every MP needs to be present; yet the quorum of 90 should be fulfilled.
07/05/1998: Svend Erik Hovmand (V) voted against by mistake. Coded as a vote 'for' (yes-vote).
10/04/14: Pernille Skipper (EL) accidentally voted on behalf of Jeppe Kofod (S). Jeppe Kofods no-vote is therefore coded as a yes-vote.
Since 2015: There is a new party in parliament not mentioned in the CHES dataset: The Alternative (Alternativet in Danish). Coded as a green party.
There are regional parties in the Danish parliament elected in the autonomous parts of the Danish realm: Faroe Islands and Greenland. These parties often do not vote but they are entitled to vote on any issue. Furthermore, foreign affairs and defence are matters for the realm as whole.
Finland
On 20 December 1995 and on 18 June 1999, the Finnish parliament voted on IFOR and KFOR, but there is only data on the overall results. Therefore, there is no information on how single parties voted.
France
The French party system is highly fragmented. Parliamentary groups do not always and fully correspond to political parties and individual memberships. To make the French case comparable with the others, an extensive recoding has been conducted. The votes of attached members to the group (*(r)attachés*) were excluded. For the two huge parliamentary groups in each chamber, the Conservatives and the Socialists (pre-Macron election/ 15th legislature), no data on individual party membership was available. However, given the size of these groups, individual non-party members do not have statistical significance. PRG and PCF lawmakers have been recoded to one radical-left group in accordance with the CHES families, and the Greens have been consistently recoded as one group. Precise party memberships have often been communicated from the group secretariats. Further cross-time classifications of lawmakers have been deducted from this data, and if necessary been completed by other sources and a culturally informed author. For the Liberals, party affiliation data has been extremely limited, especially in the Sénat. Precise coding data can be obtained from the authors.
In the *Assemblée nationale*, Liberals include NC, AC, and MoDem lawmakers, which mostly belong to the UDI group.
For the 1991 vote on Iraq under Michel Rocard, in deviation from ParlGov, we classify CDS and M/PRG as in government because of their group’s consistent support for the government (and the additional presence of ministers in cabinet). This results in an indeterminate gov/opp status of the liberal group for the Rocard II cabinet

For Fillon II and III, in deviation from ParlGov, we code AC (next to NC) as being in government.

In the *Sénat*, we calculate liberal votes by taking the whole UDI group minus rattachés/apparentés, as we cannot obtain reliable data on membership for all senators.

The Radical Left family consist of PCF, PRG members from GDR(P) and GDR groups. In accordance with CHES and MARPOR, we code M/PRG as radical-left.

In deviation from ParlGov, we mention M/PRG as governmental party for the 1991 vote on Iraq/ Rocard II cabinet. (*See also explanations below.*)

We do not code members of coded parties that belong to another parliamentary group than their party. The only three exceptions are

- the Greens, who for some time did not form an own group but belonged to the Socialist one. There, we deducted the scores from the other groups and formed an own one throughout time.
- The second exception is the Mouvement/Parti radical de gauche, whose members we recoded into the radical-left family to abide by the family-coding of CHES and MARPOR.
- The third exception is MoDem, whose members we recode from all groups for the *Assemblée nationale* (for the Senate, liberal group is used as a whole, anyway, for lack of reliable data on most senators).

For the 1990 vote, we can't say for sure where the nine M/PRG representatives belonged. We use parliamentary group-level data for this vote, anyway, and therefore the 26 communist group votes have been labeled as opposition votes.

The five extension votes on 28 January 2009 have only been held by show of hands or acclamation in the *Assemblée nationale*, whereas the *Sénat* took role-calls.

There have not been any votes since 25 November 2015, neither in the 14th legislature (Hollande), nor in the 15th (Macron).

Germany

Several deployment decisions could not be included because there was either no roll-call vote or the decision was made in the so-called "simplified procedure" that the deployment law provides for missions of minor significance and that does not require a plenary vote. The simplified procedure was used for four decisions to continue the German contribution to the AMIS mission in Sudan/Darfur. No roll call votes were recorded for the decision to participate in the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) in February 1996, the decision to participate in the International Forces for East Timor in 1999 and the decision to continue the contribution to the mission in Kosovo in 2003.

AfD is coded as 'Radical Right'

Because the 2001 vote on Operation Enduring Freedom in the Bundestag was linked to a vote of confidence in the red/green government, we excluded it from the calculation of averageno.

In 1990, the West German ‘Greens’ and the East German ‘Bündnis 90’ ran separately with separate manifestos (the Greens ran in the Western states, ‘Bündnis 90’ in the Eastern states). Whereas the West German Greens failed to reach the 5% threshold, 8 candidates of ‘Bündnis 90’ were elected into the Bundestag and their voting behavior is included in our dataset. For the 1990 election, MARPOR’s dataset does not include ‘Bündnis 90’ but only the Western Greens. For this reason, no CMP code is assigned to ‘Bündnis 90’.

Italy

Notes on parties:

Radical Left: PCI is the communist party. PRC is the hard-line faction that emerged from the split in 1991. PRC saw the exit of PdCI in 1998. SEL is the union of radical-left and ecologist parties.
NB: The successors of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), the Democratic Party of the Left (PDS) and the Democrats of the Left (DS) are classified as socialist parties. Therefore, PCI/PDS/DS occurs twice. For

reasons of consistency with MARPOR codes, referring to the parties as a single one, we constantly use the abbreviation PCI/PDS/DS.
Socialists: PDS is the social-democratic evolution of PCI. Changed name to DS (1998) and finally to PD (2007). PSI and PSDI are socialist parties that were often part of the coalition government with DC and lost importance after 1994.
Liberals: PLI and PRI were small centrist parties that supported DC in government. They almost disappeared after 1994. RiL was a small party founded by Lamberto Dini to support the first Prodi government. IdV was a party founded by the former attorney Antonio Di Pietro.
Conservatives: FI is Berlusconi's party. Changed name to PdL between 2009 and 2013.
Christian Democrats: DC is the former Christian-democrat party, always in government from the end of WWII until 1994. All the other parties in this category emerged from its ashes. PPI changed name and became Mar in 2002 and the union of CCD and CDU gave life to UDC in 2002.
Radical Right: The post-fascist MSI transformed into the more moderate AN in 1994. LN is a populist and regionalist party that in the last years turned into a radical-right party.
Greens: The Green Party (FdV) is the only party included.
5 Star Movement does not belong to any party family.
The Italian parliament has a 'mixed group' uniting a variety of independent and small-party MPs. Votes have been extracted for the Radical Left (RC and PdCI) and for the Greens (FdV). A further average of 5% of individual votes are not included.
For Prodi I, D'Alema I & II, and Amato I, in deviation from ParlGov, we do not code the supporting PpP list (Populari per Prodi), but the main composite party of that list, PPI.
For Prodi II, in deviation from ParlGov, we do not code the supporting *Unione* list, but the composite parties of that list, DS, Mar, FdV and IdV. DS and Mar merged during the term to create the PD, which is used as single denominator for this term.
Notes on the votes:
"Multiple" means that all the ongoing missions at the moment were jointly refinanced.
The Italian government was defeated only once in these votes. On 21 February 2007, the Senate voted against the refinancing of the ISAF mission in Afghanistan and the expansion of a US Military base near Venice proposed by the centre-left executive of the time, led by Romano Prodi. The government lost its slight majority in that chamber due to defections of a couple of radical-left MPs.
PRC supported the first Prodi government without formally entering in the cabinet.
Slovakia
Slovak vote coding starts in 1998 only because of accessibility of electronic documentation.
SDL was the leftover party of the Communist Party of Slovakia [formed after 1989], and later merged with SMER - coded 'Socialist'
SOP was a liberal party, died after one term
LS-NS is a neo-Nazi party - coded 'Radical Right' in database.
SME RODINA is a new party formed in 2017. Consultation with the leading Slovak expert on parties led to 'radical-right' coding. Similar agenda to German AfD.
There are no RadRight (SNS) codings for 2001-10-17 (KFOR) and 2002-02-09 (SFOR) because the caucus fell apart. Members then voted as independents and were not counted.
There are no Lib (SAS) codings for 2014-03-19 (ISAF), 2014-12-11 (Resolute Support), 2015-11-12 (Res Support Training) and 2015-12-01 (EUTM Mali) because the caucus fell apart. Members then voted as independents and were not counted.
The regionalist party SMK has been coded as Conservative.

The conservative vote on UNPROFOR on 15 June 2000 relies uniquely on the regionalist party SMK's votes. Other conservative parties have not voted then.
Spain
On 7 September 2006, the Spanish parliament voted on the Spanish contribution to UNIFIL. This vote is not included in the dataset because due to a technical problem, no record has been kept for the individual votes. We thus do not know how the various parties voted. The overall result, however, is known: Out of 308 votes cast, 306 were in favor and 2 abstained.
Coding of regional parties follows the European party group. It has to be noted though that the actual party ideology is not always fully matching this (e.g. PNV or CC would rather be CrisCon, but they are integrated in the European Liberal group - ALDE).
UK
In reporting the total number of votes, we follow the practice in the House of Commons. We thus exclude tellers and count technical abstentions twice. When reporting data for individual parties, however, we exclude tellers but report technical abstentions in separate columns to make the data comparable.
Party 'Respect' is coded as radical-left.
We also code as socialist Plaid Cymru, Scottish National Party, Social Democratic and Labour Party (Northern Ireland).
We also code as conservative the Democratic Unionist Party and the Ulster Unionist Party.
USA
For US data, we stick to presidential terms as coding units, as this is the more meaningful unit of analysis as cabinets.
Following MARPOR, Republicans are coded as conservative and Democrats as socialist.
Only votes on the authorization of the use of force and/or deployments have been included. To issue binding authorizations, both chambers of the U.S. Congress need to pass an identical version of the bill or resolution.
In the House, only votes casted as "present" were coded as "abstention". In the Senate, abstention from votes rarely occurs as Senate rule XII commits a Senator to "declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate". However, precedents exist where Senators have voted "present", even though Senate rules do not explicitly allow to do so (see Riddick's Senate Procedures, S. Doc. 101-29, 1992, 1398-1411). In the coded cases, neither "present" nor "excused by the Senate" was observed for the Senate.
Note that in the U.S. Congress, budget-related decisions, non-binding resolutions, and amendments might also effect military interventions (see Lisa Mages, U.S. Armed Forces Abroad: Selected Congressional Roll Call Votes Since 1982, Congressional Research Service, Washington, D.C. 2007).
Notes on missions:
In the case of Kosovo 1999, a concurrent resolution authorizing air strikes against Serbia passed the U.S. Senate (1999-3-23) but failed to win a majority in the House of Representatives (1999-4-28). A concurrent resolution authorizing the deployment of U.S. peacekeepers passed the House (1999-3-11) but was not taken up in the Senate.
The authorizing resolution in the case of Libya 2011 was defeated in the House (2011-6-24) and not considered in the Senate.
For the case of Somalia 1993, S.J.Res. 45 passed on February 4, 1993 on voice vote in the Senate and was therefore not included (this resolution passed the House amended on May 25, 1993 but was not reconsidered by the Senate).